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NONSUBSIDIZING AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS MEET

Thailand's Sitthi Speaks

BK230757 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Jul 86 pp 1, 32

[Text] Phatthaya -- Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning opened a meeting of 14 agricultural countries with an appeal for developed nations to drop subsidies and protective policies exacerbating the present global crisis.

In an inaugural speech opening the three-day meeting of non-subsidising countries, Air-Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi pointed to problems of over-supply, subsidies and protection and called on all agricultural producing countries to join in building a "global political will" to fight the crisis.

Despite continuing problems, ACM Sitthi said he held hope that world agricultural trade will regain its health so that "market mechanism and comparative advantages are given full play."

"To this end, I sincerely appeal to the big countries to do away with their costly subsidy and protectionist policies," he stressed, in a call understood to be addressed to the United States, the European Community and Japan.

ACM Sitthi said the present situation of "oversupply and stagnant demand" partly stemmed from a decline in agricultural prices due to slower world economic expansion and financial constraints among importing countries.

But, he went on, "the major cause of the consistent oversupply has always been the application of production and export subsidies and market protection by a few high-cost, inefficent but usually rich and influential producers."

By substituting "government directives" for market mechanism, these producers have "created a strong resistance to change and adaptation to the extent that the over-supply situation now seems a permanent feature of world agricutlture trade," he said.

"No country can be faulted for trying to help its people," he continued.

"But certain countries have carried out policies and measures to protect and pamper a small number of their farmers at a heavy cost to an innumerable number of farmers in the rest of the world who can ill afford these burdens." He pointed out that Thailand was heavily dependent on agriculture, which contributes 20 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product and approximately accounts for 45 per cent of total national exports.

He deplored the way that the conduct of world agricutural trade had "been permitted for so long to remain outside the framework of international trade rules and discipline."

However, he said he was heartened by the fact that agriculture was given priority for the first time at the recent summit of the seven industrialized countries.

The meeting of nonsubsidising producing countries, continuing through Friday, is attended by senior officials from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Uruguay and Thailand.

U.S., EC Criticized

BK240113 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Jul 86 pp 17, 18

[By Peter Mytri Ungphakon and David Nasson]

[Text] Phatthaya -- Non-subsidizing countries were facing a "wall of desperation in their fight against the subsidization policies of the United States and the European Community in regard to agricultural products, the head of the Australian trade delegation, Peter Field, said here yesterday.

In the most aggressive of the opening statements made before the conference went behind closed doors, Mr Field said "a crisis in the truest sense of the word is upon us."

He accused the European Community and the United States of being high cost producers who were not only denying the rest of the world a reasonable share of their markets but taking a disproportionate share of world trade.

"The agricultural trade problem is now an indictment of the international order and reflects a breakdown of international cooperation," he said.

Movement on the part of Europe in its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and from the U.S. with its farm and export programmes was fundamental if things were going to improve, he said.

He said the countries assembled at the Phatthaya conference had a two-fold task ahead of them -- first to bring about an alleviation of the present trade problems and second, to work for the long-term reform of world agricultural policy.

Mr Field said the value of this meeting, and the coming follow up meeting at ministerial level in Cairns, Australia, should not be underestimated.

"Australia has come to recognize that, by ourselves, we do not have the influence to bring about the much-needed changes in policy of the major countries.

"Perhaps by working together we can have more success. Australia is ready to try this course."

Mr Field said heavy subsidization from the major developed countries affected a wide range of products (in Australia's case this is primarily wheat, beef, sugar and dairy products) causing serious economic, social and political consequences. And with the net result of affecting the ability of the non-subsidizing countries to import goods and service their overseas debt.

He said the EC and United States had to be aware that such effects were not to the advantage of their own economies.

And he said the Phatthaya meeting had to be firm in its resolve to make agricultural trade problems a major focus at the GATT talks in Uruguay in September.

Argentina

The president of Argentina's National Grain Board, Mr Jorge Cort, took a futuristic view saying the new round of GATT negotiations in Uruguay would be the key forum for the non-subsidizing countries to take the fight against what he described as "the disloyal commercial practices of protectionism and subsidies."

Speaking in Spanish which was later translated to English, Mr Cort said such practices had become widespread over recent years affecting the "rhythm of the international economic and financial growth equilibirum."

U.S., EEC CRITICIZED

He said that while the GATT talks should address the wider issue of protectionism in the primary goods area a special emphasis should be given to agricultural produce.

"Firm obligations on the matter of progressive dismantling of the existing protection and subsidies given by the leading developed nations should abided to," he said.

Like Mr Field, Mr Cort made reference to the special problems of countries with high external debt.

But he refrained from specifically naming the European Community and the United States as the countries responsible for the current problems.

PHILIPPINES

Filipino delegation leader, Mr Nilo Bautista, told the conference that 49 per cent, or 9.7 million people, in his country were employed in agriculture making it vital to economic growth and development.

But he said the Philippines was subjected to various forms of protectionist measures like tariffs, variable levies, quantitative restrictions, selective internal taxes, and import fees.

He also mentioned prohibitions for health and sanitary reasons, a remark specifically directed at prevailing Japanese attitudes to some Filipino goods. The Philippines is known to take offence at such restrictions and ASEAN generally believes them to be ruse to prevent further imports.

Mr Bautista said the problems of protectionism and subsidies in world trade had been excluded from the broad sweep of trade liberalization and insulated from the normal disciplines of market forces.

He also looked ahead to the GATT talks to take positive action.

But Mr Bautista's opening remarks were among the most reticent of the 12 countries represented also failing to specifically name the nations responsible for the problems faced by non-subsidizing countries.

URUGUAY

Uruguay's vice minister for agriculture, Mr Contador Ricardo Lombardo, introduced a pragmatic view when he said time constraints would limit what the Phatthaya conference could achieve.

He said a selective approach should be adopted concentrating on four main areas. These were:

-- A joint position on agriculture for the GATT meeting. He said agriculture should be given the top priority at GATT and the function of Phatthaya was to resolve the differences that remained on some issues between those countries represented here. "This is the place to tackle them," he said.

-- Tactics to ensure agriculture was not treated in isolation at GATT. Mr. Lombardo said this had occurred in the past and had contributed to limited gains. He said there was no reason why the problems of agriculture could not be addressed throughout.

-- Strategies to be adopted in dealing with the major trading partners at GATT. Advantage should be taken in Phatthaya to exchange views on how the best results can be attained.

-- Procedures to follow GATT. Mr Lombardo said all members knew that all the problems with agriculture will not be solved at GATT and a strategy to maintain the momentum after GATT should be addressed in the interests of long-term success.

Mr Lombardo said agreements reached at Phatthaya would be able to find a place in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee in the GATT and influence the Draft Ministerial Statement to be considered by the ministers represented when the talks begin in Uruguay.

Mr Lombardo said his country had been active in promoting discussions among Southern Hemisphere temperate zone agricultural producers and saw the Phatthaya meeting as an opportunity to enlarge its efforts to strengthen the position of those countries dependent on agriculture for development.

And in one of the boldest remarks of the opening session he said Uruguay could see little point in participating at GATT unless the problems with world agriculture were given comprehensive attention.

"This has been our position from the outset and will remain unchanged in the future," he said.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's spokesman, Mr David Gamble, followed the theme of most of the countries when he targetted the price and income support policies of the major industrialized countries for the problems faced by his country's farmers.

But he was particularly cirtical of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy saying studies had revealed that it was inefficient because 75 per cent of budgetary support was going to operators of the top 25 percent of farms.

"These are the most efficient farmers who need least support," he said.

"In New Zealand's case we are most affected in markets for dairy goods and meat. Restrictions on access and unfair competion from subsidized exports, as well as the very existence of massive surplus stocks of these commodities in the EC and to some extent the U.S. are translated directly into sharply reduced returns for our farmers."

He cited the NZ Dairy Board payout to farmers in the current season as NZ 2.25 pounds compared to NZ 4.00 pounds per kg of butterfat last year.

"That 44 per cent cut will have a devastating effect on our agricultural sector," he said.

Mr Gamble said GATT would be a valuable opportunity for the countries represented here to achieve liberalization of the current restrictions.

He said previous GATT meetings had offered similar opportunities but had not been taken. But he was heartened by recent high level discussions at the OECD Ministerial Meeting, the Tokyo summit and the Seoul meeting of world trade ministers, all of which had spent time on the agricultural crisis.

Talks Boycott Possible

BK260301 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[By Dave Nason]

[Text] Phatthaya -- Thailand could join a multi-nation boycott of future international trade talks if the major developed countries refuse to agree that agriculture should be a top priority in any new round of discussions.

The blunt message, delivered at the end of a three-day meeting between senior officials of 12 non-subsidizing agricultural exporting countries at Phatthaya, was an ultimatum to the United States, European Community and Japan that the developing nations would not sit idle while restrictive trade practices created huge agricultural surpluses and lowered commodity prices.

In particular the 12 nations want subsidies paid to US farmers under the Farm Act and the EC farmers under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) dismantled so that free market forces can determine prices for agricultural commodities.

The threat comes at a time when world trade ministers are preparing for a meeting at Punta del Este in Uruguay to establish the framework for a new round of talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

A 10-page statement released at the end of the talks by the Thai Foreign Ministry's director of economic affairs, Danai Dulalampha, said any new round of talks should "urgently address the restrictions of significantly reducing agricultural price supports and providing better discipline on agricultural trade within GATT.

"There is a need for a strong commitment to this effect in the ministerial declaration at Punta del Este which is expected to launch a new round of multi-trade negotiations. If this is not achieved, participating countries would seriously question the value of participating in the round."

At a press conference at the conclusion of the meeting yesterday Danai said the policies of the industrialized countries had severely affected prices for a wide range of agricultural commodities, notably wheat, rice, beef, sugar and dairy products.

Thailand is particularly affected by rice. Subsidies paid to US rice farmers under the Farm Act are expected to reduce exports of Thai long grain rice in 1986 by 300,000 to 400,000 tonnes and lower returns to the Thai rice industry.

Danai stressed that the 12 nations -- Thailand, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Hungary, Chile, New Zealand, Uruguay, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia -- were committed to working together as a group to make the major developed nations see reason.

But at the same time, Danai was careful to point out that the 12 nations had not been involved in an exercise aimed at targetting particular countries as being responsible for the problems of world agriculture. "What we have been talking about here are policies, not individual countries. We are not here to plot against anybody," he said.

It was a shrewd statement because while there are no doubts the 12 nations share a common view on the disastrous effects of the US Farm Act, the CAP and Japanese import restrictions, there remains a divergence of opinion on how the nations might best approach the task of reform at Punta del Este and other world forums.

This matter of tactics will be the key area of discussion at a follow-up meeting at ministerial level at Cairns, Australia, next month.

Delegates were reluctant to answer questions about the differences between them on tactics. The Brazilian delegate, Valdemar Leao, admitted there was a sphere of conflict but said these were "nuances and not of any substance."

He said the important thing was that the 12 nations realized after the meeting that they did not stand alone as individual countries in the fight against unfair agricultural trade practices.

The Australian delegate supported him saying "public enemy No. 1" was not the EC or the US or Japan but, "the prevention of free market signals being allowed to influence production and prices."

While the boycott threat was the most dramatic result of the conference, it did represent a moderation of views given by some countries when they delivered their opening remarks on Wednesday.

Some countries had said quite categorically that any failure to include agriculture as a top priority would mean they definitely would not be attending future trade talks. The wording of the final statement, while strong, is still something of a retreat from that hard-line position.

Significant by its absence was reference to so-called "encouraging signs" that the United States was sympathetic to the problems being experienced by the 12 nations. Several nations referred to this in their opening statements.

Countries like Brazil and Chile said privately during the three days of talks that they were skeptical about the sincerity of the US and refused to join an Asutralian-led push to focus hostility on the EC in an attempt to win US support for agricultural reform.

Such tactics may involve a return concession to the US in the form of agreement to raise trade in investment, services and intellectual property rights at a new round of trade talks.

The Brazilians believe this would distract attention in the GATT from the pressing problems in agriculture.

But despite such problems, the 12 nations did reach a high level of consensus and most observers believe the meeting was a success.

Phatthaya Meeting Ends

BK260725 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jul 86 p 17

[By Peter Maitri Ungphakon and David Nason]

[Text] Phatthaya -- The twelve non-subsidizing agricultural producing countries concluded their meeting here yesterday having avoided arguments about how the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting should be approached.

But in so doing, they have stopped short of developing a common strategy for the meeting scheduled to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September. The delegations have concentrated on forming a consensus on the need to liberalize agriculture. They agree that this should be pursued within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and that other international forums should also be used.

There were suggestions from some delegates that there might have been minor differences about which other forums should be used or when, but by concentrating on the principles of agricultural liberalization, the twelve reached agreement so smoothly that the afternoon session on Thursday, the second day, was cancelled. Delegates were treated instead to a trip of Ko Lan and a view of the local coral reef.

The main achievement of the meeting, then, is the show of solidarity. The deputy head of the Thai delegation, Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, who is deputy director general of the Business Economics Department, went so far as to speculate that the Americans, Japanese and Europeans would now be compelled to reconsider their domestic farm policies.

But while most delegates say the meeting has been valuable, there are still clear differences of approach. One, spearheaded by Australia and Chile, is that the trade conflict between the United States and the European Community should be exploited. Delegates from these two countries say that the economic might of the United States should be used as leverage to pressurize the Europeans into gradually dismantling its import barriers and export subsidies.

Even so, the Chilean delegate, Alejandro Jara, who is a senior Foreign Ministry official handling multilateral economic affairs, said some of the optimism shown in public statements given on the first day about US and EEC willingness to discuss agriculture might be unfounded. He was particularly sceptical about the French approach now that a new government has been elected and a new agriculture minister has been appointed.

The other approach is one adopted by Brazil. Valdemar Carineiro Leao, the Director of the External Relations Ministry's commodities division, said it would be a mistake to treat the United States ... as anything approaching an ally on agricultural liberalization.

The Brazilians are part of a group that some diplomats have called "the extremists." The other leading member is India, but also included are Argentia, Cuba, Egypt, Nicaragua, Peru, Tanzania and Yugoslavia. This group has drawn up a draft declaration for the Punta del Este ministerial meeting that strictly excludes services, investment and intellectual property rights from the proposed new round. They also want trade barriers on textiles and apparel to be dismantled.

There have been suggestions that the Brazilian draft would lead to the major industrial nations refusing to participate in the new round, effectively killing it. The Brazilian delegate here, however, said he was confident that GATT members would agree to participate in the talks.

There is a second prominent draft being discussed for the GATT ministerial meeting. This one has been submitted by Colombia and Switzerland, but incorporates ideas proposed by Australia, Chile, Hungary, Thailand and Uruguay. This draft defines "trade" more broadly and its sponsors are prepared to discuss services, investment and intellectual property rights.

The Chilean delegate here cryptically summed up the two proposals by saying there is only one draft declaration for the Punta del Este meeting. The other document -- by which he meant the Brazilian one -- is a document for "no negotiation," he said.

None of this, apparently, has been raised in the conference room here, with the exception of some mild comments on the extent to which the United States should be treated as an ally.

The Thais have refrained from commenting on this difference of approach, although Thailand's approach is clearly in favour of the Colombia/Switzerland draft. Thai officials say it is possible to interpet the two drafts as being essentially the same, since the broader Columbia/Switzerland draft is full of square brackets -- GATT code for passages that could be dropped. And square brackets are to be found around all references in this draft to services, intellectual property, investment, textiles and clothing, the reduction and elimination of subsidies, and high technology. It is clearly designed as a draft that can keep everyone happy.

The Chilean prediction is that the new round will get underway and that the discussions on services will be smooth. Jara said it may take twenty years for discussions on the broad principles to turn into practical applications of the liberalization of services. Thailand's stand is that the liberalization of services is inevitable. Nitsai Wetchachiwa, ambassador and permanent representative in Geneva, admitted that Thai companies, particularly banks, will soon want this to happen as they branch out into overseas operations.

In contrast to the smooth treatment of agriculture here in Phatthaya, this will be a far greater problem in Uruguay. The Chilean delegate suggested that the new round could get underway with different groups involved in talks on the two main areas. In typical GATT fashion, this presumably could mean the same set of countries but working under different legal concepts, since GATT distinguishes between "CONTRACTING PARTIES" in capital letters which refers to the agreement's signatories as a body, and "contracting parties" which simply refers to the signatories as individual countries.

Meanwhile, the twelve countries meeting here are at least agreed that agriculture has to be given priority.

The twelve agree on the need to include monitoring and arbitration mechanisms within GATT's handling of agriculture. But they also agree that liberalization will take a long time, and that they will have to take action outside GATT as well.

Thai officials such as Kroekkrai, and Karun Kittisathaphon, director of the Trade Policy Division, stress that this group of countries will remain an informal group, however, simply keeping in touch to coordinate their approach in various arenas such as the Geneva meetings of the Preparatory Committee which is working on the draft declarations for Punta del Este.

The ministerial meeting in Cairns, Queensland, next month, where the twelve will be joined by Fiji and Colombia, will be a further indication of how they will approach the new round.

NAKASONE ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE, GORBACHEV VISIT

OW290809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that it is regrettable if Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's recent remarks on a controversial high school history textbook have caused misunderstanding among foreign countries and made those countries displeased. In an interview for a TV program videotaped Tuesday, Nakasone also said that Fujio's remarks did not refer to any specific countries and that he will instruct the Foreign Ministry to make efforts to dispel such misunderstanding among the countries concerned. These were the prime minister's first remarks on the subject since Fujio's remarks sparked criticism from both China and South Korea last weekend through this week.

Fujio told a news conferene here Friday that those who complain of the descriptions of Japan's wartime action in Asia contained in the history textbook should look back themselves to see if they didn't commit similar acts in world history.

In reference to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech Monday in Vladivostok, in which Gorbachev expressed a positive attitude toward a top-level exchange of visits between Japan and the Soviet Union, Nakasone said he would welcome a visit to Japan by the Soviet leader. Nakasone said that if Gorbachev visits Japan, it will mark a breakthrough for Soviet diplomacy on Asia, the Pacific and Japan. He added that such a visit would mean the Soviet Union has calculated that the nation will be able to make great diplomatic steps through it.

Nakasone also hinted anew his wish to extend his premiership beyond the end of October when his term expires as president of the ruling Liberal-Democractic Party and hence as prime minister. He said "it is my duty to hand over my work to my successor after making safe and carefree roads to the 21st century." On economic matters, Nakasone admitted that economic growth has slowed down and said that he would like to stimulate domestic demand through a fairly large supplementary budget.

MINISTRY BEGINS PLANS FOR GORBACHEV VISIT

OW291043 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A top-ranking Foreign Ministry official, commenting on Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev's indication yesterday of his desire to visit Japan, disclosed that Japan wants to begin concrete talks soon with the Soviet side to bring about General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

Regarding the proposed exchange of mutual visits by Japanese and Soviet leaders, the Foreign Ministry official said that the Japanese side takes the position that General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan should be made first. The Foreign Ministry, he said, wants to begin talks with the Soviet side soon after conducting consultations with Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Kuranari. To help bring about an early Japan visit by General Secretary Gorbachev, he said, the Foreign Ministry intends to begin concrete talks soon with the Soviet side through diplomatic channels. He added that the talks will cover adjustments of the itinerary for the visit and other details.

The Foreign Ministry official said that a meeting between Foreign Minister Kuranari, who is scheduled to attend the upcoming UN General Assembly session in New York this autumn, and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will be an important key to realizing General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

BALDRIGE URGES INDUSTRY TO COOPERATE ON TRADE

OW290341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO -- U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige Tuesday urged Japanese business circles and the bureaucracy to follow Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's leadership to expand Japan's imports. "A failure of Japanese political will to stay the course -- or a private sector betrayal of the intent of the nation's leaders -- will affect critical swing votes in Washington," Baldrige said.

His remarks came at a breakfast meeting sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. Baldrige will leave for the United States later Tuesday after a four-day unofficial visit.

Baldrige blamed the Japanese bureaucracy and industry for preventing the Japanese government from implementing what it has promised in rectifying the Japan-U.S. trade imbalance, which came to nearly 50 billion dollars in Japan's favor in 1985. He said the U.S. trade deficit with Japan will be substantially reduced "if the Japanese bureaucracy, people and industry follow the prime minister's lead to develop a national consensus to import more." Baldrige reiterated his calls for Japan's efforts in resolving bilateral economic issues involving the question of foreign participation in work on the projected new Kansai International Airport, semiconductors and transportation equipment. Baldrige said he is optimistic that the Japanese government will help enable foreign companies to participate in phases 2 and 3 of the 5 billion dollar project to build an airport off Osaka, western Japan.

Phase 1 is to create an offshore island for the airport, while phases 2 and 3 involve the construction of runways and other airport facilities and the supply of airport equipment such as radar.

Baldrige said the decision on contractors for phase 1 appeared to have been already made and thus the U.S. was pressing hard for foreign participation in the upcoming bidding for the latter two phases. Regarding the various bilateral issues, Baldrige urged the "new Nakasone cabinet to make strategic decisions about legislation and policies." Otherwise, he warned that Japan would find itself moving again toward increasing isolation.

Transport Minister Meets Baldrige

OW281321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Monday he understands that time considerations make it difficult for U.S. firms to bid for contracts on the basic construction of the planned new Kansai airport, Japanese officials said. But Baldrige also asked for Japanese efforts to give U.S. firms a fair chance in bidding for later stages of construction work, they added.

In a meeting with transport minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Baldrige said he understands it is hard for U.S. firms to take part in bidding for construction of an artificial island, shore protection works and a connecting bridge to the airport, which is scheduled for completion in early 1993, the officials said.

But Baldrige told Hashimoto that the U.S. wants Japan to hold a seminar to explain the system of competitive bidding among designated participants which will apply to contracts for constructions of airport terminals and runways, and to supply airport equipment, they said.

The project, planned by the semi-governmental Kansai International Airport Co., is to build Japan's first 24-hour airport on a 510-hectare manmade island, some 5 kilometers off Izumi Sano, southern Osaka.

Hashimoto replied that Japan will hold a seminar in about a month's time in Tokyo to prevent U.S. misunderstanding of the designated participant system, which Japan usually applies to public works projects. Most other countries allow open international tender for major public construction works. Hashimoto said Japan has told U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter that there will be no discrimination in competitive bidding and Japan will buy necessary equipment abroad if foreign firms can assure low price and good after-sales service.

Baldrige said last year alone Japanese firms won 1.8 billion dollars worth of construction works in the U.S. firms received virtually no construction orders in Japan, the officials said. Baldrige indicated the U.S. needs Japan to make some concession on participation of U.S. firms in construction of the new Kansai airport to calm down protectionist moves in the U.S. Congress, the officials said.

NEW HEADQUARTERS WILL DEAL WITH TRADE FRICTION

CW281325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- The government will set up a headquarters led by Prime Minister Yaskuhiro Nakasone himself to implement a set of long- and medium-term measures for dissolving trade friction stemming from Japan's massive trade surpluses, government sources said Monday.

The headquarters will be organized by strengthening and expanding the existing council designed to study means of implementing measures proposed by the advisory group on economic structural adjustment for international harmony in a report to the prime minister on April 7.

The group, led by Haruo Maekawa, former governor of the Bank of Japan, called for, among other things, the restructuring of the export-oriented Japanese economy into one mainly dependent on domestic demand.

Prime Minister Nakasone broached the idea of forming a headquarters for implementing the measures at his first press conference following the July 6 general election in which his Liberal-Democratic party (LDP) won a landslide victory.

The sources said the headquarters will be established after obtaining the consent of government and LDP leaders at their meeting on August 4.

The Prime Minister will call the members of the Maekawa group on Friday to discuss means of implementing the recommended measures, the sources said.

33D ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN WAR 'VICTORY' MARKED

SK280100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 26 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July editorial: "Let Us Prevent Permanent Division of the Nation and the Danger of War and Blaze the Path to Peace and Reunification"]

[Text] Today we mark the significant 33d anniversary of the great fatherland liberation war victory. We are doing so under circumstances during which new revolutionary upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction, the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle is surging ahead, and international solidarity with our people's revolutionary cause is being further strengthened.

The past Korean war, which was forced upon our people by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, was a grave fight to determine survival or ruin for our people. At the same time, it was a fierce anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle to mow down the united forces of the international reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists, to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and to safeguard peace and stability in the world.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the legendary anti-Japanese hero, an iron-willed and ever victorious genius, and a great military strategist -- our people and the men and officers of the People's Army not only overcame the difficult tribulations caused by war, but caused the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to suffer an ignominious defeat and won a historic victory in the fatherland liberation war by rising as one in the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and by fighting heroically during that struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people's victory during the Korean war was a victory of a revolutionary people against imperialist reactionary forces and a victory of a revolutionary army against imperialist aggressive forces.

Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war was a bright victory for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's military ideology of self-defense, his wise leadership, and his unique military art. It was also the proud consequence of the invincible might of our people and the People's Army, who were firmly united around the party and leader with a single ideology and will.

By achieving a great victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people and the People's Army have honorably defended their glorious fatherland, the DPRK, safeguarded peace in Asia and the world, and shattered the myth of the U.S. imperialists being the strongest force in the world, opening a downward path for the U.S. imperialists.

Our people's victory during the fatherland liberation war has demonstrated that no force on earth can bring to their knees a people who have risen for national dignity, independence, sovereignty, and the freedom of their country by holding their fate in their own hands under the wise leadership of an outstanding leader. This has also energetically encouraged the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the oppressed people of the world and the development of the world revolutionary movement.

The victory won by our people in the fatherland liberation war dealt a great blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression and unfolded the bright prospect for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

Since the war, our party and the government of the republic have put forward many fair and practical policies and proposals to transform the conflict into a lasting peace and to reunify the divided fatherland. These proposals have included the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification, proposals to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and proposals to found a confederal state; and the DPRK has consistently and sincerely made every effort possible to realize them.

However, even today, 32 years after the armistice agreement was put into force, the dark clouds of war, not peace, hang heavily over our country, and division, not reunification, continues.

This is entirely due to the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Even before the ink of the signatures on the armistice agreement had dried, the U.S. imperialists attempted to legalize their occupation of South Korea by concluding the aggressive treaty of mutual defense with the South Korean puppets. They have turned South Korea into the Far East's largest army barracks, war powderkeg, and nuclear forward base by moving the command of the UN forces from Japan to Seoul, by accelerating the introduction of new operational equipment into the South Korea military buildup, and by building or expanding military bases there.

Declaring the Korean peninsula as the forefront of the U.S. strategy and an area to defend their frontline with a view toward realizing their aggressive strategy toward Asia, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, while they earnestly push ahead with preparations to provoke a new war in South Korea. According to a newly established operations plan for an intensive surprise attack, the armed forces have recently been reorganized as a whole into an offensive type and their mobility and nuclear war capabilities have been strengthened in South Korea.

Over 80-90 percent of the puppet armed forces have been deployed forward near the Military Demarcation Line and a new special corps composed of approximately 180,000 men trained to conduct commando operations against the northern half of the Republic has been organized.

The "Team Spirit-86" exercise, which the U.S. imperialists, together with the South Korean puppets, waged over the entire area of South Korea from February to April, was a preliminary war and test nuclear war designed to perfect this war preparation posture.

The U.S. imperialists are not only the ringleaders who threaten peace in our country and Asia, but also the basic obstacle to reunification of our fatherland. Having set forth the criminal fabrication of two Koreas as their basic strategy, the U.S. imperialists have egged the puppets on to fascism, division, and North-South confrontation. It is at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists that the Chon Tu-hwan regime schemes for long-term power, infringing upon the people's aspirations for independence and democracy with bayonets and aggravating the strained situation by kicking up commotions about anticommunism and war. It is also according to a scenario of the U.S. imperialists that the ring maneuvers to legalize permanent national division by infringing upon the three great principles of national reunification and by spreading the theory of separate entry into the United Nations and simultaneous entry, the theory of cross-contacts, and the theory of cross-recognition. The ring is also despicably scheming to create international circumstances for the fabrication of two Koreas by hosting the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, maneuvers which are more blatant each day, to perpetuate division and war, not reunification, the danger of permanent division instead of peace increases in our country, and the danger of nuclear war hangs heavy.

Today, the danger of permanent division and nuclear war is approaching a grave stage that no one can ignore. Preventing permanent national division and the danger of nuclear war, easing tension, and opening the road to independent and peaceful reunification are acute questions, the solutions of which are being awaited.

Our party and the government of the republic, which assume heavy responsibility for the fate of the fatherland and the nation, have advanced realistic proposals for peaceful settlement of the Korean question during every period of the developing situation and have exerted sincere efforts to realize these proposals.

During recent years alone we have proposed tripartite talks the main purpose of which is to sign a peace agreement between us and the United States and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between us and South Korea. In June we proposed talks among military persons in authority from the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea to discuss stopping military exercises and the arms buildup and reducing armed forces, armaments, and so on. Our initiatives are based on the consistent stand of our party and the government of the Republic, which treasure peace, and on the historical lesson that without taking realistic measures to ease tension, neither the preservation and consolidation of peace on the Korean peninsula nor the improvement of North-South relations can be realized.

Because of the war commotion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, North-South dialogue, including the Red Cross talks -- arranged thanks to our initiative for compatriotic relief of the South Korean flood victims -- have been suspended at least twice.

Only when a reliable guarantee to ease tension is provided -- and thus distrust and misunderstanding are removed and an atmosphere of trust and understanding is created -- can North-South relations be improved and developed. No improvement in relations can be expected under conditions in which a large number of armed forces of the two sides confront each other with a Military Demarcation Line between them, under conditions in which armed forces are augmented and their equipment is strengthened, or under conditions in which one side repeats war exercises against the other side.

Our repeated peace proposals were designed to remove these obstacles blocking the way of the North and South.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have opposed taking any measures to ease tension and have answered our peace proposal by inciting commotions of confrontation and war. A large-scale war commotion called "Ulchi-86" was also recklessly stirred up in South Korea. The exercise, which continued over the span of a week with the puppet army, reserve forces, puppet organs at all levels, and all residents as objects of mobilization, showed that hostile acts against us are escalating in South Korea.

South Korea is becoming a more dangerous hotbed of war.

The South Korean people, who have suffered disaster under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and the fascist rule of their lackeys, have recognized through practical experience that without withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the termination of fascist rule, neither the restoration of sovereignty and democracy nor peaceful reunification of the country can be realized. They are actively advancing into the mass movement of the anti-U.S. cause of independence, the antifascist cause of democratization, and the cause of national reunification.

To remove the danger of nuclear war, a nuclear-free zone of peace without nuclear weapons and bases should be founded on the Korean peninsula.

To turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone of peace, on 23 June the government of the republic made it clear that it would not produce or introduce nuclear weapons, and would not allow the establishment of foreign military bases in the country or the passage of nuclear weapons through it, and demanded that the United States not ship more nuclear weapons into South Korea, but instead reduce and withdraw the nuclear weapons already introduced and so on.

If the United States is interested in preserving peace in Korea, it should not aggravate tension, but prudently deal with our proposal and work for peace.

Korea is one. All conscientious people in the North and South oppose division and aspire for the reunification of the country. The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets to divide the North and South forever must be stopped at once.

The 24th Olympic Games must not be abused as a political tool to block the reunification of Korea and foster division. The 24th Olympic Games must be cohosted by North and South Korea as we have proposed to make the games contribute to the cause of reunification, to say nothing of the friendship and unity of sportsmen and peace.

Peace and peaceful reunification in Korea are the urgent demand of the times and the nation. The United States must realize that trying to hold on to South Korea is an anchronistic delusion, and it must withdraw all armed forces of aggression, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea without delay. The South Korean puppets must also not obstruct the way of reunification, but step down from power as demanded by the people.

Peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved of themselves, but can be realized only through the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad. The South Korean people must check and frustrate every step of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for war and division by more powerfully waging the anti-U.S., antifascist, antiwar, and antinuclear movement for independence, democracy, peace, and peaceful reunification.

Today, the prevailing situation demands that the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic be more firmly consolidated and a new upsurge be effected in socialist construction. All party members and workers should more solidly cement our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily by thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- while upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

All people and the men and officers of the People's Army must increase revolutionary alertness and firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains in a strained and mobilized posture.

Our people's struggle to prevent the danger of a new war and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea is part of the struggle for peace in Asia and the world. We express firm belief that the world's progressive people who treasure peace will also continue to express firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea and in the future.

Our people will check and frustrate the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to provoke a new war and divide the nation and certainly achieve the national cause of preserving peace in Korea and reunifying the fatherland.

NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY IDEOLOGICAL WORK

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[NODONG SINMUN 25 July Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Ideological Work in Conformity With the Demands of Developing Reality"]

[Text] Today we are faced with the heavy task of strengthening the party and vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction. Such a revolutionary duty and the prevailing situation urgently demand that party organizations and party propaganda functionaries strengthen the party's ideological work more firmly than ever before.

In his recently published classic work, "Historical Experiences in Building the WPK," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the significance and importance of the party's ideological work in consolidating and developing the party ranks and in revolution and construction, and presented the direction and ways for strengthening ideological indoctrination work among party members and working people. This is a guideline our party organizations and functionaries engaged in ideological work should firmly grasp and embody.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should vigorously wage ideological work among party members and working people in conformity with the purpose and mission of the party's ideological work. Our party carries out the revolution, which constantly effects innovation and advances forward. Firmly giving priority to ideological work and deepening and developing it in conformity with the demands of the developing reality is precisely the policy our party has consistently adhered to. The duty to thoroughly implement this policy has been assigned to party organizations and functionaries engaged in the party's ideological work. The party's ideological work is important work for helping party members and working people become genuine communist revolutionaries and to inspire them to highly display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

For us to thoroughly imbue the party and revolutionary ranks with the chuche idea, to firmly consolidate and deepen the might of the revolutionary ranks, to successfully carry out the economic tasks set forth by the party, and to vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction, it is important to strengthen ideological work. As has been demonstrated by practical experience in the past, when the masses are thoroughly indoctrinated and inspired, the difficult problem of guaranteeing ideological purity among the revolutionary ranks and the heavy and vast task of socialist construction can be smoothly resolved.

Essentially, the revolution advances amid the struggle against all sorts of revolutionary enemies and their reactionary ideologies. Ideology does not allow an instant of non-vigilance. The lessons of history have taught that discontinuing the indoctrination work in revolutionary ideology and spirit allows other ideologies to infiltrate the nation. In particular, under the present situation in which the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration from outside has continued, we should not neglect ideological indoctrination work even to the slightest degree, but should vigorously and continuously push ahead with it.

The internal and external circumstances of our revolution today are very complicated. The more the situation rapidly changes as seen today, the more we should firmly arm the people with the revolutionary ideology and lead them to vigorously struggle, upholding the banner of the revolution.

Peace cannot be achieved without struggle. The way to not only lead the entire people to resolutely struggle for peace in Korea and for Korea's independent reunification and the firm defense of national sovereignty and dignity with lofty zeal and indomitable vigor and spirit, but also the way to lead them to carry out the revolution to the end rests precisely with strengthening political and ideological indoctrination work among them. In particular, in raising the new generations -- who have grown up under peaceful circumstances without experiencing the rigorous trials of the revolution -- to become pillars of the revolution fond of carrying out the revolution and of struggling, there is no more mighty means than ideological work to indoctrinate them in a revolutionary manner and prepare them politically and ideologically.

From the standpoint of our party and revolution and from the standpoint of the revolutionary task and the change in the surrounding situation, deepening the party's ideological work is very important. The functionaries of the party's ideological work sector should fulfill their duty and responsibility in carrying out this work. The objective in carrying out the party's work at present is to bring up all members of society to be enthusiastic chuche-type revolutionaries whose chuche revolutionary world view is firmly established, who trust and follow the party and the leader with devoted hearts, and who struggle, at the cost of everything they have, to defend and carry out the chuche idea and the party's policy, its embodiment.

Above all, we should efficiently plan and supervise chuche idea indoctrination and vigorously conduct all indoctrination work. Chuche idea indoctrination is what we should emphasize in the party's ideological indoctrination work. In carrying out chuche idea indoctrination work, we should ensure that the party's slogan on living in our own way is thoroughly realized. The fundamental spirit consistent in this party slogan is the determination to resolutely adhere to the chuche banner in whatever situation or circumstance, to live with our own spirit as required by the chuche idea, and to carry out revolution to the end by our own strength.

By our own spirit we mean our party's ideology and policy. The party organizations should ensure that the functionaries and workers make the chuche idea and our party's policy, its embodiment, their flesh and bone and their firm faith, think and act as required by it, and resolutely struggle against any unsound ideological element contradictory to it. At the same time, they should ensure that functionaries and workers highly value everthing our party has created in its own way and thoroughly carry out all work which facilitates adhering to and developing it. They should also lead functionaries and workers so they can firmly maintain the principle whereby they solve all problems arising in revolution and construction in the manner required by the slogan in conformity with the interests of our people and revolution.

In the chuche idea indoctrination, great attention should also be paid to ensuring that the functionaries and workers thoroughly realize the chuche idea in carrying out revolution. In this it is especially important to ensure that the functionaries and workers highly demonstrate an attitude befitting the masters of revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and that the functionaries establish in themselves the revolutionary view of the masses, respect the masses, and resolutely struggle for the benefit of the masses. For this, care should be taken that chuche idea indoctrination is not limited to awareness of its pure principles, but also that it is effectively conducted in connection with its practice.

Our party's line and policy embodying the chuche idea are the correct strategy and tactics of our party.

The party organizations and functionaries of the party's ideological work sector should extensively and deeply conduct the party policy indoctrination, making the study of the great leader's works and the party's literature its basis, so all party members and workers can deeply understand the nature and justification of the party's policy and resolutely defend and carry it out. Here it is important to explain and publicize the current party policy in connection with the policy our party has carried out historically and to ensure that all the functionaries and workers are well-versed in the party's policy concerning their own sectors.

The essence in our party's monolithic idea indoctrination is to ensure that the party members and workers remain endlessly loyal to the party. The party organizations and the party's propaganda functionaries should conduct propaganda on the greatness of the party and the leader and the indoctrination concerning loyalty in an intensive manner to ensure that the party members and workers maintain loyalty to the party as revolutionary faith and fidelity.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is a mighty weapon for mass indoctrination. Extensively conducting the indoctrination for revolutionary tradition is the policy our party is presently stressing. The functionaries of the party's ideological work sector should intensify arming party members, workers, and the new generation with the chuche revolutionary tradition -- which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created in the blaze of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was developed and enriched during the course of carrying out the revolutionary task in many stages after the liberation, and which our party is deepening and developing today.

Meanwhile, attention should be paid to having them deeply learn the theory about the inevitablity of forming, inheriting, and developing the revolutionary tradition, which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated, and to ensuring that they resolutely adhere to the purity of the revolutionary tradition generation after generation. In revolutionary tradition indoctrination, the indoctrination work of having the functionaries and workers learn well our party's history, the history of the struggle to establish the chuche idea should be effectively conducted. The revolutionary tradition indoctrination can be conducted more effectively when it is conducted efficiently in combination with practical activities and in various forms and methods.

Revolutionary indoctrination and communist indoctrination are the important contents of our party's ideological work. For we who are still at the crossroads of revolution and are building socialism, confronting the imperialists directly, this indoctrination work is important work that should not be interrupted for even one moment. We should intensify anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. indoctrination among party members and workers so they can endlessly hate imperialism and the class enemies with a high class outlook and principle, firmly defend the class interests and revolutionary principle of the working class, and work and live militantly with high revolution-mindedness.

At the same time, we should vigorously press ahead with indoctrination work to clearly know the reactionary nature and poisonous effect of all the old ideological trends gnawing at the revolution-mindedness and class-mindedness of the working class and to prevent its ideological element and rotten bourgeois way of life from infiltrating us. We should also intensify indoctrination on socialism, patriotism, and the fatherland so everyone can warmly love the fatherland and the people with high national pride and self-respect and vigorously struggle for the lasting prosperity of chuche Korea.

It is also important to establish a revolutionary studious atmosphere in every sector and unit.

Study is the first stage in the process of establishing a revolutionary world outlook, and the basic means of study is by book. Books are our teachers and companions. We should ensure that functionaries and workers always carry books with them and make reading books a part of their lives and life habits so the entire people's studying can become a social trend. Here it is necessary to combine each individual's awareness properly with the party organizations' demands and to ensure that everyone learn from the study experiences of the self-educated persons and enthusiasts known nationwide.

It is important to vigorously conduct propaganda and agitation for socialist economic construction to intensify the party's ideological work. Our party is now conducting a bold operation to bring about an upturn in socialist economic construction. The party organizations at various levels and the functionaries of the ideological work sector should concentrate on propaganda and agitation work to realize the party's intent and idea. The relevant sectors, including the publishing and reporting sector, should place major emphasis on the propaganda for the party's economic policy and explain the justness of all the economic policies put forward by the party extensively, logically, and convincingly.

Also, we should ensure that the sound of the drums of economic agitation is heard loudly in all socialist construction battle sites, including the construction sites of (Kim Chol), Taechon, and Sonchon. The party's propaganda functionaries should place the emphasis on ensuring that in political work and economic agitation, all functionaries and workers open the road of advancing economic construction with the idea, spirit, method, and attitude demonstrated in construction of the Nampo lockgate.

Ideological work is the work of dealing with and remaking people's ideas, and the results always remain in the heads of people. Therefore, in order to score successes in ideological work, we should continuously improve methods and enhance the standards of the propaganda functionaries themselves. Like the commanding officers and political functionaries of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the past, the functionaries should always go deeply among the masses and actively conduct propaganda and agitation work while living with them.

Also, they should conduct propaganda and agitation work with specific methods and in conformity with the special nature of the objective of this work. It is also important for them to produce well, maintaining the specific features of each of them, the indoctrination data and means including the study lecture notes, lecture notes, publications, reports, and literary and art works.

The party's propaganda functionaries, who are the indoctrinators of the masses, should learn more energetically than anyone else, acquire high political insight and rich and diversified knowledge, and firmly prepare themselves to be learned political activists. By so doing they can carry out their duty well in today's reality.

In order to carry out ideological work well in the right direction, we should firmly ensure the party Central Committee's monolithic guidance. In his classic work "The Historical Experience in Building the WPK," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed once again the importance of the problem of ensuring the party Central Committee's monolithic guidance in ideological work based on the lessons learned from our party's ideological work. The party's propaganda functionaries should deeply learn the ideology and theory contained in this work and conduct all the particulars of ideological work consistently and thoroughly in conformity with the party's will.

The duty given to the party's ideological sector functionaries in improving and intensifying ideological work in conformity with the development of reality is very heavy. The party's ideological sector functionaries should bear the party center's will deeply in mind and do their best to carry out their duties and roles to deepen and develop ideological work.

The party's ideological work is responsible work to be carried out by all functionaries, including not only the party's propaganda functionaries but also the responsible functionaries of party organizations at various levels, and the functionaries of science, educational, publication, reporting, literature, and art sectors. All party organizations and functionaries should uphold the party's will and deepen ideological work in conformity with the requirement of the development of reality so that they can remodel the entire party membership and the entire society on the chuche idea and effect a new advance in accelerating socialist construction.

'POWDER-REEKING' SOUTH UNFIT TO HOST OLYMPICS

SK290215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 28 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July special article: "A Powder-Reeking South Korean Cannot be a Venue for the Olympics"]

[Text] Arguing that South Korea, which reeks of war powder, is not an appropriate venue for the Olympics, political, social, and sports circles in various countries around the world are now raising their voices to oppose and reject the holding of the Olympics in Seoul. Such voices grow stronger with each passing day.

This is by no means an accident. The noble idea of the Olympics is to promote friendship and unity and contribute to the cause of world peace through sports.

This being the case, a venue for the Olympics should be chosen, as a matter of course, among places where the political situation is stable, democratic freedoms are ensured, and a peaceful environment is provided. South Korea, however, is a very unstable place where the situation is far more tense than in any other place in the world and in which the danger of war is constantly present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: South Korea is the most tense place in the world, and the danger of a new war is ever present there.

Along with the U.S. troops, more than 80 to 90 percent of the nearly one million-strong puppet military forces, placed on a complete attack posture, have not been deployed in forward areas close to the military Demarcation Line [MDL] in South Korea where weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, are massively concentrated, while modern military equipment is incessantly being increased and shipped there.

Because of this, the military forces deployed in the areas south of the MDL have reached the highest level since the Korean armistic [choson chongjon] and the situation has reached a dangerous phase capable of triggering a war at any time.

South Korea is a dangerous place where the danger of nuclear war is most imminent in the world. Thanks to the U.S. imperialists' criminal nuclear war strategy, South Korea has become the largest Far East nuclear forward base, as well as a test site for nuclear war.

As is widely known to the world, some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed in South Korea. This figure is equivalent to more than half the number of nuclear weapons the U.S. imperialists have deployed over the entire Asian region, and the density of nuclear weapons deployed is four times higher than that of the NATO region. In terms of variety, nuclear weapons of various kinds, including nultiple-purpose ones, have been deployed.

Although the U.S. imperialists have built nuclear bases in virtually every corner of the world, no other place is as ominously dangerous as South Korea in terms of nuclear weapons. Recently, the U.S. imperialists have even gone so far as to publicly announce a plan to build 36 special nuclear armories and are now pressing ahead with its realization. This clearly shows how grave the danger of nuclear war in South Korea has become.

South Korea is not only a dangerous nuclear armory, but is also a powder-reeking, murderous place where not a day goes by without the sight of gunsmoke because of the provocative war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Just as war and peace are incompatible, it is obvious that war exercises and peaceful sports festivals are incompatible.

By annually conducting large-scale nuclear attack exercises like "Team Spirit," a de facto nuclear test war, and a preliminary war designed to perfect nuclear war strategy, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have exacerbated tension to the extreme. During the past year, the puppets have harrassed the people almost every day by kicking up the commotion of approximately 50 large-scale military exercise throughout South Korea.

This year is the year of international peace. However, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, running counter to the trend of the times, has blanketed South Korea with gunsmoke by conducting many war exercises -- including the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise -- in succession since the beginning of the year, while exacerbating tension to the extreme.

The danger of war in South Korea is growing stronger as the ever-deepening crisis facing the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique grows. It is therefore by no means surprising that a Japanese publication has written: It will probably be the clash between the North and South that Chon Tu-hwan may try to use as a last-resort effort to overcome an economic crisis. Attempting to ride out the crisis and divert the eyes of the people who have many complaints, by waging a war is something that can happen.

In South Korea today, confrontation between patriotism and treachery and between democracy and fascism is becoming more acute with each passing day. Despite the puppets' fascist suppression, the youths, students, and patriotic, democratic forces are staging anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle almost daily and the puppets' fascist rule is now facing a great crisis.

U.S. conspirators fly into South Korea in succession and hop from place to place in a bid to probe measures against it. However, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the youths, students, and people continues and it now seems likely to expand even more with the puppet presidential election ahead in 1988.

In case the crisis facing fascist military rule enters a blind alley where it is impossible to control, no doubt the puppet traitor will try to find a way out of the crisis by lighting the dry kindling of a war of northward invasion.

This is demonstrated by historical lessons, as well as traitor Chon Tu-hwan'sbloody past. All this demonstrates that South Korea is the world's most dangerous area, an area in which the danger of war is ever present.

Arguing that not once in the history of the Olympics have the Olympics been held in a place where the situation is so tense and the danger of war so ever present as in South Korea, world public opinion now denounces the holding of the Olympics in south Korea, likening it to running in a mined area. It is obvious that the Olympics cannot be held in a place where only gunfire is heard as opposed to peace ideals, or in a murderous place where powder reeks.

To participate in the Seoul Olympics is to approve of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and of an act which encourages the maneuvers of the U.S. imperalists and puppets to perpetuate division and the commotion of their nuclear war exercises.

Today, the Olympic movement is faced with a crisis. The only way to rescue the Olympic movement and guarantee its smooth execution is to realize our proposal for cohosting the Olympics. In case the puppets do not accept our just proposal, the 24th Olympiad will create grave consequences from which it will be impossible to recover.

MORE DENUNCIATIONS OF U.S., ROK REJECTION OF TALKS

DFRF Statement 23 Jul

SK250404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 23 Jul 86

[23 July "statement" issued by the DFRF Central Committee]

[Text] The unjust attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities, who have rejected our proposal for talks by military persons in authority, are invoking great, vehement indignation and concern from all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

Our new initiative to hold talks by military persons in authority reflects our serious, sincere, and peace-loving position to eliminate the danger of war looming on the Korean peninsula by all means and to open a new phase in the alleviation of tension and peace. If our new peace initiative is realized, the present state of tension on the Korean peninsula will be eliminated, significantly alleviating the situation approaching the brink of war, and will provide a decisively advantageous atmosphere for the resumption of North-South dialogue as well.

Regrettably, however, the United States and South Korean persons in authority have rejected our peace initiative -- which is so reasonable, fair, and just that it is acceptable to anyone -- intentionally avoiding the road to dialogue and negotiation, and openly blocking the way to alleviation of tension and peace.

In the name of the entire Korean people, the DFRF Central Committee resolutely denounces the dialogue-negating and antipeace act of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, noting that it is a challenge to dialogue and peace.

By rejecting our proposal for talks by military persons in authority, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique clearly showed what they are choosing at the crossroads of peace and war, dialogue and confrontation.

The fact that they even refused to accept the second letters from our side urging them to affirmatively respond to the talks by military persons in authority was little short of openly proclaiming to the world that they are following the road of war rather than peace, the road of confrontation rather than dialogue. Because of this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are being strongly criticized and denounced by public opinion at home and abroad and are being branded as warmongers.

In an attempt to cope with this desperate state, the South Korean puppets are hurriedly visiting the United Nations, making awkward vindications, and are trying to fabricate a false opinion that our peace proposal is a deceptive peace offensive. However, this gibberish from those who have rejected the peace talks will convince no one. In fact, the South Korean puppets, together with the United States, conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, suspending North-South dialogue, and continuously conducted such war exercises in South Korea as "Ttangbol-86," "Piho-86," "Pangpae-86," and "Ulchi-86," aggravating tension, and made themselves completely unworthy to even mention dialogue.

Acting as such, they avoided the talks by military persons in authority and even refused to receive our letters containing a peace initiative, and while so doing they babbled about the resumption of dialogue. It is all really quite ridiculous. The maneuvers for confrontation and war are incompatible with dialogue and the alleviation of tension. Raving about the resumption of talks while rejecting talks by military persons in authority is a different way of proclaiming confrontation and war maneuvers. We will keenly watch how far the South Korean ruling gang leads the situation, following its U.S. masters while rejecting our proposal for peace talks.

If the United States and the South Korean persons in authority truly desire the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and North-South dialogue, they should affirmatively respond without delay to our peace proposal for talks by military persons in authority.

23 July 1986, Pyongyang.

LSWYK Statement 24 Jul

SK260313 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Jul 86

[24 July "Statement" issued by the LSWYK Central Committee]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who have refused our proposal for holding talks among military authorities are now running wild in a new slanderous racket against the Republic in a bid to escape the protest and condemantion at home and abroad.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets are now slandering and defaming us more viciously than ever before, saying that our proposal for holding talks among military authorities is a plot to mislead world opinion on th eve of the upcoming summit conference of the nonaligned countries and the 1988 Olympics.

The LSWYK Central Committee, on behalf of all members of the LSWYK and youths, resolutely condemns the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who have refused our proposal for holding talks between military authorities, while perpetrating slanderous rackets against the republic, recognizing it as an open challenge to the entire nation and peace-loving people of the world who want detente and peace.

While running counter to our patient efforts for detente, dialogue, and peace, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets are now frantically running wild in war maneuvers against us, while preporterously talking about peace and the like.

Not being satisifed with the fact that they have turned South Korea into a nuclear base, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently concocted a plot to introduce more new military equipment, including neutron bombs, to South Korea. They have also built numerous poison gas manufacturing plants in South Korea to accelerate the production of chemical weapons. In particular, the U.S. imperialists are planning to build 36 special nuclear weapon storehouses called WS-3's in Kusan in South Korea. They have gone so far as to clamor that the building of these storehouses is not a secret.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who persistently staged the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise racket despite our sincere proposal and efforts for stopping war exercises, subsequently staged such new war exercises as "Ttangbol-86" and "Pangpae-86" in succession. Furthermore, last April they officially declared at the so-called annual Security Consultative Meeting that the "Team Spirit" military exercise will continue in the future.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, while clamoring about the rapid establishment of a wartime system and preparations for wartime material, staged a new wartime mobilization exercise, beginning on 13 July, codenamed "Ulchi-86." Thus, they are creating a new atmosphere for war throughout South Korea.

Is there any justification or face for the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets -- who have responded to our timely and reasonable proposal for talks among military authorities to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula, to guarantee peace there, and to create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue with unscrupulous war exercise rackets -- to slander and defame us? Their act is nothing but a trick to conceal their real intention of seeking confrontation and war only, not detente and dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should assume total responsibility for the grave consequences that will result from their rejection of the proposal for talks among military authorities and the aggravation of tension.

If the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets really want detente and dialogue, they should immediately renounce their maneuvers for confrontation and war, which run counter to dialogue and detente. Adhering to the maneuvers for confrontation and war will bring nothing conducive. History has already proven that warmongers and bellicose elements will meet only with ruin.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should respond to our proposal for talks between military authorities advanced for detente and dialogue without delay.

[Dated] 24 July 1986, Pyongyang

TOURISM DOUBLES, FOREIGNERS INVITED TO VISIT

SK281028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- Tourism is going on well in Korea. According to data released by the DPRK International Tourist Bureau, the number of foreign tourists is expected to double this year compared with last year. In the tourist season from May to October Korea is visited by many tourists from socialist countries and Finland, Britain, West Germany, Hong Kong and other countries and regions. Applications for tourism are coming from more countries.

There are many tourist resorts in Korea which is widely known to the world as a tapestry-like land for its beautiful mountains and clean rivers. Mt. Kumgang with more than 12,000 sky-kissing peaks, myriad-shaped rocks, many ponds and waterfalls forming rainbows in the air presents superb natural beauty. Also among the tourist resorts are Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea, which gives wonderful views of the four seasons at a time, Mt. Myohyang which is famous for its superb beauty and wonderful view, Songdowon, Wau Island, Majon, Kyongsong Hot Spring, Sindok Spring and other world-famous scenic spots, recreation parks, seabeaches, peculiar hot springs, spas and springs.

There are well-appointed hotels including the 45-storeyed Pyongyang Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang and at other tourist resorts. A hotel of triangular tower style furnished with ultra modern service facilities made its appearance at the foot of My. Myohyang some time ago.

Tourists will go sight-seeing of scenic spots and visit the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Nampo Barrage and other grand monumental edifices, the international friendship exhibition and Panmunjom. They can also go round well-known ancient tombs, temples, Buddhist figures, mountain fortresses and other historical remains and mementoes and appreciate beautiful and wonderful art works.

In Kaesong tourists will see the cultivation of famous Koryo Insam and get insam and various kinds of elixir of life made of insam. Sinsonro, dinner-set, meat broiled with mushrooms and other Korean dishes effective for long life are particularly favored by tourists. Tourist resorts and sports complexes in Pyongyang and local areas are linked with each other by express highways for the convenience of tourists. Tourists who come to Korea well known for hospitality to foreign visitors will be accorded all conveniences and warm welcome from the Korean people.

Mun Ki-yong, deputy director of the International Tourist Bureau, said the development of tourism is promoted in Korea. A hotel, highest in Korea, and other hotels of peculiar style will be built in Pyongyang and tourist hotels with tens of thousands of beds will make their appearance in Wonsan. And tourist resorts and modern service establishments will be built in different areas and, at the same time, the passenger transport capacity of the airports will markedly increase.

CHONGJIN HOLDS RALLY ON KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE

SK250840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] North Hamgyong Province, one of the noted key industrial bases of our country, is filled with the revolutionary zeal of party members and workers thoroughly carrying out the great leader's on-the-spot teachings. While a militant spirit overflows everywhere in the province and new upsurges are being effected in production and construction, a Chongjin rally to thoroughly carry out the programmatic principles the great leader Kim Il-song taught during his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province in July 1986 was held in Chongjin Stadium on 23 July 1986.

Placed in front of the meeting site was the portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Placed in the meeting site were slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK." Also placed in the meeting site were slogan boards reading "Let us thoroughly carry out the July 1986 on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Let us unconditionally overfulfill the people's economic plan, upholding the great leader's on-the-spot teachings," and propaganda drawings strongly encouraging the workers to effect new labor exploits.

Participating in the meeting were Comrade Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; An Mun-hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Yong-ho, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Rural Economic Committee; other responsible functionaries of the provincial party and government organizations, administrative and economic organizations, and working people's organizations; together with some 50,000 working people.

At the meeting Comrade Cho Se-ung made a report, which was followed by speeches by Son Kyong-chun, manager of the Kim Chaek Iron Works; (Han Tae-yong), responsible secretary of the party committee of the construction complex for building the No. 2 metal plant; Yi Yun-sok, director of the general bureau of the northern district coal industry; Kim Yong-ho, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Rural Economic Committee; and Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province.

The reporter and speakers said that at this time when the entire country is filled with the passionate, loyal desire to celebrate, as a great festival of victors, the greatest national festive holiday coming next year, all the party members and working people of the province, having received the great leaders's on-the-spot guidance, are filled with endless deep gratitude, joy, a high victorious faith, and firm resolve.

They said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to North Hamgyong Province and gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Chaek Iron Works, Chongjin Thermal Power Plant, and many other units, and that he convened the expanded executive committee of the North Hamgyong Provincial party committee and gave important teachings, which were programmatic guidelines in developing the provincial people's economy to a new, higher stage.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given during his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province are programmatic guidelines to boost our people's economy onto a higher stage and a powerful encouraging banner to stimulate all the party members and working people to reach the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

They said that thoroughly carrying out the July 1986 on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the revolutionary duty of all party members and the working people of the province and fidelity to his endless love and benevolence. They stressed that they should uphold the three major tasks which the respected and beloved leader has given North Hamgyong Province and effect new innovations in industry, agriculture, and fisheries.

They noted that the Kim Chaek Iron Works, (?Songjin) Steel Complex, and The Musan mining complex will carry out facilities management well and vigorously conduct a technological innovation movement, thereby putting the already acquired production capacity into full operation and normalizing production at a high level. They will increase the production of ore concentrates, pig iron, steel, and rolled steel products during the second half of the year much more than the first half of the year.

They noted that in order to better realize the great leader's idea on further developing the Kim Chaek Iron Works into a modern and large-scale metallurgical base, they will wage a vigorous struggle to complete the second-stage expansion project in a short period and build a new large-scale iron production base in the near future.

The reporter and the speakers noted that based on his scientific insight into the status of the demand for electricity and energy resources in North Hamgyong Province, the great leader set forth a wise method for meeting the increasing demand for electricity in the province and providing heating for Chongjin and Kim Chaek. They noted that in order to thoroughly carry this out, they will drastically increase the production of coal and that, while massively conducting projects of newly building and expanding thermal power plants, they will continuously push ahead with the work of increasing the capacity of hydroelectric power generation, including the project of damming water for the 17 March power plant.

They noted that they will increase the production of chemical fertilizers, staple fibers, rayon yarn, and paper for the production of newspapers, that they will further develop the crude oil processing industry and pharmaceutical industry, and that they will supply the socialist construction sites with more good quality cement. They put forward the specific measures for this.

The reporter and speakers stressed that farming should be conducted scientifically and technologically as required by the chuche agricultural method so they can increase the grain yield under conditions where crops are much affected by cold weather.

They noted that under circumstances where they have natural and geographical conditions advantageous for the development of fisheries, they will uphold the party policy on properly utilizing the sea and increase fish production, including sardines; that they will produce more trawlers and refrigerated cargo ships; and that they will extensively conduct shallow water marine cultivation.

They stressed that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently set forth various measures again to thoroughly carry out the great leader's July on-the-spot teachings and noted that they should highly demonstrate the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in carrying out the party's decisions and directives. They said that they will uphold the party's will concerning living and struggling like the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries, who always carried out the great leader's orders precisely wherever they were, and make the revolutionary struggle spirit overflow everywhere in the province, including the iron works, steel mills, collieries, and mines.

They noted that they will bear in mind that the people's economic plan is the party's directive and state law, and that they will normalize production at a high level in all sectors of the provincial people's economy, thereby fulfilling the people's economic plan by daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly targets without fail, thus unconditionally overfulfilling the target for the second half of this year.

They said that the functionaries of all units will go deep among the workers, agricultural working people, and technicians, according to the party's call to the entire party membership to go among the masses, vigorously conduct political work, properly organize the work of carrying out the great leader's on-the-spot teachings, and powerfully encourage and push the masses, leading them by personal example in every difficult situation.

A letter of resolution was adopted at the meeting.

FORMER U.S., NATO OFFICIALS ENDORSE REUNIFICATION

SK260420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- Prominent professors, doctors, lawyers, human rights experts and politicians in Europe and the United States including Prof. and Dr. Hans Koechler, president of the International Progress Organization in Austria, Prof. Dr. Hans Klecatsky, former federal minister of justice of Austria, lawyer Ramsey Clark, former attorney general of the United States of America, and Ninopasti of Italy, former deputy commander general of the NATO forces, on July 11 published in Vienna a "declaration on achieving Korea's reunification through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" signed by them.

They decided to establish a "Committee for Peace on the Korean Peninsula" with professors, doctors and lawyers who are obliged to contribute to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. They sent their declaration to the U.N. secretary general and the governments of different countries.

It says: The reunification of Korea should be realised in such a way that the North and the South unite and establish a confederal state, leaving the ideologies and systems in both parts as they are. The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo would be a neutral and non-aligned state, remaining outside any political and military alliance or bloc. Saying that the confederal system which envisages a unified state would guarantee the safety of the South Korean economy and that of the foreign capital invested there. The declaration stresses: the doctrine of "simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations" or "separate entry" will undermine the efforts for Korea's reunificiation.

In conclusion, the declaration appeals to the governments of all countries to support this proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, neutral and Non-aligned.

BATMONH LEAVES FOR 'VACATION' IN SOVIET UNION

OW282335 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jul (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, left today for a vacation in the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade J. Batmonh was seen off at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, [words indistinct].

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

BK221417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] On the evening of 4 July, Theresa Tull, U.S. charge d'affaires to Laos hosted a reception at her residence in Vientiane on the occasion of the 210th anniversary of the American Independence Day. Attending the reception were Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs minister; a number of ministers and deputy ministers; several high-ranking Lao cadres; and some diplomats and representatives of the international organizations in Laos.

RALLY MARKS MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSAY

BK200845 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] A major rally was organized on the morning of 19 July at Vientiane theater by the Laos-MPR Friendship Association and the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Present at the rally were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the party committee of Vientiane municipality; and other party Central Committee members and alternate members, ministers and deputy ministers, representatives of mass organizations, and more than 1,000 cadres and state employees from various ministries. Yadmaaguine Dashnyan, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiry to Laos, and diplomats of fraternal socialist countries to Laos, also attended the rally.

Sisavat Keobounphan and Ambassador Yadmaaguine Dashnyan took turns delivering speeches. They pointed to the Mongolian people's struggle and the great and all-rou;nd achievements recorded by them in the cause of safeguarding and building the socialist economy over the past 65 years. Following the success of the struggle against imperialist aggression in 1921 and the establishment of the MPR in 1924 under the talented leadership of the MPRP, the MPR has advanced and now become a socialist state with strong national defense and developed economy.

In his speech, Sisavat Keobounphan stressed the relations and coperation between the LPDR and the MPR -- two countries that have had a tradition of fine relations. The Mongolian people have persistently rendered support and assistance for the Lao revolution until the Lao people's complete victory of the national liberation cause and during the new period of the Lao revolution. The two countries have strengthened their close bilateral relations.

Sisavat Keobounphan gave the assessment that the official friendly visit to the MPR of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Souphanouvong and the official friendly visit to Laos of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh in 1979, during which the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the LPDR and the MPR was signed, were important events in the hostory of bilateral relations and served to further strengthen the fraternal friendly relations, militant solidarity, and growing cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Mongolia. Since then the two countries have constantly exchanged visits, thus contrubuting to promoting and developing bilateral relations. At present, MPR experts are positively carrying out their internationalist duties in various services in the LPDR. For example, the MPR has assisted Laos in building the Laos-Mongolia friendship hospital and a sheep raising station in Xieng Khouang Province.

On behalf of the Lao party, government, and people, Sisavat Keobounphan expressed deep gratitude for and highly valued the precious and consistent assistance given by the party, government, and fraternal people of Mongolia to the Lao revolution.

Ambassador Yadmaaguine Dashnyan stressed that the fraternal friendly relations and militant solidarity between the MPR and the LPDR have been constantly developed in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in 1979.

On this occasion, Sisavat Keobounphan and Ambassador Yadmaaguine Dashnyan pointed to the world situation which remains tense and complex as a result of the bellicose policy of the imperialists and their allies in stepping up the arms race in all parts of the world, carrying out the star wars program, and in openly and blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of many countries in the world. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have continued to intensify their military alliance with reactionary forces in various regions against the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and progressive countries in the world. To advance toward the reduction of international tension and disarmament and to ensure a lasting world peace, the two personalities highly valued and expressed support for Soviet proposals, particularly Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement, the June 1986 statement of Warsaw Pact countries issued in Budapest, and statements issued by other socialist countries seeking ways toward mutual trust and the elimination of armed clashes.

NEGOTIATIONS ON COALITION GOVERNMENT BEGIN

BK290108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Negotiations are in progress to form a coalition government which would include the three major winners in Sunday's general election -- the Democrat, Chat Thai and Social Action [SAP] Parties -- with Gen Prem Tinsulanon as premier.

The Ratsadon Party, led by Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, is also being considered as a coalition partner, political sources told the BANGKOK POST last night.

At this stage, Samak Sunthorawet's Prachakon Thai is expected to lead the opposition.

A coalition of the "Big Three" would give them a commanding 214 seats in the new House, a majority of 40 seats over the 174 needed for control.

If Ratsadon joins the three major parties, the coalition would have 232 seats, a majority of 58 seats.

The sources said the "Big Three" have agreed to share the running of each ministry, with one party supplying the minister, and the partners each providing a deputy.

This is exactly the same formula Gen Prem used in the make-up of his Prem 1 Government in March 1980, but changed in March 1981.

The sources said that allocations of Cabinet portfolios would depend on the demands and compromises that could be reached among the parties.

Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin said he is ready to consult with party leaders soon to determine who is considered most capable of forming the coalition.

Gen Thianchai, whose party won 18 seats in the new 347-seat House of Representatives, said yesterday that Ratsadon will not demand Cabinet posts but will leave it to the premier and the other parties.

However, it is generally understood that Gen Thianchai is being considered for the post of Interior Minister.

Ratsadon has scheduled a meeting of its members at the Ambassador Hotel today.

Political analysts predict the administration will be put together swiftly because it is feared that "rivals" of Gen Prem might try to capitalise on the period when negotiations are taking place to muster sentiment against him in the form of protests.

A group of students yesterday rallied at the Democracy Monument to demand that parties honour their election promises to back an elected MP as the premier.

Statements by party leaders yesterday indicated that so far there were no hitches among the major parties as far as the formation of a government is concerned.

Mr Phichai Rattakun said that the Democrats would act as the nucleus in the formation of the government, having won 100 seats -- the highest number of seats in the election.

The Democrat leader said he did not mind if his party joined Chat Thai and the SAP because they had worked together before.

He said the Democrats had been in touch with other parties, "but no official contacts have been made so far about the formation of the next administration."

Mr Phichai would neither confirm nor deny word that he had discussed the formation of the coalition with Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Sources said, however, that Gen Chawalit had no objection to the Democrats being the core party.

The Democrat leader, who has not yet met Gen Prem since the election, said a meeting will be held today to discuss the party's stand in the formation of the new government.

SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, meanwhile, met Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen Chunhawan after, calling on his predecessor, M.R. Khukrit Pramot, at his Soi Suan Phlu residence.

The SAP leader said he still needed to discuss the formation of the new government with his MP's at a meeting today when he would sound out their feelings and opinions.

MP's from most of the parties are still in their constituencies but are expected to converge on Bangkok within the next couple of days.

NATION Editorial on Results

BK290113 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 86 p 5

[Editorial: "New Political Equation in the Balance"]

[Text] The most satisfying result of the general election held Sunday is that 61.4 percent of Thailand's more than 26 million registered voters turned up at polling booths to exercise their franchise proving wrong the Interior Ministry's pessimistic prediction of a 50 to 55 percent voter turnout. It is roughly the same percentage of voter turnout in older and bigger democracies. The figure might have been higher if only citizens of Metropolitan Bangkok had not been, as usual, nonchalant and lazy. The Capital registered slightly less than 37.3 percent voter turnout.

As expected the Democrat Party came out on top and won 100 seats in the House of Representatives although 74 seats short of a clear majority. It is only natural to expect that it will form the core of a coalition government. The Chat Thai Party, which changed leaders half-way through the run-up to the election and the strife-torn Social Action Party [SAP] naturally slipped badly by winning only 51 seats, a little more than half the number of seats it won in 1983.

There is no constitutional provision as to how soon a new government should be formed and the biggest battle which will be waged is who should become the prime minister. Almost all major political parties are on record, during their campaigns, as saying that they want an elected prime minister. It could have been a campaign ploy or it could have been a move to capitalize Prem Tinsulanon's diminishing reputation after the tantalum disaster in Phuket.

If there is to be an elected prime minister, the obvious choice will be Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun because he controls the most number of seats in the House. But he has to find coalition partners to make up the 174 seats to form a majority. (actually 174 seats are not enought because a couple of hospitalized MPs of the ruling parties will reduce it to a minority when a crucial bill is voted on. A coalition controlling 180 seats or more can be considered a safe majority).

But at the end of the campaign and immediately after the election, the leaders of the major parties have said that they will, if necessary, accept a non-elected member as the prime minister -- and naturally this means only Gen Prem. Although there is little difference in the policies of the major parties -- none of them spelled out a clear-cut platform during their campaigns -- the political rivalries between them are very deep.

If we play the numbers game, which is actually what the formation of a coalition is reduced to, then a coalition between the Democrat, Chat Thai and Social Action Parties will give a comfortable majority of over 200 seats. But it is extremely difficult for us to believe that Chat Thai leader Chatchai Chunhawan and SAP leader Sitthi Sawetsila will accept to work under the premiership of Phichai.

Constitutionally, Parliament President Ukrit Mongkonawin should seek an audience with His Majesty the King and submit to him the name of the prospective prime minister who can control a majority of seats in the House. Obviously, Ukrit cannot pick a name out of a hat. He has to let some time pass so that the leaders of the political parties either bilaterally or in joint meetings do some portfolio bargaining.

There should also be some clear indication as to who is agreed upon as the prime minister with whom the parties with the required number of seats in the House will be able to work. This has to take time and Ukrit will have to wait it out before he can talk to the various party leaders and determine who the choice of a prime minister is before he seeks audience with His Majesty.

So, for the moment at least, it appears that Gen Prem, who has acquired the reputation of being the great conciliator, will be asked for form the next government. He has reportedly said that he is very satisfied with the outcome of the election and possibly that means that in the equation for the coalition which he foresees, he will come out on top.

BANGKOK POST PROFILES NEWLY ELECTED MP'S

BK280309 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] A considerable number of newcomers will be taking their seats in Parliament alongside the seasoned veterans of previous campaigns. Some of the newcomers will inject young blood into the democratic system, while others will be expected to pass on the benefits of their working careers.

Drawn from the ranks of retired military officers, or from business or the public sector, some of the faces are familiar.

Among the best-known newcomers is Phong Sarasin, who took Constituency 4 of Khon Kaen for the Social Action Party.

Another newcomer is Dr Surin Phitsuwan, a former lecturer at Thammasat University and a columnist for the BANGKOK POST. Dr Surin, who is to represent Constituency 1 of Nakhon Si Thammarat, said the contest was a true test of stamina, wit and commitment.

Among the new and "not-so-new" faces taking their places in Parliament are:

Bunchu Rotchanasathian, 65, leader of the newly-formed Community Action Party. Once known as the "economic czar", Mr Bunchu has regained his popularity which suffered when his business empire ran into problems and after a feud with the First Bangkok City Bank management.

Mr Bunchu, a Chon Buri native, ended the eight-year tenure of former PM's Officer Minister and United Democratic Party candidate Sawat Khamprakop in Nakhon Sawan's Constituency 2.

The Thammasat graduate won Chon Buri for the SAP in 1975 and became finance minister in the Khukrit government. Resigning as president of the Bangkok Bank in 1980 to become a deputy premier in the Prem 1 government, Mr Bucnhu quit amid turbulence in the SAP and did not run in the last election.

Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, leader of the Ratasadon Party, retired as deputy army commander-in-chief in October. The September 9 coup-crusher served in Lop Buri since 1953 with what became the Special Warfare Centre in 1966, which he commanded.

The former deputy commander of the Fourth Army and Territorial Defence Department director faced Lt-Gen Anek Bunyatthi, his former subordinate, in Constituency 1 of Lop Buri.

Tamchai Khamphato, secretary-general of the United Democratic Party, took his seat in Uthai Thani Province amid legal wrangling with the state-owned Krung Thai Bank, of which he was president until this year. Mr Tamchai, 50, who was a commerce minister under M.R. Khukrit Pramot, faces a lawsuit filed by the bank accusing him of granting loans which were beyond his authority.

Born in Bangkok in November 1936, Mr Tamchai graduated from Triam Udom Suksa School with the highest score nationwide. He studied at the University of Tokyo and emerged with a master's degree in engineering.

Dr Trairong Suwannakhiri has won Songkhla's Constituency 3 for the Democrats in a campaign in which his loyaty to Gen Prem Tinsulanon put him on a collision course with the Democrat candidates for Bangkok, including party leader Phichai Rattakun. The former government spokesman earned a bachelor's degree in economics from Thammasat, and returned as a lecturer. Dr Trairong, 50 [as published], later received a master's degree in economics from the University of the Philippines in 1970 and a doctorate from the University of Hawaii in 1975.

Dr Trairong failed to get elected in 1979 but became an adviser to Gen Prem before becoming spokesman.

Dr Suphachai Panitchaphak, 40, one of the country's most prominent economists, resigned from the position of Director of the Bank of Thailand's Financial Institution Supervision and Examination Department to make his debut in politics.

In 1963, after preuniversity schooling at Triam Udom Suksa School and a brief period as a student at Sirirat Hospital's Faculty of Medicine, Supachai left for Holland to pursue his studies as an economist on a Bank of Thailand scholarship. He received his master's and doctorate degrees in economics from the Netherlands School of Economics during 1963-1973.

He ran under the Democrat Party banner in Bangkok's Constituency 8 (Bang Kapi, Nong Chok, Min Buri) with his running mates, former Labour Department chief Nikhom Chantharawithun and Samai Charoenchang.

Gen Mana Rattanakoset, former assistant commander-in-chief of the Thai Army, was born in September 1925. After finishing his schooling in his hometown of Nakhon Phanom, he moved to Bangkok to further his studies at Chulachomklao Military Academy.

He was in Class Five and was a classmate of Gen Athik Kamlang-ek, Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, Gen Han Linanon and Lt-Gen Yutthasak Klongtruatrok.

After completing his studies, he went on to the Army Staff College in the United States in 1960.

His first job in the Thai Army was platoon commander in an artillery unit.

Afterwards he became an officer attached to the 3rd Artillery Battalion, staff officer attached to the Directorate of Personnel and chief of the Reserve Affairs Department.

He became assistant chief-of-staff for civilian affairs in 1981, deputy chief-of-staff in 1983 and assistant commander-in-chief of the Army in 1984.

He was the first army officer to declare that he would take off his uniform to run in the election of Bangkok Governor.

Somphong Amonwiwat, 45, is an old hand in the brewery business. He is also a son-in-law of banker and business tycoon, Uthen Techaphaibun.

Somphong decided to enter politics because of his enthusiastic support of former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan when the latter announced his decision to run in the last general election in Roi-et. He later joined the National Democracy Party and became deputy secretary-general of the party. He ran in Chon Buri's Constituency 1 this time.

An MS 5 graduate from Amnuaisin School, Somphong went on to study at the University of Berlin for two years and furthered his studies in business administration at Kelly College in Massachussets in the United States until he received a bachelor's degree.

He returned to Thailand and began working at the Thai Amarit Brewery Company as sales manager and was later promoted to marketing manager, and five years afterwards he became general manager.

When Kloster beer started its operations in Thailand, he was appointed managing director of the Kloster (Thailand) Co Ltd.

He also holds other important positions in a mining company, a glass company and an import-export company as well as a finance company.

He is married to Phetchari Techaphaibun and has four children.

Mr. Pramot Sukhum, 45, was a well-known figure in Phatthaya five years ago when he was the resort's first city manager and joint proprietor with his wife of the P.K. Villa resort hotel.

His impeccable record, honesty and efficient performance in Phatthaya was such that he won the confidence of the residents in the resort city who staged a rally to urge him not to quit the city manager's post.

A graduate in architecture from the United States, Pramot first joined the government service at the Ministry of Interior and became the youngest-ever first-grade official at the age of 27. He left the service at the age of 36 and concentrated on his own private businesses, including the hotel in Phatthaya, a law office and a restaurant in Bangkok.

Pramot was named deputy government spokesman -- a post he held until he decided to join the Democrat Party's ticket and run in the Thon Buri area with General Han Linanon.

Known as the "Hero of Ta Phraya," Col Prachak Sawangchit, 50, made an impressive debut into the political arena by winning a landslide over the more favoured candidates of the Prachakon Thai Party and Social Action Party.

Col Prachak is a folklore hero among thousands of military voters and their families in Bang Khen Constituency. His heated campaign rhetoric pleased voters and his organisation is among the best and most costly in the city.

Col Prachak is strongly against Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his return as the prime minister. As a member of the Young Turks group, Col Prachak was one of the plotters of the 1981 abortive coup who were subsequently dismissed from the Army.

He served as commander of the Second Infantry Regiment based in Prachin Buri before his dismissal. As a battalion commander in Prachin Buri in 1977, he was transferred to an inactive position in the Infantry Centre in Prachuap Khiri Khan for criticising the Thanin Kraiwichian government but was later moved back to a higher position.

The Democrat Party's Chulin Laksanawisit, 30, deserves the title of giant killer after defeating veteran Borom Tanthian of the Progressive Party. Borom is richer and more powerful than his junior contender, who lost to him about 1,000 votes in the last election.

Borom quit the Social Action Party after the dissolution of Parliament and announced his intention of joining the Democrat Party but later left in bitterness because the party ruled in favour of Chulin to represent the party in Phang-nga, which has only one seat.

Chulin graduated in political science from Thammasat University in 1978 and worked as a cartoonist on several Thai-language papers. He later joined the Democrat Party as a volunteer to help the party in campaigns until he was fielded as the Democrat candidate in the last election.

VOFA VIEWS NEW SRV STRATEGY IN CAMBODIA

BK251405 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station article: "Vietnam Is Introducing a New Strategic Plan in Cambodia"]

[Text] According to a report, Vietnam is now introducing a new strategic plan, called SB1785, for implementation in Cambodia in continuation of the K5 plan. The design of the plan is to establish a 5-km safe zone along the Thai-Cambodian border from Ubon Ratchathani to Trat Province. This is to prevent the Cambodian people from cooperating with the CGDK, and stop them from fleeing for shelter in Thailand. Anyone found intruding into the zone would be severely punished by the Vietnamese soldiers.

The construction of obstacles along the Thai-Cambodian border under the K5 plan which was introduced by Vietnam in 1985 has nearly been completed. Vietnam has also been trying to establish stability in major cities and bring development and stability to remote areas as well. It has set up mass groups and local forces for villages, subdistricts, districts, and provinces for control of the people and natural resources. It forced the people to sell all their farm produce allowing them only the quantity needed for private consumption. Any food storage is absolutely prohibited. Travel is also strictly under control. Vietnam set up road checkpoints and deployed sentry squads and companies at important areas.

On 21 April the provincial committee in Battambang instructed the commune committees in Sisophon District to recruit 10 people from each village to work on the project of digging a ditch, 1 meter deep and 1 meter wide, for the forces of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. On the same day, Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime recruited 600 people from Kompong Cham Province to work for the construction under the K5 strategic plan in Sisophon District, Battambang Province. On 25 April, Vietnamese military advisers in Battambang called a meeting of commune chiefs and village headmen of the Heng Samrin regime. Instruction was given to the latter that Cambodian soldiers, officials, or people of the Heng Samrin regime would face punishment of at least 1-year imprisonment if they assault Vietnamese soldiers or Soviet officials. A soldier of the Heng Samrin regime would be given a special home leave in exchange if he captured one member of CGDK forces. As of May this year, Vietnamese soldiers started deploying support planes for mop-up operations against the CGDK forces in Battambang Province.

Such activities carried out by Vietnam reflected the fact that its strategic K5 plan failed to achieve any results as desired. Vietnam boasted about its victories during the 1984-1985 dry-season offensives saying that Vietnamese occupation forces in Cambodia nearly wiped out all camps of Cambodian patriotic forces belonging to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan. In fact, those forces are as ever functioning and operating in close cooperation at the Thai-Cambodian border and in big cities such as Battambang and Phnom Penh.

In early April, resistance forces comprising 3,000 men from Khieu Samphan's faction, 800 from Prince Sihanouk's faction, and a number of men of Son Sann's faction, mounted an attack on Battambang airfield. Over 70 soldiers of Vietnam were killed and over 100 wounded. Five tanks, one oil depot, and a large amount of war material and weapons were destroyed. On 16 April, resistance forces comprising a group of Khieu Samphan's men, a number of defectors from the Heng Samrin regime, and a group of Cambodian civilians mounted an attack on Pochentong airport in Phnom Penh. The operation lasted for 1 hour. As a result, over 30 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and over 50 wounded. A large area of ammunition depots, an air control tower, and a large amount of weapons were destroyed.

No matter how Vietnamese leaders lied to themselves, they are faced with clear evidence that their country did suffer not only political setbacks in the international arena -- through voters in the United Nations and other international organs, but also economic difficulties. Even a high-level Politburo member like To Huu admitted that Vietnam made a mistake in administration, especially in industry and production, and proposed that the Vietnamese Government consider its actions. The poor quality of production and the serious inflation hinted to a possibility of leadership change in Vietnam in the near future.

From the military point of view, as we have already said, Vietnam has never been successful in completely wiping out patriotic forces of the CGDK. This is because Vietnam has to fight not only against the partiotic forces of Cambodia, but also with resistance from the Cambodian people who never wish to see their country and people under occupation and domination by Vietnam. Soldiers of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime do not have that strong morale to wage protracted war for decades. No matter which strategic plan the leadership in Hanoi may dig up for control of Cambodia, it will never be able to overcome the patriotic Cambodian people armed with justice, correctness, and high morale.

CABINET APPROVES FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS

BK241520 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The cabinet yesterday [22 July] approved the followng transfers of Foreign Ministry officials: M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, ambassador to Washington DC to become the ministry's permanent secretary; Asa Sarasin, the ministry's permanent secretary to become ambassador to Washington DC; Mrs Khachon Sophon, ambassador attached to the office of the permanent secretary to become ambassador to Colombo; Anat Suwanwohok, ambassador to Colombo to become ambassador attached to the office of the permanent secretary; Sakthip Krairoek, advisorial ambassador to Washington DC to become ambassador attached to the office of the permanent secretary.

'EXCERPTS' OF LE DUC THO CPV CONGRESS ARTICLE

OW281734 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28 -- The daily NHAN DAN today reproduces an article entitled "Let's Best Prepare Ideologically for the Sixth Party Congress" written by Le Duc Tho, member of the political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The article appeared in the "TAP CHI CONG SAN" (COMMUNIST REVIEW) in its July issue. Excerpts follow:

"To prepare for the Sixth Party Congress and to create a new atmosphere in the party and among the people together with the organisational and other tasks, ideological work holds a very important role in that it helps increase the political and ideological unity inside the party, overcome incorrect views and negative aspects within the party and in society".

"A lot remains to do in the ideological field. First of all, we have to carry through a good end the current campaign of criticism and self-criticism in the party and the holding of local party congresses at all levels. If well done, this will help increase the oneness of mind in the party, put forth correct measures and prepare a contingent of capable leading cadres for executing the party's policies and taking the revolution forward.

In the light of the resolution of the party Central Committee's 10th plenary session, ideological task in general and criticism and self-criticism in particular must actively contribute to improving the class character and combativeness of the party, the vanguard and exemplary character of party members, maintaining the principle of democratic centralism within the party. Only on the basis of democracy can the party effect its centralized leadership. Inversely, democracy must be observed under a centralized leadership.

"To better prepare for and successfully organize local party congresses in preparation for the sixth National Party Congress, party committees at all levels must make very substantial and truthful reports of their branches and their localities, and reach unity of views on the assignment of party cadres in accordance with the instruction of the Central Committee Secretariat".

Le Duc Tho then reviewed the work of a number of services led by the information and training commission of the party Central Committee such as newspapers, radio, television, publication, culture and arts, etc.

He went on: "To be a sharp and effective weapon, ideological work must be active, realistic and combative, must closely combine theory with practice. To deeply penetrate realities is the fundamental question of ideological and political education.

"We are very proud of the great achievements of our party. But we cannot help feeling aggrieved to see that a few party cadres and members have shown a certain deterioration of combative will, have violated the party's organizational rules and discipline and the communist moral code, thereby harming the party's prestige and reducing the people's confidence in the party.

"If the entire party is one-minded, ideologically and organizationally, in preparing for the Sixth National Congress, we will certainly succeed in unravelling the present difficulties and impediments and take the revolution in our country to stronger steps of development".

THAI BINH CONDUCTS SELF-CRITICISM, CRITICISM

BK142316 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Thai Binh provincial party committee has conducted a self-criticism and criticism drive. Through self-criticism, all the comrade members of the provincial party committee reached a high identity of views on the party's domestic and foreign policies. They have become more concerned about fulfilling tasks assigned to them by the party and have been noted for their high sense of responsibility, their efforts to overcome difficulties, their high sense of organizational discipline, and their endeavors to stay close to the infrastructure and help the grass-roots level overcome difficulties in production and life. The provincial party committee, both collectively and individually, has matured and achieved improvements in many respects. Many comrades have made effective contributions to the collective leadership of the party committee echelon and have carried out successfully all the tasks assigned to them by the provincial party committee.

The majority of comrade members of the provincial party committee have been noted for their simple and modest lifestyle. Throughout its term of office, the provincial party committee has never advocated selling imported goods at low prices on a preferential basis. Many comrades have continued to live uncorrupted lives.

However, the provincial party committee has collectively criticized itself for its poor revolutionary determination. The provincial economy, although achieving some development, has done so at a slow pace compared to nearby provinces and cities and in view of its existing potentials in material-technical bases, and manpower, and its traditional experience in intensive rice cultivation and handicraft production as shown by people in the province. The province's export volume has shown a rather small increase. Those party committee members in charge of economic affairs have failed to seek ways to increase quickly the source of export goods and to prevent the wasteful use of imported materials without any standards. In providing guidance for economic development and the improvement of economic management, there are still indications of subjectivism, hastiness, conservatism, and sluggishness, and there is a lack of sensitivity toward new things. Attention has not yet been paid to promoting increased cooperation in order to develop the strengths of every unit. Positive efforts have not yet been made to learn from those good experiences obtained by adjacent units and provinces. Although everyone is fully aware that agriculture is the most important and essential front of the province, various sectors and localities have had no specific and uniform activity programs and objectives for supporting this front. Efforts to make capital investments in rebuilding frequently-waterlogged areas and industrial crop areas have not yet been satisfactory, while attention has not been paid to providing close guidance for soil improvement, thus making it impossible to compile a roundup report. Winter crop production output has shown a decline for several years in a row. Many incentive policies for laborers, especially those promotional policies for industrial crop and export-oriented crop production areas, have been studied and worked out. They are, however, uncomprehensive and do not concentrate on using economic measures to promote vigorous development of the sources of raw materials and to create conditions for renovating the production structure. These policies toward handicraft and export production workers and those policies governing the distribution of income between branches and echelons as well as between raw materials production and processing workers and the public organs that consume these raw materials have not yet been studied comprehensively.

The prices, wages, and money situation has developed in a very complex manner. The provincial party committee has not yet involved itself further in making studies to overcome difficulties and ensure that production and circulation work is carried put smoothly. It is especially noted that the mode of goods purchasing and barter trade between the state and pesants is inconsistent. Its constant change has caused peasants to lose their confidence and become less enthusiastic in production. Great disparity in prices once occurred following the introduction of a state general policy. The provincial party committee has failed to promptly take necessary measures to gather all the money obtained from price differences into the hands of the state. At times they have been so negligent that they have allowed private traders and unscrupulous peddlers to earn too much profit.

In capital construction, careful discussions have not been made by the standing body on the unexpected differences facing the country in general and the locality in particular, nor have careful calculations been made to balance supplies and capital in the building of many major, necessary projects, such as the Xuan Hai dike, the museum, the cultural house, the Bo Bridge, the financial house, and so forth; and furthermore, neither have clearcut reports been filed to nor opinions sought from the provincial party committee. The comrade provincial party committee members who were in charge of these projects wanted to speed up construction work for some illegitimate reasons, thus incurring waste and making it impossible to meet the technical specifications and quality standards. Regarding the Xuan Hai dike in particular, the provincial party committee made a thorough investigation and found that responsibility rests partially with the standing bodies of the provincial party and people's committees and partially with members of these bodies. The vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, being eager to quickly finish the project, disregarded technical processes and consequently caused serious damage that weakened the spirit, ideology, and confidence of party cadres and members, and the masses.

The low struggle spirit of many provincial party committee members is reflected in their unwillingness to study and think, their slowness in improving work methods, and their reluctance to point out the problems experienced by the blocs or sectors under their charge; and a small number of them do not try to grasp the general situation of the province in order to contribute to collective leadership.

The struggle spirit displayed by the provincial party committee in making self-criticism and criticism has been poor. Some comrades did not speak out frankly and truthfully out of fear and deference; and others did not fully express their thoughts during party meetings, especially those in conflict with the views held by key cadres. Some took a "bend with the wind" approach and did not voice their disagreement on certain issues, thus straining work relations between members of the standing bodies of the provincial party and people's committees and causing undesirable effects to a certain extent. Nevertheless, one of the important results is that the self-criticism and criticism drive has contributed to strengthening unity and one-mindedness within the party committee echelons.

The provincial party committee members made deep analyses and helped one another not only in evaluating the results of immediate tasks as well as every activity over the past 3 years, but also in criticizing impure motives that had surfaced during the course of struggle; and consequently, they discovered particular issues that are highly significant to educational efforts aimed at enhancing the revolutionary ethics and quality of party committee members. There was a comrade who was capable and eager to work and had made certain contributions to the overall performance of tasks, but he lacked the integrity characteristic of a leading cadre. In dealing with his colleagues and subordinates, he often adopted an arrogant, self-conceited, and contemptuous attitude. [paragraph continues]

He was also inconsistent in evaluating the results of his own work, occasionally allowing himself to be influenced by personal motives and bent on showing off achievements and grandstanding to promote self-importance. He took advantage of the weaknesses of each of his superiors and flattered them while frequently ignoring the views of his subordinates, talking immodestly, and disregarding public opinion and the masses' reaction. He favoured those who catered to his whims but shunned and sought to cause trouble for those who refused to toe his line... These manifestations showed a lack of truthfulness toward his comrades and also smacked of opportunism. Despite the advice of the key leading comrades and many other comrades in the provincial party committee, and due to his subjectivism, self-conceit, and incorrect motives, this comrade was very slow in accepting criticism and rectifying his shortcomings. During this provincial party committee conference, many comrades in the committee have sincerely and clearly pointed out all aspects of this comrade's errors so he could see them clearly.

The provincial party committee also severely criticized itself and criticized the bad habit of feasting and drinking at parties to celebrate success during the anniversaries of various sectors, and at ceremonies held to receive emulator titles and orders. The provincial party committee had previously issued a directive strictly prohibiting drinking at meetings or organs from the provincial down to the grass-roots level and urging the practice of thrift.

Concerning work style, generally speaking, in its recent term of office the provincial party committee gradually implemented the work regulations based on its functions and its task of providing comprehensive leadership overall aspects of the locality's tasks. Step-by-step, it concretized the principle of party leadership, state management, and people's mastery and made distinctions between the provincial party committee's leading function and the provincial people's committee's role in organizing the implementation of tasks.

In its work style, the provincial party committee implemented in a relatively satisfactory manner the system of regular meetings of the committee itself and of its standing committee. Major and key issues concerning socioeconomic development, security, national defense, party building, administration, mass organizations, and various directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee were brought up for discussion at various conferences of the provincial party committee and its standing committee. In recent years, all sectors and branches were called on to take part in deciding the contents of such meetings.

The provincial party committee has, however, not yet paid adequate attention to educating, providing training to, and improving the ethical qualities of party cadres and members, to punishing law breakers, and to dealing stringently with negative phenomena. Party discipline and state law have yet to be given due respect. Few cases of under-the-table dealing, bribery, and persecution have been handled because they are being uncovered only slowly.

Members of the provincial party committee have yet to give adequate attention to party building and to work regarding the masses. They have yet to devote enough time to meeting with the masses at the grass-roots level and to listening and trying to understand the people's aspirations. The quality of the many meet-the-people sessions of various state organs, inspection organs, and party organs has not been high enough, while on such missions, certain comrades are fond of just listening to reports of achievements and balk at listening to reports on shortcomings. Others, preoccupied only with achievements, have unfaithfully reported the situation to higher echelons. While directing work, some cadres have shown signs of authoritarianism, preferring such to persuasion and education. [paragraph continues]

There exist indications of undemocratic, bureaucratic, and paternalistic attitudes, aloofness from the masses, and failure to stay close to the grass-roots level. A small number of comrades have been very reluctant to work with basic units, and they rarely go to the weak and lagging units that are beset with difficulties. Showy, formalistic practices and impracticality in performing tasks -- as reflected in the holding of ceremonies to start construction work on or to inaugurate various projects -- have resulted in wasteful expenditures and, at the same time, set bad precedents for the lower echelons.

The provincial party committee also severely criticized using too much paperwork. Numerous directives and resolutions have been issued; but many of them are not specific, nor do they clearly assign responsibilities and set forth uniform measures; and, as a consequence, they have been implemented at a slow pace and with poor results. Many party committee members have spent too much time holding meetings and, consequently, do not have the time to review the work of basic units and correct their mistakes. Many leading comrades of the various sectors and administrative bodies have spent 60-70 percent of their working time attending meetings; and, therefore, they cannot keep a close watch on their sectors and basic units. Regarding the activities conducted by party committee echelons, democracy, though there is no indication of a lack of it, has in effect not been properly observed and is still a formality; and centralism has not been strictly upheld. Consequently, the collective strength of party committee echelons has not been developed. Some comrades have spoken and acted at variance with the adopted resolutions; and they often interpret resolutions in accordance with their personal views. In the course of work, measures have not yet been taken nor proper attention given to employing the service of staff sections and specialists; and the views of capable scientific-technical cadres have often gone unheeded. As a result of this, some decisions taken by party committee echelons do not have a firm scientific basis. Conflicting opinions are not carefully debated; and consequently, the initiative and enthusiasm of party committee echelons are not promoted.

The provincial party committee has introduced too many issues for discussion at each meeting; and, therefore, a lot of issues are not carefully debated. Regarding some issues, it is still not clear whether responsibility rests with the standing body of the provincial party committee or the standing body of the people's committee.

There are numerous model units in the province, but the provincial party committee has neglected to guide and review their efforts. Although some models have been subjected to review, slow progress has been made in increasing their number.

One of the major shortcomings brought up by many members of the provincial party committee while making their self-criticism is that they have failed to satisfactorily carry out their leadership functions that require control over lower echelons' implementation of directives and resolutions. Although they have made some improvements over the past few years, as they have been able to map out a control program, their control functions, in fact, remain a weakness in their methods of leadership. As a result, the task of gathering and handling information is still slow and badly prepared.

With regard to the cadre policy: Fully aware of the party's line on cadres, the provincial party committee has paid attention to providing guidance for the formulation of a cadre plan from provincial to grass-roots levels and has implemented that plan positively. [paragraph continues]

It has also assigned more cadres to various districts and basic units; boldly promoted young cadres, female cadres, and scientific and technical cadres who have undergone practical training; and gradually changed and rejuvenated the contingent of cadres. In general, cadres in the province -- especially those at the district level -- have matured rapidly and have developed their effect satisfactorily.

The provincial party committee has paid special attention to improving the quality of party members, building and consolidating party bases, and making party organizations firm and strong. In its current term of office, the numbers of district and grass-roots party organizations rated as firm and strong have increased enormously compared with the past.

Basically, all policies concerning the interests of cadres, workers, and civil servants have been implemented satisfactorily and in accordance with the regulations of the party and state. However, some shortcomings still exist in the cadre policy. Adequate attention has not yet been paid by responsible cadres to training cadres to be close aides. While considering promotion for cadres, they have failed to listen attentively to the views of cadres and the masses at the grass-roots level or to consult the professional sections concerned. There are some cases in which cadres have been assessed and appraised out of personal sympathy. Consideration for the promotion of cadres has often been focused on their resourcefulness and the immediate results of their work performance, and not on the process of their work or their ethics and quality. Meanwhile, attention has not yet been paid to cadres who have undergone training and ordeals or cadres who have matured from the grass-roots level, or to female cadres. As a result, there are cases in which cadres have been assigned inappropriately.

There are cases in which the assignment and use of cadres are not based on the demands of work, but on the whim of those in charge of this task. There have often been cases in which the promotion of cadres has not yet been proposed boldly and directly to directors of the services, enterprises, and corporations concerned, but to acting directors instead, thus wasting quite a lot of time. The settlement of the problem of cadres reaching retirement has also been carried out slowly. This has affected the replacement of cadres.

In general, the party and state machineries remain cumbersome and less effective. Due to the lack of a careful study, the restructuring of the management machinery at some units has fomented unnecessary disturbances. The streamlining of staff personnel in the administrative and professional domains is still slow and lacks decisiveness. Control over the recruitment of state staff personnel and contracted personnel is not rigorous enough. As a result, the numbers of staff personnel and contracted personnel are still on the increase.

Many party committee members, especially those holding administrative positions, have not yet paid attention to cadre work as they have relied on various sections of the party committee for the performance of this work. A number of districts and sectors have even allowed disunity to exist among their ranks, thus adversely affecting the common movement.

The enformcement of discipline against a number of cadres has not yet been carried out strictly and justly as it has gone "easy on the higher echelons and hard on the lower echelons." There are also cases in which the province has failed to investigate and severely and promptly deal with those leading cadres who have violated discipline.

After conducting self-criticism and criticism, the provincial party committee has advanced a number of emergency measures to overcome shortcomings:

1. Review and reapportion funds for capital construction and, on that basis, rearrange the construction schedule and priority of all major construction projects and appropriate an essential part of these funds for the protection of the Xuan Hai dike system to minimize losses during the rainy and typhoon season.

Strive to streamline the organizational structure of and intensify leadership over the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Hospital. Allocate funds and materials to ensure that electricity and water are sufficiently supplied to serve patients at the hospital. The renovation of the hospital's polyclinic must be finished in a short period of time so that it can be put into use.

Invest in the repair and ensure better management of the multi-storey living quarters for cadres, workers, and civil servants. Clearly delegate responsibilities over the management and use of these living quarters to ensure order and sanitation.

2. Constantly improve the methods of distribution and satisfactorily organize the distribution network to ensure that goods are distributed in accordance with production demands and reach consumers.

3. Study ways to solve step by step problems concerning various policies toward village cadres. Supervise the implementation of the policies and systems concerning the interests of war invalids, retired cadres, families of fallen combatants, and those who are entitled to other policies.

4. Put an end to the practices of holding dinner parties and staging lavish entertainment. If an organ holds dinner parties and or stages entertainment in excess of state regulations, the head of that organ or the person who issues the decision to do so must pay for all the expenses and materials involved and must be subject to party discipline.

5. All leading cadres at various levels, from provincial to grass-roots levels, must play an exemplary role in refraining from accepting or offering gifts bought at state and collective expense. The use of state money to buy gifts for bribery purposes is strictly prohibited. The use of state goods for distribution at cheap prices by various economic units is also strictly prohibited. In the 1984-85 period, if a locality or a unit has distributed import goods to cadres, workers, and civil servants through this method, that locality or that unit must depend on each specific case to recover these goods or collect extra payment from the buyers to turn in to state budget. It is necessary to report each case openly to both the lower and higher echelons.

6. Strictly prohibit any organ that does not possess a permit issued by the provincial people's committee from engaging in trade at will. Enterprises and corporations that have set up stores to sell or introduce new items, or explore the market are allowed to sell only items produced by their units in prescribed proportions. They are not allowed to sell items not produced by their units.

7. All sectors, organs, and units responsibile for service, production, and daily life activities must overcome immediately the waste and loss of materials in transit, ensure the stipulated rate of depreciation, supply materials to various enterprises and cooperatives in full quantities, immediately correct shortcomings in their sense of responsibility and service attitude, and immediately eliminate all procedures that cause inconvenience to production establishments and the people.

8. All echelons and sectors must establish and review their work regulations and improve their work methods in compliance with a new spirit to ensure that the principle of democratic centralism is correctly implemented and work is performed with high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

The provincial party committee will modify its work methods and modes in directing and preparing the work contents for all party committee echelons, improving the quality of various decisions and conferences, and reducing the number of unnecessary meetings to devote time to intensively inspecting the implementation of various directives and resolutions and satisfactorily ensuring the specific role of leadership and management of the local administration.

9. All members of the provincial party committee should arrange work in a way that can enable them to visit the basic units, at least once a month or 2-3 days a quarter, to directly meet and exchange views with the masses, as well as to listen to their opinions and aspirations and seek an understanding of their situation and livelihood. They should also rearrange time to receive the people and quickly settle their complaints. It is necessary to put an end to the practices of forwarding the people's complaints around and slowly answering questions raised by them.

10. The provincial party committee should assign the provincial people's committee to direct the party committee organization body and other organs and sectors concerned in examining and dealing with various cases involving the allocation of land and recruitment of staff personnel for local state organs and overseas assignments not in accordance with policies. Meanwhile, it must study and specifically stipulate the measures and policies to solve problems concerning living quarters for cadres and the allocation of land or sales of raw and other materials to them for housing construction.

HA BAC DISCIPLINES ERRING PARTY MEMBERS

OW280043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] After conducting a self-criticism and criticism drive in the entire party organization, the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee has directed all party committee echelons in all sectors to immediately remedy their shortcomings in order to bring about new changes in the entire organization.

During the first phase, party committee echelons have disciplined, to varying degrees, 681 erring party members, either by dismissing them from their jobs, censuring them, or expelling them from the party. Fourteen cadres under provincial management were censured or expelled from the party.

HO CHI MINH CITY HANDLES SMUGGLING, THEFT CASES

OW280055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Economic protection organs of Ho Chi Minh City have recently detected and handled many serious cases of smuggling and illegal practices. Naval, public security, and market management forces, working closely together and being aware of their operating practices, have nabbed violators involved in big cases, recovering millions of dong for the state.

In the recent past, city authorities have also handled many cases of theft of socialist property at a number of state organs. Recently, checks by workers and public security organizations of the fuel storage of the south's Riverine Transportation Corporation revealed that 44,000 liters of diesel oil, 13,000 liters of distilled water, and 4,000 liters of gasoline were missing. The chief storekeeper and chief of the technical workshop of the city's transportation service, in collusion with dishonest traders, pilfered and sold on the open market 17,600 liters of diesel oil, over 1,600 liters of distilled water, and 286 liters of gasoline. Reports have been made on the above cases, which are being handled by the legal authorities.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

OW251811 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25 -- Hiroshi Fukuda, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan, paid a three-day visit to Vietnam from July 23 as guest of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Japanese guest had working sessions with Nguyen Dinh Phuong, acting head of the Department for Asia of the Foreign Ministry, and discussed with him international and regional questions of mutual concern. H. Fukuda was received on July 24 by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son. Japanese Ambassador Koichi Tsutsumi was present on both occasions.

HANOI CITES THAILAND'S PHICHAI ON INDOCHINA

BK251350 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Thai Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Thai Democratic Party Phichai Rattakun criticized Bangkok's hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. Speaking at the press conference on Wednesday [23 July], 4 days prior to the general election, Mr Phichai Rattakun also called for a change of attitude toward Vietnam and Laos so as to help solve the conflict in Cambodia. He said the improvement of relations with Indochina will contribute to ensuring the security of Thailand.

BRUNEI

KUALA LUMPUR REPORTS COMMONWEALTH GAMES PULLOUT

BK251206 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Brunei Darussalam is joining the growing list of countries in pulling out from the Commonwealth Games in protest against Britain's policy on South Africa. The Brunei-based BORNEO BULLETIN reported that the sultanate announced its decision to join the boycott yesterday. Brunei had sent two boxers to train in London last month in preparation for the games.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR PROMISES NOT TO USE MARCOS-STYLE METHODS

BK240915 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the National Front will not resort to a National Operations Council or Marcos-style of government to hold on to power. The people are free to choose the political party they want to run the country through elections. The National Front government has been genuinely practicing the principles of democracy and has no wish whatsoever to declare emergency to remain in power, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told a 1,000-strong gathering of National Front supporters in Jitra, Dedah, last night. He warned the people that if they fall into the propaganda of the opposition, the May 13 trouble of 1969 [race riot] could recur.

MAHATHIR ASKS PEOPLE TO REJECT PAS IN ELECTION

BK241216 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today launced the Barisan Nasional campaign in Kedah with a call on the people in the state to reject PAS [the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] and its struggle. He was addressing thousands of people in front of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] building in Kubang Pasu after filing his nomination papers at a center in the Kubang Pasu District Office in Jitra. He said PAS is contesting in the general election only to fulfill its ambitions and to satisfy its members. The Barisasn Nasional, on the hand, is contesting to ensure the country's stability and prosperity of the people. The people should place their confidence on the Barisan.

The prime minister, who is the Barisan Nasional chairman, hopes the people will not be complacent, but work hard not only to ensure the Barisan's victory in the state, but also to ensure it wins the election at national level with a bigger majority than the last time. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is involved in a straight fight with PAS candidate Dr Azizan Haji Ismail.

NATIONAL FRONT ISSUES ELECTION MANIFESTO

BK250708 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The ruling National Front today unveiled its election manifesto, which offers the best promise for the future.

The manifesto, with its slogan "The People's Champion" calls on the people to keep their future safe by making a wise choice. It focuses on 13 major issues covering peace and stability, poverty, a religious awakening, education, housing, employment, and culture. Other main issues include the setting up of a liberal, moderate, and tolerant society, a democratic society, social justice, national pride and foreign policy, balanced development, and national unity.

Speaking at the unveiling ceremony in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister, Dr Mahathir, who is chairman of the Front, said that National Front is the only coalition party which is sincere in efforts to promote unity among the various communities in the country. He said several opposition parties have tried to form a (?pact) like the one that the National Front has, but it was clear that they were not sincere as was evident in their scramble for the same (?place) in the general election. He said the alliance and other National Front governments have had a coalition since 1951, but the opposition parties only cooperated whenever an election was held.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir pointed out that the National Front was also the only coalition representing all races in Malaysia, including Sabah and Sarawak. The opposition PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] is confined to only two or three communities and, in addition, opposition parties like PAS and the DAP [Democratic Action Party] dared not cooperate totally.

In an open letter contained in the manifesto, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir called on all Malaysians to stand firmly in supporting the National Front again for stability and better future. He urged them not to experiment with untested ideas. The people must now unite for a better future. He said, Malaysia was going through a difficult period in its history. Like all developing countries, it is facing a serious recession. Though Malaysia is not as badly off as the others the slow-down has worried Malaysians who saw high economic growth in the past. It was easy to blame the government and use it as a scapegoat. He said Malaysians must face the reality that government revenue had shrunk. Money was hard to earn and assets difficult [word indistinct] now. However, the facts showed that the fall in commodity prices was not the country's own making and lack of demand, substitue materials, and market manipulation by rich countries have depressed primary commodity prices.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the only way to ride through the recession was to face it calmly, plan careful moves and to utilize (?intensive plans). He pledged, if the people gave in to emotion, if they choose the easy way out and widely accuse each other it will only compound the damage. It is exactly when the going got tough that the nation needed a steady, experienced, and firm government to deal with the problems.

NATIONAL FRONT TAKES 6 SEATS BY DEFAULT

BK240839 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The ruling coalition party National Front made a flying start in the forthcoming general election by winning six parliamentary seats and eight state seats unopposed so far when nominations closed this morning. Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan is among those who won unchallenged in the parliamentary seats. He is standing in the Keningau constituency. The others include Mr (Kasisah Katam), who won the Kinabalu parliamentary seat in Sabah, Datuk Dr Sulaiman Haji Daud in [name indistinct] constituency in Sarawak, and Datuk Abang Abu Bakar in [name indistinct], also in Sarawak. Datuk Dr Sulaiman is the minister of culture, youth, and sports, while Datuk Abang Abu Bakar is the deputy minister of defense.

The deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Hajjah Sharifah Dora, won the (Parit Sulung) parliamentary constituency in Johor, while the parliamentary secretary in the Prime Minister's Department, Mr Hohamed Mustapha, secured the (Sri Gading) seat, also in Johor.

Of the eight state seats won unopposed by the National Front, four are in Johor, two in Selangor, and two in Negeri Sembilan.

In the 1982 general election, the National Front won 12 parliamentary seats and 16 states unopposed on nomination day. The opposition Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] captured two state seats unopposed.

A total of 177 parliamentary and 315 State Assembly seats are at stake in the forthcoming election to be held on the 2d and 3d of next month. Five political parties are contesting. They include the opposition Democratic Action Party [DAP], PAS, the Socialist Democratic Party [SDP], the Socialist People's Party of Malaysia, and the Nationalist Party of Malaysia [Nasma] are also in the fray.

The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed is contesting the Kubang Pasu parliament constituency in Kedah. He is being challenged by PAS candidate, Rm (Ayihan Haji Ismail). Deputy Prime Minister Mr Ghafar Baba, who is standing for reelection in the (Jasin) parliamentary seat in Melaka, is also involved in the strait fight with Mr (Rahidin Baling) of PAS.

The presdient of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], Mr Tan Koon Swan, is involved in the 4-cornered fight in the Gopeng parliamentary seat in Perak. His opponents are Mr (Kwok Swie Siang) of DAP, Mr (Abdul Majid) of PAS, and Mr (Leo Wai Man) of the SDP.

The president of the Malaysian Indian Congress, Datuk Samy Vellu, is being opposed by DAP (Lew San Font) and (Wan Hassan Wan Mahmood) of the SDP of the (Sungai Siput) parliamentary constitution.

Political observers say an understanding has emerged between PAS and DAP in facing the National Front. In areas where PAS is facing the National Front, DAP has not filed any candidates and vice versa. Only in (?13) constituencies are both contesting against the National Front, apparently with the aim of splitting votes.

COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL FRONT'S ELECTION PROSPECTS

BK251315 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The seventh general election in Malaysia is looming large in the consciousness of the people. Polling is to take place on the 2d and 3d of August and election fever is gradually building up. On nomination day, no less than 14 seats were declared unopposed -- six for the Federal Parliament and eight for the State Assembly. There are 177 seats in the Federal Parliament and a total of 351 seats in the 11 State Assemblies, for which elections will be held. The fact that 14 seats have been won without any contest is a victory and a great morale booster for the ruling Barison Nasional, or National Front. This is a coalition of several major political parties that has been in power in Malaysia ever since the first general election was held in 1955. That election took place 2 years before the achievement of Merdeka, or independence.

The National Front has grown in strength over the years.

It began with only three political parties formed by and represented the principal ethnic groups. It established its credibility to such an extent that other political parties have tried to join it and this itself is a major factor for stability.

The Barisan Nasional as a coalition has evolved a unique system of accomodating compromise and simple give-and-take. In this manner, it has been possible to avoid [words indistinct] tensions that are a prominent feature of many multiethnic societies.

There can be no cause for doubting that the Barisan Nasional under the leadership of the prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, will emerge as the victor.

Malaysia is not a one-party state and there are several opposition parties contesting elections. Therefore, an essential feature of democracy is quite prominent in our political system.

The remarkable political stability that the country has enjoyed has made it a favorite place for investors from abroad. The influx of foreign capital has been welcomed by successive prime ministers and governments.

With the people's energies fully occupied with the challenging and rewarding task of economic and social development, there has been very little scope for mischief makers and narrow-minded racists. Malaysians of all races and creeds subscribe to the belief that national unity must be the prime goal and that economic development must never be allowed to slacken.

This outward-looking attitude is reflected in Malaysia's external relations. Malaysia enjoys cordial relations with numerous members of the international community, irrespective of political or economic ideology. It is also willing to learn from more experienced nations those areas of technology that are relevant to its own need and aspiration.

The Malaysian electorate is fully aware of the adverse economic condition prevailing in the world today and the need for realism at all times. The benefits that have accrued from the accomodation and good-will approach of te National Front will ensure that it is returned to power again. In turn, the new government that is formed will continue to play a responsible role in world affairs.

CONCERN SHOWN OVER U.S. CON-COM 'OBSERVERS'

HK281023 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] They are known among members of the Constitutional Commission [Com-Com] to be observers from the American Embassy. In the last several weeks, some commissioners had seen the pair approach some members. To others, they appeared harmless.

But this week, a group of 20 Con-Com members had begun to show concern over the presence of the two, identified as Richard Holmes and his assistant Sylvia Alejandro. And very soon, according to a commissionr who requested anonymity, the group will "denounce" what they believe are attempts to "influence by subtle intimidation through their continuous presence during the plenary sessions and committee hearings" the voting on constitutional provisions affecting U.S. military and economic interests in the country.

"They are so blatant about it," the commissioner told NEW DAY. The American observer approaches commissioners and asks them how they intend to vote on issues, particularly the bases question. This, to us, constitutes a disregard for the integrity of the commission, and the sovereignty of this country. This constitutes foreign interference."

NEW DAY attempts to confirm the identities of the two has yielded a calling card identifying the lady as Sylvia Lopez Alejandro, Political Specialist, Embassy of the United States of America.

One commissioner told NEW DAY that Holmes had denied being connected with the U.S. Embassy, claiming that he is in fact "not even an American but an Australian." But a check with the U.S. Embassy confirmed that a Richard Holmes is a political officer at the embassy.

Several Con-Com commissioners have confirmed reports that Ms Alejandro has been religiously attending all committee hearings, but particularly those of the Committee on Preamble, National Territory and Declaration of Principles. "It will be noted that this is the committee tasked to cover provisions concerning, among other issues, the presence of U.S. military bases in the country," a NEW DAY source said.

"They're not here merely to keep abreast of what's going on; they're here to intimidate and also to directly influence the members, in exchange for favors, present or future, or to 'collect' on favors previously granted," he said.

Should the group of commissioners push through with the plan to "denounce U.S. meddling," the Con-Com members' ranks may be split, thus giving a preview of the trend of voting when the Con-Com in plenum finally takes up the proposed provision to ban "foreign military bases, troops or facilities... (from) the Philippine territory" after the expiration of the RP-U.S. Bases Agreements in 1991. The Committee on Preamble, National Territory and Declaration of Principles approved the proposed provision by a vote of 6-2 last July 17.

Statements from commissioners expected to join this group are expected by next week. The NEW DAY source explained the need for anonymity as a safeguard against pre-empting the planned protest.

Except for one, however, commissioners who gave NEW DAY statements in a random interview on the presence of Holmes and Alejandro were evidently not among those who would be likely to join the projected protests.

Those who appear undisturbed by the pair's presence are Commissioners Christian Monsod, Napoleon Rama, Francisco 'Soc' Rodrigo and Efrain B. Trenas. Commissioner Chito Gascon, representing the youth sector, conceded that "this assembly is open to anyone; anyone can watch freely." But he added: "It's common knowledge that the United States has political and economic interests to protect here. And they're threatened by the presence of nationalist and progressive forces in the Con-Com, those who would present the issues and interests of the Filipino people. So I guess (the presence of the two observers) is a message to us that Uncle Sam is watching."

Saying that Holmes "can sit there all day if he wants, as long as he wants, as long as he does not meddle in the affairs of the commission," Gascon gave some indication of his likely position in case the protest gets off the ground. "You can rest assured that if there are any attempts, the members will denounce any form of intervention and meddling."

Said Commissioner Monsod: "The sessions are public; everybody can come and watch. I guess it's pretty obvious that they're very interested in the commission -- naturally because) they're looking at it from their own selfish interests. Interference? Only if the commissioners are not independent-minded enough and allow themselves to be influenced by (Holmes') presence. This is a very independent-minded group of people."

Commissioner 'Soc' Rodrigo seemed entirely undisturbed by the U.S. Embassy observers' presence. "Well, he's not violating anything. I have not seen him talk to any of the commissioners. Unless he does something to unduly influence any of the commissioners, I don't see any need for concern."

Commissioner Trenas added, "I do not feel any pressure at all. I don't think any of the commissioners are feeling any pressure."

From the looks of it, the bases question may yet spawn a related issue that will see a sharp split among the members -- one that will highlight yet again the variety of conflicting political persuasions on the perennially sensitive issue of Philippine-U.S. relations after Marcos.

SANCHEZ ASKS TO MEET U.S. ENVOY ON BASE WORKERS

HK290439 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez requested an immediate meeting with U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth to discuss the dismissal of Filipino workers in the U.S. bases on Wake Island. According to reports, some 200 Filipinos were replaced by Thai workers in violation of the Philippine-U.S. offshore labor agreement. The Filipino workers are expected to return to Manila starting next week. Nevertheless, Sanchez asked the U.S. Government to postpone the replacement of workers in accordance with the agreement.

AQUINO SHOULD BE 'GIVEN ALL THE OPTIONS' ON BASES

HK250720 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] President Aquino should be given all the options to decide on the controversial issue of United States military bases in the country, Vice President Salvador Laurel said yesterday.

Without saying he was for or against the bases, Laurel said the ticklish issue should be resolved outside the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com].

Laurel was reacting to the Con-Com's Preamble Committee's alleged "steamrolling" of the vote for the termination of the bases agreement in 1991 without renegotiation. The voting was 6-to-2 against the retention of the bases.

He said the President should be given all the "elbow room" to decide on the matter. "What is good for the country in the wake of worldwide developments should be the overriding principle in making the decision," he added.

Laurel was working overtime on the papers pertinent to the bases with his experts at the ministry. These will be used as an overview of the entire issue in the form of a briefing memo for the President.

Ms Aquino is scheduled to leave for the United States on July 27. [date as published] The subject of the bases will likely surface in her official talks with American officials led by President Reagan.

ARTICLE URGES CAUTION ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK290607 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Jul 86 p 6

[By Melchor P. Aquino]

[Text] Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile have endeavored to place the bases issue and its concomitants in perspective. It appears that their rational, sober, realistic, and objective observations have somewhat dampened the emotional frenzy and the partisan mummery of the debate on such questions. The points Laurel and Enrile have raised bear underscoring.

Mr Laurel has argued that the Constitutional Commission should steer clear of the bases issue, and leave the determination of the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base to the judgment and wisdom of the President. According to the foreign minister, who is conversant with constitutional law, any attempt at disposition of the bases issue has no proper place in the Constitution.

Explaining that foreign policy is a dynamic matter, the foreign minister has contended that definitive pronouncements on bases, nuclear-free zoning, and nonalignment would needlessly and unfortunately delimit the options of the President and the administration in the making and conduct of foreign policy. This argument jives with the position jointly taken by the President and the Vice-President, namely, let the bases agreement operate until 1991, the stipulated date of its expiration, and keep the Philippines' options open thereafter.

Mr Enrile has argued that, in the light of the geopolitical situation in which the country finds itself, the Philippines would be well advised to opt for extension of the term of the bases agreement even up to the year 2000. The defense minister has pointed out that the withdrawal of the United States from Clark and Subic and the resultant cessation of U.S. military presence in the region would create a power vacuum into which the Soviet Union could quite easily walk.

The defense minister has warned that fancied omniscience should not replace sobriety and realism in the assessment of the country's short-term and long-term security problems.

Mr Enrile has underlined the real, continuing problem of communist aggression and expansionism in Asia and the Pacific. These phenomena call, in his view, for vigilance, not complacency.

We believe the advocates in the Constitutional Commission of the adoption of constitutional provisions for the termination of the Philippine-American bases agreement in 1991 with no option for its renegotiation, the classification of the Philippines as a "nuclear-free area," and the election of a "nonaligned policy" are engaged in a deliberate, insidious, and nefarious move to foreclose Philippine-American relations, ignorant of or insensitive to the geopolitical considerations adverted to by Defense Minister Enrile.

The nuclear-free zone and nonalignment ideas of the anti-bases bloc in the Constitutional Commission would, as we have more than once stated, reduce to a nullity the bases agreement and the whole scheme of mutual security arrangments between the Philippines and the United States.

It should be stressed, in the view of Ambassador Leandro Verceles, that "nonalignment is a bad word in international diplomacy." India, Iraq, and Cuba, he says, are "very vocal in the nonaligned camp, but they are firmly committed to the support of the Soviet Union." He asks, "What nonalignment are its Philippine advocates talking about?"

If the Constitution finally is saddled with the aforementioned proposals, its framers shall have flown in the face of realities, and exposed their handiwork to the dire prospect of popular repudiation. Judging from recent public opinion polls and surveys conducted by responsible and non-partisan groups the majority of the Filipino people favor the continued operation of Philippine bases by the United States.

Red slogans and shibboleths, leftist propaganda, and strident rhetoric cannot conceal or obscure the stark and present dangers posed to national security and to peace and stability in the region by communist forces on the march.

The Constitutional Commission should be guided by facts as they are, not as the bleeding hearts in its midst would want them to be. As the enemies of the nation know only too well, the realities of history determine the shape of the world and the fate of mankind.

LAUREL, ENRILE STANCE

HK250508 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Vicente M. Tanedo]

[Text] The positions of Vice President Salvador H. Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile on U.S. bases are expected to neutralize the junk-the-bases agreement moves in the Cabinet and the Constitutional Cokmmisson [Con-Com]

Highly placed sources in the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) said that Laurel is being encouraged to edge closer to Enrile to prevent any government action prejudicial to the country's international commitments.

Enrile had earlier been quoted by newsmen as opposed to the inclusion of a provision in the constitution now being drafted by the Con-Com calling for the automatic pullout of the U.S. military facilities upon expiration of the bases agreement in 1991.

The establishment of the U.S. bases was originally stipulated in the 1935 Constitution but this was replaced by the 1973 charter, which excluded any bases proviso.

Laurel, like President Aquino, had urged that the bases agreement be horored until its expiry date. But unlike Aquino, Laurel would not bar RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. negotiations before or after 1991.

Ultra nationalistic elements in the Cabinet and the Con-Com are demanding total abrogation of the agreement to "remove the last remaining vestige of colonial domination and a potential magnet for foreign invasion."

However, other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations like Singapore and Malaysia still have military bases within their territiries.

The U.S. maintains a naval base in Singapore [as published] while the Australian Air Force operates out of a certain area in southern malaysia.

Unido's plan for closer Laurel-Enrile ties are intended to create a balancing force in the new government, sources said.

It was no coincidence that both Laurel and Enrile had also taken the same side in the controversy over the officers-in-charge for local government units, it was said.

The two leaders have also been meeting to compare notes on the insurgency problem.

Sources also said that Enrile was the first official contacted by Laurel on his arrival from a recent loan mission in European capitals.

ENRILE OUTLINES NATIONAL PROBLEMS IN SPEECH

HK250835 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile urged the private sector yesterday to assume a greater role and lead the way in the efforts for national reform and development.

Enrile made the call in a speech before the members of the Manila Medical Society at the Manila Hilton Hotel last night.

"It is only through the joint and dedicated efforts of the private sector that the security and stability of the republic can be maintained, especially during this difficult period of political transition," he said.

"I need not remind you that there are forces around us who persist in undermining the tranquility and progress we have been working for all these years," Enrile said. "The threats of subversion, criminality, and secession remain both real and criticial even as we have instituted firm measures to contain them."

According to him, military commanders have been directed to impose the highest level of discipline on all military and defense ministry men in order to achieve maximum rapport and understanding between the military and the civilians and to cleanse the military organization of erring personnel.

As the protector and defender of the nation and community, the Filipino soldier and the police officer are duty-bound to exercise the fullest measure of discipline, integrity, compassion, and courage in the performance of their duties and responsibilities, especially at this stage of transition to a new democratic order, he stressed.

"We must admit that formidable challenges stand in the way of our efforts" he said, "pockets of political instability still abound in the land, the economic crisis shows no let-up in the immediate future, national security continues to be threatened by leftist insurgency and an incipient problem in Southern Philippines."

He said these factors combine and converage into a single pressure point directed at the core of body politic, so that each cannot be treated in isolation.

The entire problem, Enrile pointed out, requires longtern, and comprehensive therapy founded on a consistent ideological direction and backed-up by effective social reforms, economic measures, military action, public information, and diplomacy.

The defense minister said the national interest must be served regardless of the position of individual personalities. Security as well as development programs must proceed on the basis of objective criteria and lawful standards, he added.

Comments on Marcos

HK291039 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 29 (AFP) -- Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos should stop meddling in Philippine politics following the military's pledge of support for the Corazon Aquino government Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Tuesday.

"I think he (Mr. Marcos) should stay in Hawaii and refrain from further involving himself with the political life of the nation," Mr. Enrile told the Foreign Correspondents' Association of the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Mr Enril also dismissed speculation of a possible military coup, saying that the Filipinos and the local church leadership would not favor such a move. In any case, he added, "I doubt very much whether (the military will) want to establish a precedent like that in this country." Doubts persist about the loyalities of the 250,000-strong armed forces, which served as a pillar of Mr. Marco's 20-year-rule. Some officers are specially critical of Mrs. Aquino's efforts to strike a ceasefire with communist rebels.

On Generals' Retirement

HK260854 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Texxt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile denied reports of dismissal of personnel within the military establishment following the retirement of some top generals. He explained that the retirements are part of normal procedure in the armed forces and are based on the law. He added that they have nothing to do with the professional performance of the retires during the Marcos period. Moreover, he said recommendations for retirement from services of the generals were made even before the Manila Hotel incident.

MANILA CHRONICLE CALLS FOR ENRILE'S RESIGNATION

HK250728 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English Jul 24 86 p 11

[Text] The policy conflicts within the Aquino Cabinet have become so irreconcilable that the President may no longer postpone a decision imposing Cabinet discipline without damaging the integrity and credibility of her government.

Since the failed Manila Hotel power grab on July 6, the Defense Minister, Mr Enrile, has steeped up his campaign to criticize what he perceives as the uneven application of the President's reconciliation policy and to underline policy differences over the United States military bases.

Mr Enrile claims that the policy is inconsistent because it is lenient to the leftist dissidents and tough on soldiers and supporters of former President Marcos who staged the Manila Hotel putsch. In what seems to be calculated provocation, Mr Enrile has not missed any opportunity to accent, in public forums, the position that the U.S. bases must stay. This contrasts with the President's position that they stay until 1991, after which she would exercise her options.

In arguing his case, Mr Enrile has made it an art form to muddle the reconciliation issue and to play demagogue in a cheap attempt to buy loyalty of the soldiers. He argues for example, that the Government must pardon Marcos loyalists who took part in the failed coup in the same way that it granted amnesty to communist leaders. A careful examination of this argument shows that it is not only misleading but also intellectually dishonest. Although it is true that in both cases, the communist rebels and the loyalists rose against the state, the crucial difference is that the leftist insurgents had been detained and held in jail for many years. In many of these cases, no charges have been filed. in the case of the loyalists, they won instant amnesty -- thanks to the overzealous absolution by Mr Enrile.

He also ignores the fact that thousands of people, many of them non-combatants in the war against the communist guerrillas, had been salvaged -- or summarily executed without due process by soldiers who are now being shielded by Mr Enrile in the name of "due process".

Mr Enrile also trivialized Arturo Tolentino's offense by saying that "what did he do anyway except drink a few bottles of whisky and brandy." An uprising against the state, regardless of whether it flopped or was ineptly carried out by comedians, is a serious offense that cannot be dismissed away by flippant remarks of a minister responsible for national security.

But the crucial issue for President Aquino in this controversy is the principle of Cabinet discipline. Even mature democracies are unforgiving in evicting from Cabinet ministers who disagree publicly with the leader's policies. just a few days ago, Israel's Justice Minister, Yitzhak, Modak was forced to resign after he had insulted his Prime Minister, Mr Peres, for not knowing enough economics.

Mr Enrile's offense against Cabinet integrity is even more serious because it involves fundamental policy disputes. Normally, it should have been left to the sense of honor of a minister to quit the Cabinet whose views are incompatible with his. But apparently, that is not the norm that governs Mr Enrile's actions. The other option is that the President sacks the offending minister.

In either case, the Cabinet cannot go on cradling a pocket "dirty war" waged by a minister against the President. For both President Aquino and Mr Enrile, it is time to act. Mr Enrile is not indispensable. The government's credibility is on the line. Mr Enrile has to go. If he is allowed to stay, the future of this government is not assured.

MP RECOMMENDS ENRILE FOR PRIME MINISTER

HK251503 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jul 86 p 14

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has found an ally in former member of parliament (MP) Homobono Adoza of the ruling coalition.

Adaza proposed yesterday the restoration of the office of the prime minister. He recommended Enrile for the job whom he described as "an able helping hand to orchestrate forumlation and implementation of national policies."

In a speech before an organization of accountants at the Makati Sports Club, Adaza who is president of Mindanao Alliance, said President Corazon C. Aquino can stabilize government by appointing Enrile as prime minister.

"The uncertainties in the military ... will disappear since Minister Enrile is trusted by the military, "he argued.

He also said forces identfied with the previous regime "can feel at ease" with Enrile as prime minister; he added that the government's conciliatory attitude can become a reality.

Adaza allayed fears that President Aquino may be rendered a figurehead, if Enrile would become prime minister. "We had a prime minister during the time of Marcos, yet Marcos did not become a figurehead in government," he said.

The former MP also proposed a Cabinet reorganization since "many have outlived their usefulness... Instead of the Cabinet ministers defending the policies of the President, the latter has to defend her Cabinet minister."

Adaza said he was merely giving unsolicited "second opinion" on the national situation.

He said there is a growing perception that the government is unstable because "it is not safely anchored on a democratic constitution ratified by the people. Instead, it depends on the continous and unqualified support of the military for its survival."

The popularity of the President, Adaza said, is not enough to assure the stability of government.

"For popularity of presidents and politicians is like Parisian fashion. It is as evanescent and as treacherous as the weather. One day it overwhelms, next day it is gone," he said.

Adaza also pointed out that the conflict between the "Aquino loyalists" in civil government and the military on the insurgency and human rights probes, among other issues, has contributed to the perception of instability.

He said President Aquino should not remove Enrile from the Cabinet.

This move "could have fatal consequences... since Enrile is one of the three pillars of stability of the Aquino government," he added.

LENDINGS FROM WORLD BANK INCREASE TO $150 MILLION

HK280849 Quezon City Radio DZFM in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The World Bank has increased its lendings to the Philippines from 50 million dollars to about 150 million dollars. At the same time, the World Bank reduced interest rates on the loans from 9 percent to 7 percent per annum. The loan package, which is intended to finance the country's coconut replanting and rehabilitation program was offered by World Bank official (John Cutter) to the Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] officials last week. Earlier, the World Bank's offer of 50 million dollars loan was rejected by PCA officials due to the condition of setting up a 25 cent [words indistinct]

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION 'MAJOR HITCH' TO IMF TALKS

HK280911 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 7

[By Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The import liberalization program is likely to become the major hitch in ongoing talks between the Philippines and the International Monetary Fund for a new standby credit agreement.

Monetary sources said the Philippine negotiating team has submitted to the fund a draft schedule covering the liberalization of the remaining 383 items under the import liberalization plan.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, however, is opposing the plan. It has even called a meeting of the government inter-agency committee on trade liberalization to review the schedule submitted by the government negotiating panel.

Under the latest liberalization schedule, 137 items which should have been liberalized last April will be liberalized as soon as possible, another 169 items will be liberalized by the end of this year and the remaining 77 items will be liberalized by the end of June next year, documents obtained by NEW DAY showed.

Monetary sources said the IMF is in general agreement with the schedule but Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion is pressuring the government negotiating panel to defer the import plan.

Concepcion has been criticizing the liberalization program which he believes could seriously damage domestic industries which are just beginning to recover from the economic crisis of the last three years.

The principal proponent of the program, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod, however, argued that the government can no longer continue to delay the plan as it will only postpone the painful but necessary adjustment needed to improve industrial efficiency.

A meeting Friday was reportedly punctuated by heated arguments between Monsod and Concepcion on the timing of the plan and its impact on domestic industry.

Private sector representatives who were invited to attend the meeting argued against implementation of the plan not only because domestic industries are operating at below capacity but more importantly, the government has not set up necessary safeguards to protect domestic industries.

In particular, they cited the Bureau of Customs which will not be able to enforce the safeguards that may later be drawn up. They said there is a need to undertake a major revamp of the customs bureau since it will be critical when violation of imports becomes an important procedure.

The tariff commission said the government intends to adjust the tariff rates to whatever is agreed upon simultaneously with the deregulation of imports. Private sector representatives interviewed by NEW DAY however, believe that even if tariff rates are adjusted but cannot be enforced, the entire effort to give domestic industries adequate protection would be flawed.

As far as the IMF talks are concerned, monetary sources said, the government has reached agreement with the IMF on tax reform measures, the bulk of restructuring of government financial institutions and part of the budget review.

The letter of intent for new standby credit agreement will likely be drafted by Tuesday, covering the package of economic measures committed by the Philippine government for implementation. This will pave the way for the release of the new standby credit agreement from the fund.

No figure has been cited by monetary sources on the amount of credit the Philippines will be requesting. But they added it will depend on the projection of the payments deficit, expected this year.

In addition, the Philippines is also requesting availment under the Fund's compensatory financing facility, a short-term credit line extended to countries that will experience temporary shortfall in export receipts.

Areas that remain unresolved in the IMF talks include the restructuring of the sugar and coconut sectors, sources of financing the budget deficit this year estimated at P27-billion, the import liberalization plan, the external frameworks such as the payments deficit and domestic targets such as reserve money levels.

IMF Allows Reserves Increase

HK290241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The international Monetary Fund has agreed to the request of the Phililppine Government to increase the level of reserve money. A government official close to the negotiations said at the same time the IMF has also approved to government's proposal for a P27 billion budgetary deficit ceiling for this year to be able for the government to pump-prime the economy.

ECONOMY, POLITICAL STABILITY TOP ISSUES IN SURVEY

HK280957 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] With the February revolution six months old and Ferdinand Marcos thousands of miles away, what is now uppermost in the minds of Filipinos?

The Philippine Futuristics Society [PFS] and the Filipinas Foundation sought to answer this question through a survey conducted earlier this year.

The results were revealing. The main issue that should be addressed by the government of President Corazon C. Aquino, according to the more than 200 respondents from a cross section of Philippine society, is economic recovery.

This comes as no surprise, according to Miguel Z. Patolot, executive director of PFS who conducted the survey with the help of Filipinas Foundation's Dr. Alfonso J. Aguirre.

He cited the present economic conditions, in which the country is mired in foreign debts it cannot afford to pay and the fact that prices of basic commodities are still high compared to the average income of the people.

Second in rank in priority was political stability, partly because of the continued threat to the Aquino government of the communist and Muslim rebels, and the Marcos loyalists.

This concern is complemented by the fact that the survey showed that national security came in a close third, which could indicate that the people are concerned over such issues as insurgency, the U.S. military bases, terms of foreign military assistance and neutrality for the country.

The survey also showed that people do not expect the government to go out of its way to change people's beliefs as well as moral and personal values.

And despite the constant airing on television and radio of songs and videos on the February Revolution, which aim at reinforcing people's love of country, the survey indicated that respondents put less emphasis on nationalism.

A breakdown of the survey results indicated that in all classes of society and among both sexes, the three most important issues that the government should give priority to are economic conditions, political stability and national security in that order.

However, the respondents also cited other policy issues that the government needs to tackle, like labor (employment opportunities, labor unrest and minimum wage), administration (graft and corruption, ill-gotten wealth, policy of reconciliation), education, information (like press freedom being abused by some press people), urban development, housing and population.

The significance of these issues, which could be grouped under the five main issues covered by the survey, is that they were raised by the respondents voluntarily and thus enjoiy a high level of specificity of concern, Patolot said.

AQUINO ORDERS ARREST OF SUSPECTS IN MURDER

HK281033 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 28 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino, saying supporters of her predecessor Ferdinand Marcos had gone too far, Monday ordered the immediate arrest of people suspected of involvement in the fatal mauling of one of her followers. "Yesterday an innocent man died under cruel circumstances. The limits of benevolent government have been reached," Mrs Aquino said in a statement. "There is no question that the so-called 'Marcos loyalists' have gone too far."

Steve Rodriguez, 30, died from injuries he sustained when he was mauled by Marcos supporters following a police break-up of their banned gathering at Rizal Park here Sunday. Branding Marcos supporters "hooligans" and "traitors to the Filipino people," Mrs Aquino said she had instructed the metropolitan Manila police chief, Brigadier General Ramon Montano, to "file the corresponding charges and arrest those concerned without delay."

Mrs Aquino banned pro-Marcos protests following an abortive July 6 coup in which Marcos ally Arturo Tolentino, backed by thousands of civilian supporters and 300 troops, seized Manila Hotel and proclaimed a rebel government with him as acting president. Mr Marcos, who ruled the country for 20 years, was toppled in a popular uprising which swept Mrs Aquino to power in February.

"The full force of the law will be meted out to those who may be found guilty. They of course will get due process," Mrs Aquino said. "There will be swift disposition of this incident, which shows the utter bankruptcy of the tactics employed by the pathetic few who still cling to a lost cause," she added. "As we look at the causes of hooliganism in our midst, let each Filipino reflect on the motives of the deposed president and his handful of fanatics who are decided [as received] to revert to the violent ways of the unlamented dictatorship. "Having found these claims absurd, let each Filipino ostracize these fanatics as traitors to our people," she said.

TOLENTINO READY TO FACE REBELLION CHARGES

HK281426 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 11

[By C. Valmoria Jr]

[Text] Former Manila member of parliament Arturo M. Tolentino said yesterday he is ready to face any charges the Aquino administration may wish to file against him for having taken his oath of office as vice president and acting president of the republic.

He issued the statement as he reiterated his refusal to swear allegiance to the "Freedom Constitutioin" which, he said, he does not recognize as a Constitution because it was never ratified by the people.

Tolentino requested that he be furnished a complete list of those to be included in the proposed charges so he can consult with them on their views regarding President Aquino's requirement that they swear allegiance to the "Freedom Constitution" to qualify for amnesty.

The former Manila lawmaker was reacting to reports that the administration plans to accuse him and 43 others of rebellion for their participation in the "Manila Hotel incident" last July 6.

He cautioned the administration against violating due process and other constitutional guarantees to avoid inflaming the people.

Tolentino said he was willing to face all the legal consequences, provided the administation observes the provision of the constitution and its guarantees for the political and human rights of all Filipinos.

Former Senator Leonardo B. Perez meanwhile, broke his self-imposed silence on public issues to express his concern over what he called "an attempt to 'sequester' Tolentino's allegiance."

He observed that any criminal case to be filed by the Aquino government will have to be prosecuted in the name of the People of the Philippines versus Tolentino, et al.

"Since the People of the Philippines have not approved the so-called 'Freedom Constitution,' no one has right to compel any defendant in a criminal case to pledge allegiance thereto in exchange for clemency," Perez said.

Charges Filed Against Tolentino

HK281130 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The administration filed charges of rebellion against former Senator Arturo Tolentino and 40 others involved in the aborted coup attempt on 6 Juiy. Justice Minister Neptali Gonalez said five former assemblymen and 15 military officials and soldiers, including four generals, and seven movie actors are among respondents to the rebellion charges. In a news conference, Gonzales said that under Philippines law, preliminary investigations will be conducted to affirm if there is sufficient evidence to indict the accused.

FREED FILIPINA YET TO CONTACT SWISS EMBASSY

HK281109 Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 28 (AFP) -- Negotiations for the release of a Swiss tourist have been stalled as the Moslem kidnappers await a reply from the Swiss Government to their 100,000 dollar ransom demand, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Monday. The kidnappers of Zurich commercial painter Hans Kuenzli freed his Filipina companion, Adelaida Gamboa, in the Southern Philippines on Friday so that she could inform the Swiss Embassy here of their ransom demand. But Swiss Ambassador to the Philippines Francis Gover told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSEE that Miss Gamboa had not yet contacted the Swiss Mission. He added that any ransom demand would first have to be discussed with the Swiss Government.

The kidnappers, said to be members of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), have been holding Mr. Kuenzli hostage on Jolo Island -- 900 kilometres (540 miles) south of here -- Since July 19. They threatened to kill him unless the ransom was paid within three weeks. The MNLF has refused to speak to a panel of government negotiators in Jolo until Miss Gamboa had returned from Manila after contacting the Swiss Embassy, the state-run PNA said. The Philippine Government has rejected the ransom demand.

MUSLIM LEADER SENDS LETTER TO AQUINO ON TALKS

HK281354 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] A southern Philippines leader warned yesterday that "a rehash of (deposed President) Marcos' official treatment of the Tripoli Agreement by the Aquino government might push the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels to a logical end -- total return to armed struggle for complete independence of the Bangsa Moro national homeland."

Hadji Limpasan B. Idjirani, chairman of the Muslim Democratic Party-United Moro Nationalist Organization (MDP-UMNO) told the INQUIRER that "the freedom fighters among the masses of the Bangsa Moro People are converging at a crossroad, awaiting the result of the projected second phase of government-MNLF settlement talks over the question of Bangsa Moro autonomy."

Idjirani said the 46 member-states of the Organization of Islamic Conference which recognizes the Nur Misuari-led MNLF as the "legitimate representative of the Bangsa Moro people" is probing the sincerity of the new government in relation to the Tripoli Agreement where the OIC is a signatory.

In his four-page letter addressed to President Aquino, Idjirani said, various Bangsa Moro national and regional organizations, led by the MDP-UMNO, have petitioned the President for the official designation of Agapito 'Butz' Aquino as official negotiator with the Libyan based MNLF chief, Nur Misuari.

"The President's announcement for top-level peace talks with the OIC-recognized MNLF chairman Misuari is welcomed by the MDP-UMNO as substantiation of her election campaign promise," Idjirani said.

Idjirani expressed full trust and confidence in Ms. Aquino's leadership.

AFP OFFICER CASTS DOUBT ON ESTIMATES FOR NPA

HK280931 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 28 Jul 86 pp 4, 7

[From the "Direct Line" column]

[Text] Does anybody really know how many New People's Army guerrillas are roaming in the archipelago? If one subscribes to the figure normally released by NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] there are about 20,000 to 22,000 NPA's in the Philippines. Of this number, about 16,000 to 22,000 are said to be armed regulars. How exact are these figures anyway? "Not too exact, I'm afraid," was the recent sheepish admission of a high-ranking military officer in the NAFP hierarchy. "You see," explained this general, who is very much respected for his vast experience and savvy in dealing with both the communist and Muslim insurgency, "all these estimates of insurgency strength or head count are based on numerous sightings made by our AFP Regional Unified Commands (RUCs) and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Regional Commands (Recoms). Say, there's a large clash in Northern Samar, the Recom there reports its estimate of the enemy strength they believe they encountered. The problem is, that very same, say 100 STs (subversive/terrorists) that just figured in an encounter with government troops in Northern Samar could easily travel within 30 minutes to Sorsogon and engage the government Recom troopers there; and likewise, be included in a new estimate of enemy strength. So in no time, we may be counting the rebels two, three or even four times," he noted. The officer said this is a deliberate ploy by the rebels to confuse the military. He agrees that this has been quite effective. "There are about 6,000 commanders that the AFP has already identified by name," he said, "but we've also discovered that a certain commander Pedro in Bicol can be Commander Rene in Quezon Province and could very well be the Commander Nato in Laguna."

ARMY KILLS 20 NPA MEN IN DAVAO DEL NORTE

HK290237 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Twenty NPA rebels were killed in a 2 and 1/2 hour battle with army troops in Barangay (Sangab) in Maco, Davao del Norte. The encounter took place Sunday between an army sent out on patrol led by Captain Abraham (Forganan) and 38 NPA rebels. Eighteen of the rebels were killed at the scene of the encounter. Two others died later.

MUSLIMS KILL 5, WOUND OTHERS IN PALAWAN AMBUSH

HK281231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 28 (AFP) -- Five people were killed and several wounded when Moslem rebels ambushed a bus in the Central Philippine island of Palawan, the paramilitary constabulary said here Monday. The bus was bound for the capital city of Puerto Princesa Sunday when it was ambushed by Moslem National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels at Brooke's Point in Palawan, 700 kilometers (420 miles) southwest of Manila, constabulary spokesmen here said.

The ambush came two days after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile announced that separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leader Nur Misuari had ordered his field commanders to refrain from attacking soldiers despite the absence of a formal ceasefire. The MNLF is at the forefront of a 14-year old insurgency in the Southern Philippines seeking the establishment of a separate state in Mindanao and other southern islands, including Palawan.

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NAKASONE INTERVIEWED ON USSR, U.S. TIES

OW291255 Tokyo TBS Television Network in Japanese 0702 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by TBS Newscaster Keiko Kawato and guest commantator Hideo Akimoto, entitled "An Interview with the Prime Minister -- Mr Nakasone at a Crucial Juncture," conducted at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Akimoto] Mr Prime Minister, the rainy season is now over and the Japanese archipelago is finally experiencing the height of summer. As I understand, no cabinet meeting has been scheduled for today. Does this mean that the cabinet has begun a summer vacation system?

[Nakasone] Yes, with the month drawing to an end, I intend to hold a cabinet meeting once, on Friday.

[Akimoto] You mean once a week?

[Nakasone] Yes. From the week beginning on 20 July, I proposed to have no meetings on either Friday or Tuesday. Whenever there is a cabinet meeting, bureau directors and section chiefs must come to work to make the necessary preparations since vice ministers must meet prior to a cabinet meeting. In the case they can not rest. [passage omitted]

[Kawato] Changing the subject, if I remember it correctly, one of your election pledges was to build an international society or to internationalize Japan. I have been told that a hotline will be installed at the Foreign Ministry. In this connection, what foreign policy do you plan to pursue in the days ahead?

[Nakasone] Needless to say, my policy is to promote peace and disarmament. In that sense, I will strive to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union as well. We are cooperating with the United States most closely and are united with the Free World as its member. We are also striving to keep our bilateral relations with China and South Korea, which are important countries to us, in the best possible condition at all times. Thus, while consolidating our footholds, we are striving to improve the situation with the Soviet Union and to expand friendly, cooperative relations with it by having the northern territories restored and expanding dialogue with it. The other side also seems to be inclined not to ignore the possibility of visitng Japan in the near future, and I do hope that they will visit us at an early date.

[Akimoto] Mr Gorbachev visited Vladivostok, which lies next door to Japan across the Sea of Japan, and made a statement which gave us the impression that mutual visits by leaders of the two countries have been placed on their agenda. Mr. Prime Minister, as you have often said, it is now their turn to come here this time.

[Nakasone] Yes, that is right.

[Akimoto] However, you have said that if you can obtain even the slightest concession from the Soviet side on the northern territories issue, you may visit the Soviet Union.

[Nakasone] Yes. That is true.

[Akimoto] Now, did you see any bright signs in the Gorbachev speech yesterday?

[Nakasone] No. What he said is the same as what he has said before. In that, he is consistent. At any rate, it seems that he wants to visit Japan as soon as possible. From the Soviet viewpoint, a visit by him to Japan amounts to a significant diplomatic strategy. Japan is like a gateway to Asia and the Pacific. To enter it leads to opening up prospects for entering the Asian and Pacific region. To come to think of it, the visit may have a Soviet impact on the Asian Continent as well. Economically speaking, the Soviet Union is now finding itself in a not too favorable situation, and its global diplomacy has come to a standstill. Thus, the Asia-Pacific region or Japan can become an important card for making a breakthrough. We cannot deny this possibility.

[Akimoto] I agree with you. Looking at the present economic situation in the Soviet Union, it seems that the Gorbachev regime has been driven to a point where it must do something. From this viewpoint, economic cooperation with the United States and Japan may look very attractive to them. In his speech yesterday, Mr Gorbachev said that he will pull troops out of Afghanistan. This looks like an effort to improve relations with the United States. By the same token, it makes us entertain the hope that there will be progress also on the territorial issue. We think it would be great if everything goes well. However, the Soviet Union being the country it is, we do not think that things will be that simple.

[Nakasone] Yes. But if Mr Gorbachev visits Japan, the Soviets can make a very significant diplomatic move. For them, there is nothing to lose.

[Akimoto] Of course, you are right.

[Nakasone] I think that they have also taken that aspect into consideration. Since thus far Japanese prime ministers have visited you without reciprocation, it is now your turn to come and see us. Please come and see us by all means. We will accord you a hearty welcome. This is what we have been telling them. If he comes, we really want to accord him a hearty welcome.

[Kawato] It is my feeling that the LDP's winning 304 seats in the election may change Japanese-U.S. relations a little bit. What is your view?

[Nakasone] It is often said that the LDP winning as many as 304 seats will result in stepped-up U.S. demands on Japan.

[Akimoto] In other words, the United States will find it easier to make demands.

[Nakasone] Yes, that is what people say. However, that is absolutely incorrect.

[Akimoto] Do you mean that the reverse is true?

[Nakasone] The contrary is rather true. Japanese-U.S. relations will remain unchanged. First, the winning of 304 seats has not changed my position at all. It has not changed my previous assertions or positions. I still maintain that we should have good, friendly relations and keep strong cooperation with the United States. Actually, if we observe the whole world situation, we will realize that Japan and the United States have been leading the world economy. Europe is not a leading partner. The world economy relies on how Japan and the United States behave. Therefore, it is important for the two countries to cooperate strongly in leading the world economy. From the viewpoint of security, Europe is systematically and tightly bound to NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. However, in Asia, there still is ample room for flexibility. In this context, in the security field, too, it is very important for Japan and the United States to firmly cooperate in order to maintain peace in the world and in Asia. In this sense, we attach importance to our relations with the United States. The United States also highly values this important role on the part of Japan. Therefore, I believe that the two countries will continue to have good, friendly, and mutually sympathetic relations. Incidentally, U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldrige arrived here yesterday.

[Both Kawato and Akimoto] Yes, he did.

[Nakasone] He is an old acquaintance of mine, and we had talks on many things. He talked in a very humble way. The press reported that he had made strong requests, but this is not true.

[Akimoto] In short, the winning of 304 seats reflects the choice of the Japanese people, their thoughts, including yours. Therefore, it is natural for us to think that, unless the United States is careful, there may be the impression that the winning of many seats will result in stepped-up U.S. pressure on Japan. Is it not?

[Nakasone] Yes, it is natural for us to think so. Bilateral relations have not changed. That is, the United States does not intend to apply pressure on Japan.

[Akimoto] It is expected that the off-year election in November will create an unusual psychological climate in the U.S. Congress. [Laughter] However, I think it would be better -- and it is about time -- for Japan to say what it has to say to the United States. Do you not think so?

[Nakasone] Yes, I do.

[Akimoto] We know that you expressed your views quite frequently in the past... When faced with a business downturn, the United States called on Japan to increase domestic demand. When it faced deterioration in its international payments, it called for the yen's appreciation. Of course, Japan's economy is in markedly good shape. However, the United States is asking too much. [laughter] I would like for Japan to actively ask the United States to strive to improve itself. [passage omitted]

[Kawato] Turning to another subject, I am very much interested in the education issue, being the mother of two sons. Education Minister Fujio's remarks on this issue have recently casued a fierce reaction in the ROK. When the cabinet was formed, he also said that he would handle the education issue as he likes. I doubt that his remarks are appropriate. It was announced that Mr Fujio and Mr Prime Minister found a consensus of views through talks among ministers. I would like to know the truth about all this.

[Nakasone] It is very regrettable that Education Minister Fujio's remarks have produced misunderstandings and incurred displeasure in some foreign countries. The chief cabinet secretary and the Foreign Ministry are now working hard to dispel these misunderstandings. I found that they were partly due to this clumsiness in using language. He himself admitted this. He did not mean to specifically single out any particular nation. Rather, his remarks were made in a general sense and from the viewpoint of world history. I think that his remarks should be interpreted in this context. Therefore, we are now striving to dispel the misunderstandings as soon as possible. As has been said, education is a very important area. Japan is now at a turning point where it must advance as a state with international and global awareness, while skillfully keeping harmony with the ideas of liberalism and democracy and the spirit of international peace and cooperation, which have been introduced into Japan since the Meiji Restoration, on the basis of the spiritual order or spiritual culture peculiar to Japan. Our central task now is to develop Japan into a state with internationl awareness. With this in mind, we should implement educational reforms. [passage omitted]

[Kawato] This is the last question. While making speeches during the election campaign, you showed real toughness. I believe that there are loud voices calling for the extension of your term. What do you think is the difference between you and the new leaders?

[Nakasone] So far we have had such leaders as Miki, Fukuda, Ohira, Suzuki, and Nakasone. Mr Akimoto, you are familiar with all of them, I am the tailender of that group. Now there is a group of new leaders. I believe that it is my task to transfer power to them tactfully. This transfer should be conducted in a manner which is safe to the state and causes no apprehensions to the people. This is my task. It is my task to consolidate the direction of politics as we move toward the 21st century, and to turn over power safely. Therefore, it has been my thinking that this is my big, future task.

[Kawato] Do you have any practical plans in this connection?

[Nakasone] As I have said, I will abide by party rules. This position remains unchanged.

[Kawato and Akimoto] Thank you very much.

[Nakasone] Thank you very much.

Welcomes Early Gorbachev Visit

OW300531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he would welcome an early visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Nakasone told reporters at the prime minister's official residence he would like to arrange a schedule with the Kremlin for Gorbachev to visit within this year. Nakasone said the foreign ministry has not yet set a concrete date for the proposed visit, however, the sooner the Soviet leader comes to Japan, the better. He also said that Gorbachev's visit would precede a trip by the Japanese premier to Moscow.

Kuranari To Discuss Visit

OW301029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will meet with Soviet ambassador to Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev, possibly next week, over the timing of a Japan visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a senior foreign minister official said Wednesday. The official, who declined to be named, said the Kuranari-Solovyev meeting may take place after the foreign minister meets members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo next Monday for the first time after he was appointed foreign minister on July 22. The official had earlier said Kuranari may raise the matter with his Soviet counterpart Edward Shevardnadze when they meet in New York for the United Nations General Assembly session this fall, terming the meeting a significant step in setting up a Gorbachev trip to Japan.

Gorbachev expressed his strong intention to visit Japan in the "not too distant future," in his June 16 letter to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

NAKASONE CAUTIOUS ON YASUKUNI SHRINE VISIT

OW281147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, reflecting on whether or not to visit Japan's War Dead Memorial to mark the end of the Pacific War August 15, said Monday that he will take international reactions into consideration when he makes his decision. Nakasone, commenting on a possible visit to the Shintoist Yasukuni Shrine in his official capacity as government head, said, "since Japan has risen to the stature of a powerful nation, it can no longer limit itself solely to domestic issues," adding that it was necessary to take the response of other nations into consideration on the issue.

When Nakasone visited Yasukuni Shrine as the first postwar prime minister to do so in his official capacity on August 15, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the war's end, he drew widespread criticism for his action from China and other neighboring Asian countries.

Controversy over the shrine, which commemorates Japan's war dead -- and several World War II leaders executed for war crimes -- is linked to the site's role as a national symbol during Japan's militaristic period before and during World War II.

FUJIO EXPLAINS REMARKS ON HISTORY TEXTBOOK

OW280945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- Education Minister Masayuki Fujio explained to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda on Monday that his remarks in a press conference about a controversial high school history textbook did not refer to any specific countries. Fujio told reporters after meeting with Gotoda that he explained that some reports of his speech were misleading and corrections had already been published. He had made the remarks at a press meeting held last Friday.

The textbook, compiled by a nationalistic group, has been criticized by such countries as China and South Korea as attempting to glorify Japan's military activities in Asia before and during World War II. South Korean newspapers, including the TONG-A ILBO, Saturday quoted a Japanese newspaper, SANKEI SHIMBUN, as reporting Fujio's remarks that "those who complain of Japan's history textbook should look back themselves to see if they didn't commit similar things in world history."

The South Korean press quoted the SANKEI SHIMBUN as saying that, "Fujio said Korea and China should recall if they don't have a history of invading other countries before they make complaints about Japanese history textbooks." The reports sparked new criticisms and both China and South Korea pressed the Japanese Government for an apology.

As a result, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ordered Gotoda to meet Fujio and find out what he was really trying to say, according to informed sources.

Fujio told reporters on Monday that if he has an opportunity of visiting the countries (criticizing the textbook), he will explain the real intentions of his remarks.

The controversial textbook, prepared in May by the National Council for the Defense of Japan, was partially revised by the Education Ministry due to criticism from China and South Korea before being finally approved earlier this month for publication.

PRC TRADE PROMOTION FAIR OPENS IN TOKYO

OW280925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- China opened the biggest export promotion fair it has ever held in Japan in Tokyo Monday in a fresh effort to sell more products and at the same time reduce its huge trade deficit with Japan.

Guo Dongpo, vice chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), said the fair is not simply an exhibition but a venue for business transactions.

CCPIT and the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) are cosponsoring the event at Sunshine City in Ikebukuro. They said it is the biggest trade promotion fair staged here by China since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972.

Jetro Chairman Shoichi Akazawa said 1,100 Japanese companies have approached the 110 Chinese companies from 24 provinces, cities and autonomous regions which have set up booths to display a wide variety of products ranging from toys, sporting goods, carpets and chopsticks to underwear and nonferrous metals.

Guo, one of some 300 Chinese officials visiting Japan for the fair, said through an interpreter that China is prepared to meet the needs of Japanese companies and consumers by designing clothes suited to Japanese tastes and improving the quality of their products.

Alarmed by its huge trade deficit of 14.9 billion dollars in 1985, including 6 billion dollars with Japan, China is actively pursuing ways to whittle down the deficit via the current exhibition and other promotional efforts.

Partly as a result of China's import controls on durable consumer goods and Japan's decreasing crude oil imports, two-way trade between China and Japan, its second biggest trading partner after the United States, in the first six months of this year suffered the first decline in four years.

Wang Gang, vice president of China National Nonferrous Metals Import and Export Corp. (CNIEC), which is one of the 111 Chinese concerns at the exhibition, said he is projecting winning just below 30 million dollars worth of contracts at the fair for nonferrous metal exports.

CCPIT's Guo said the council plans to hold a similar trade exhibition in Osaka next year.

RADIO PROTESTS 30 JUL SR-71 OVERFLIGHT BY U.S.

SK300932 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0908 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed an act of espionage by infiltrating a spy plane into DPRK airspace.

From 1233 to 1237 on 30 July, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated an espionage act against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace above our territorial waters east of Kosong and flying it above the coastal waters off Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province.

For the month of July alone, the U.S. imperialists' aerial espionage acts against the northern half of the republic have numbered as many as 15.

This nakedly shows that the U.S. imperialists are creating a grave obstacle to the realization of dialogue, and are incessantly aggravating the strained situation on the Korean peninsula.

BOSTON MEMORIAL FOR KOREAN WAR VETERANS LAMBASTED

SK300512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today lambastes the U.S. imperialists who set July 27 as "Memorial Day" for those who participated in the Korean war and staged a "memorial function" in Boston.

This burlesque vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their bloody war of aggression in Korea and imbue the American people with bellicose idea to ignite another war of aggression in Korea, the author of the commentary says, and continues:

What is noteworthy is the fact that warmonger Reagan sent a "message" to the farce beautifying the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in the Korean war and calling for "courage" in such aggression.

The moves of the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements laid bare their aggressive design on Korea.

It must not be overlooked that they openly committed such act while stepping up preparations for a new war, covetously watching for a chance to attack Korea.

With no amount of attempts can the U.S. imperialists erase the bloody marks of their aggression and war or justify their policy of occupation.

SOUTH'S ALLEGED COLONIAL DEPENDENCE ON U.S. SCORED

ROK-U.S. Trade Pact Criticized

SK280308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 27 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July commentary: "Brazen-Faced Submission]

[Text] The South Korean puppets, who have engaged in negotiations with their U.S. masters on pending trade issues, recently said they had reached final agreement on them in accordance with the so-called U.S. Trade Act 301, and then they announced the outcome of the negotiations.

The gist of the agreement is to open up to U.S. cigarette imports beginning in September, to apply and put into practice the protection of intellectual property rights and copyrights beginning next July, and to allow U.S. life insurance companies to operate in South Korea.

As indicated by the contents of the agreement, the recent settlement of trade issues between the United States and the puppet clique is thoroughly filled with the U.S. imperialists' brigandish demands and tyranny and with the brazen-faced submission of the colonial running dog.

The recent settlement has enabled the U.S. imperialists to use South Korea more effectively as a colonial market to sell their goods to. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has so endeared itself to the U.S. masters by once again offering the South Korean economy to them that it will be more dearly loved as a colonial servant.

What the so-called U.S. Trade Act 301 does is retaliate against countries practicing unfair trade activities against the United States by applying the allocation system or by raising customs barriers. In other words, it is a brigandish and plundering regulation that seeks to protect U.S. economic interests at the expense of U.S. trading partners.

Now, with the decision to apply U.S. Trade Act 301, South Korea's subordinate colonial economy, which has been in a moribund state, will literally be a fish placed on a chopping board.

Even if the puppets import only 1 percent of their total supply of cigarettes in South Korea from the United States, the South Korean farmers will lose a total of 1.5 billion won a year on the whole. The measure for protecting U.S. intellectual property rights and copyrights will result in more than $1 billion per year in losses for the South Korean economy. When the market is open to U.S. life insurance companies, South Korea will inevitably incur a staggering loss of somewhere around $4 to $5 billion a year.

It is because the U.S. imperialists regard South Korea only as a mere colonial fiefdom as well as a victim from whom to extract profits that they are applying such an unfair and plundering regulation to South Korea.

By affixing their signature to the humiliating document of treachery, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has once again fully laid bare its dirty nature as a colonial puppet engrossed in prolonging its life by endearing itself to its masters, taking no notice of what happens to the country and its fellow countrymen.

In the course of the settlement, the South Korean people have come to clearly realize that the U.S. imperialists are neither friends nor protectors, but agressors and plunderers instead.

They have also realized more acutely that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is nothing but a group of traitors who have turned their backs on their fellow countrymen.

The puppet's traitorous measure has provoked denunciations not only from the people of all walks of life in South Korea, but also from even the opposition parties. In a statement issued on 21 July, the NKDP charged that the recent measure taken by the puppets will result in mounting debts for 100,000 households growing leaf tobacco and declared that it will struggle to the end to oppose this. The Korea National Party also issued a statement calling on the government to revoke the recent traitorous measure.

How can the U.S. imperialists, who will unscrupulously commit any evil if they see something profitable in it, and the traitorous group of Chon Tu-hwan, which will sell anything at its disposal regardless of whether it is the land or economy in search of the individual luxury, be tolerated? The South Korean people will undoubtedly place the aggressors and the group of traitors before the judgment of history.

Independence From U.S. Urged

SK242210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday allots much space to a signed article titled "To Make South Korea Independent Is Vital Demand".

In the first part the article says the United States advertises as if South Korea were an "independent state" and a "companion" with relations of alliance with it on an equal footing. But the South Korean "regime" acts under the U.S. baton, the article notes, and goes on:

South Korea under the political, economic and military domination and control of the United States cannot independently settle or deal with internal and external affairs in accordance with its will and determination. It has no right to do so.

The United States is not a defender of human rights, nor does it want the democratization of South Korea. While pretending to be a mouthpiece defending human rights, the United States patronizes the South Korean dictator who is hated as a violator of human rights, and encourages him to suppression. The democratisation of South Korea is possible only when the U.S. interference is brought to an end and independence realized. Without independence, peace cannot be preserved or consolidated in South Korea.

If the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea is terminated, peace will not be menaced in Korea but a peaceful phase for the solution of the national problem be opened.

The South Korean authorities who fawn on and tail behind the United States, clamour that the students movement for independence is a dangerous act endangering the "security" of South Korea by causing "southward invasion" from the North. But in the North there is no one who threatens the security of South Korea, the article says, and stresses:

For the economic independence of South Korea, the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital and comprador monopoly, which plays the role of its guide, should be rejected and an economy which is run with its own capital and technique and its own internal resources should be built and national capital be raised.

In the second part the article says:

For the realisation of the Chajusong of the popular masses in South Korea, society should be made independent. This can be achieved only when the South Korean people themselves abolish the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and establish a government of national independence. In order to awaken the South Korean people, the flunkeyist idea of worship towards the United States should be opposed and the consciousness of national independence be raised.

The movement of social advance is started by pioneers educating and enlightening the masses. One man educates and enlightens ten, ten hundred, hundred thousand, and thousand ten thousand centering around pioneers and thus the popular masses will win victory in the end.

The cause of independence itself calls for pulling [as received] the efforts of the South Korean people of all walks of life. It is a lawful demand for independence that the people of all segments in South Korea wage a nation-wide struggle, transcending the differences of their principles and party affiliations.

The South Korean youth and students play a leading role in the movement for independence. Students who took to the streets for justice should not be pulled back behind. They must not be artificially divided into "radicals" and "moderates" to sow discord among them nor an indifferent attitude taken to their righteous onward movement.

If all fellow countrymen join in the movement for independence no matter where they may reside at home or abroad, the U.S. forces will be made to withdraw from South Korea and the histroical cause of restoring sovereignty be successfuly carried out, stresses the article.

MINJU CHOSON ATTACKS U.S. 'NEW PACIFIC STRATEGY'

SK260457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today hits at the U.S. imperialists for having worked out a "Pacific strategy to attack someone by forming a new "front" in the Far East. Noting that it was made clear at the U.S. Naval College by Solomon, policy planning director of the U.S. State Department, the daily says in a signed commentary:

This clearly proves that the U.S. imperialists' schemes to start another war in the Asia-Pacific region, notably, in the Far East, have reached an adventurous stage. It further says:

The U.S. imperialists openly clamour about a "new Pacific strategy" and "front" in the Far East in an attempt to realise their aggressive designs through forestalling nuclear attack on our republic and on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

This is an open challenge to the Korean people and peoples of other socialist quntries in Asia who are striving to convert the Korean peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region into a nuclear-free, peace zone and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

ROK EMERGENCY WAR SYSTEM HIDES 'UGLY' INTENTIONS

Chon Increasing Tension

SK280153 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 25 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July Commentary: "Powder Is Reeking Behind the Curtain of Peace"]

[Text] On 23 July traitor Chon Tu-hwan unexpectedly inspected the puppet Air Force Headquarters and the puppet Central Government Building, and talked about the need to establish a constant emergency duty system for the Army and civilians to cope with an emergency.

After saying this, the puppet traitor babbled about the importance of the coming 2 or 3 years because of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

The situation threatens to grow worse because the puppet traitor again took the lead by calling for mobilization in an emergency, even after conducting the "Ulchi-86" war exercise, which was indeed a general mobilization war exercise in preparation for war. This is an open instigation for confrontation and a plot to get rid of us by force under the pretext of the international games.

The most urgent problem to be resolved on the Korean peninsula is to eliminate acute military confrontation and the tension between the North and the South.

Everyone acknowledges that it is impossible to solve any questions with confrontation -- questions of improving relations between the North and South, alleviating tension, and resuming the suspended dialogue, questions that are usually part of pioneering the future road for peace and reunification.

Why then does the Chon Tu-hwan ring babble about alleviating tension and resuming dialogue in words, while assuming a firm attitude of confrontation in actual deeds? Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring about someone's threat of southward invasion and surprise attack. This is a hackneyed practice by the provoker. They are the ones who are watching for a chance of northward invasion, deploying various nuclear weapons aimed at us in all areas throughout South Korea and deploying large-scale Armed Forces in forward areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

Turning away from our repeated demands for dialogue, which should be resumed under circumstances in which military exercises are not being conducted, they have suspended dialogue by conducting, with the U.S. imperialists, the unprecedented large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint war exercise and other war exercises. At the same time, they have totally rejected our epochal peace proposal to alleviate tension and create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan carries two faces under one hood. The puppet traitor's act of calling for assuming a posture for mobilization in an emergency is designed to mislead public opinion as if someone else was responsible for heightening tension and suspending dialogue on the Korean peninsula. This act proceeds from a hidden intention to accelerate war preparations by wearing a mask advocating peace and dialogue and seeking survival by kindling the fuse of war.

Despite attempts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to wrap its body in the clothing of peace, its ugly natural shape cannot be hidden. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's emergency duty system is a mobilization system for war, and is necessary only when war breaks out.

Confrontation by force is a crime of selling the country and rebelling against the nation and is a road to ruin.

CPRF Secretariat Statement

SK260534 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Information No. 349 issued by Secretariat of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 25 July in Pyongyang]

[Text] According to a report, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, appearing in the duty officer's room in the central building of the puppet government and in the operations room of the Air Force headquarters on the morning of 23 July accompanied by the puppet home minister, defense minister, and chiefs of staff of the three services, staged a farce of inspecting the guard system in the major organizations for 3 hours.

At the place of the farce, the puppet again babbled that we will launch (?hindrance) maneuvers during the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. He made absurd remarks on immediate punishment, establishment of an emergency service system, and so forth, thus inciting confrontation.

We cannot but direct our keen attention to the ominous inspection racket conducted in the early morning. At a time when we should be creating an atmosphere for North-South dialogue and striving to realize talks by military authorities, a man called president is frantically inciting North-South confrontation by loudly advocating the nonexistent southward invasion theory. This is a wicked challenge to us, and clearly shows once again that the South Korean puppets are not interested in dialogue and peace but are merely pursuing confrontation and war.

As is known, we have repeatedly clarified that we have no intention of invading the South, tht we will peacefully settle the questions between the North and South not by force but through dialogue and negotiations, and that we have no intention of interfering by means of force in any situation which may develop in South Korea.

We took the intiative in taking measures for unilaterally suspending large-scale military exercises in the northern half of the Republic this year and took various other measures for resuming dialogue and easing tension and peace. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, ignoring our sincere initiatives for peace and peaceful reunification, not only abruptly drove the North-South dialogue into a state of suspension by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, but also staged in succession such war exercise rackets as "Ttangbol-86", "Piho-86," and "Ulchi-86" while openly declaring that they will continue the "Team Spirit" war exercise, thus straining the tension on the Korean peninsula to an extreme point.

Despite this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked off confrontation rackets while raving about a surprise attack by the North. This is a brigandish act similar to a thief calling "Stop Thief!" and is a shameless act which will not convince anyone. The anti-Republic confrontation racket of the puppet traitor who has groundlessly slandered us is a last-ditch effort aimed at settling the crisis in his rule, deepened by the anti-U.S. and antifascist advance of the South Korean popular masses.

However, one cannot resolve the question with a confrontation racket. No matter how frantically he may slander us and rave about the anachronistic theory of southward invasion after he cut off [patan] dialogue and kicked up provocations, he will gain nothing but the condemnation of history.

The South Korean ruling faction should immediately respond to our proposal for talks between military authorities instead of advancing along the path of confrontation and war while trumpeting the song of southward invasion that their former dictators, who perished in the end, loudly played.

[Dated] 25 July 1986, Pyongyang

SKNDF ON ANNIVERSARY URGES ANTI-AMERICANISM IN ROK

SK290013 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Letter of appeal to the masses issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on 25 July on the first anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF, carried in the "We Think of the Nation" program]

[Text] To the people of all walks of life: The SKNDF marks the first anniversary of its beginning as the patriotic vanguard of the South Korean masses. Changing the RPR into the SKNDF on 27 July last year by responding to the demands of the developing South Korean mass movement was a historic and epochal event in the history of the South Korean struggle for national liberation. With the launching of the SKNDF, the patriotic masses of all walks of life came to have a genuinely patriotic vanguard representing their rights and interests pioneering with conviction the anti-U.S. movement for independence under the invincible guiding banner.

Along with the patriotic masses of all walks of life, our SKNDF has powerfully waged the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation, thus opening a new turning phase. The anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean masses for national liberation, which has grown stronger since the Kwangju uprising, has developed into an irresistible movement, which no physical force can reverse, and constitutes a firm mainstream of the South Korean mass movement.

Amid the fierce currents of the anti-U.S. struggle, the antifascist struggle for democratization designed to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime has become heated and the struggle to revise and legislate the Constitution has expanded nationwide.

Faced with the worst critical situation, the United States and the military dictatorial regime have desperately maneuvered to reverse the situation through iron-fisted measures accompanied by appeasement measures. Confrontation between patriotic democratic forces and colonial fascist forces has already entered the phase of an unavoidable clash and the entire country has reached on important time during which enslavement or independence, and fascism or democracy will be decided.

At this acute time, proceeding from a sense of mission to smash the desperate reactionary offensives of the enemy with the united strength of the patriotic democratic forces and to expedite victory in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation, the SKNDF appeals as follows:

1. Let us accelerate the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle under the banner of independence.

Today's situation demands that all patriotic and democratic forces powerfully wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation under the banner of independence. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence in the movement of our masses for national salvation is the starting point of a mass struggle and a shortcut leading to the settlement of all problems. Without eradicating U.S. colonial rule in South Korea -- in the midst of relations of subjugation -- national sovereignty, democratization, or national reunification cannot be achieved. When in the past the dictatorial regimes have been toppled by the movement of the South Korean masses for democratization, the dawns of democracy and reunification have disappeared without any trace. This has been caused by the intervention of the United States, lording it over South Korea as a colonial master. Desiring democratization while refusing the anti-U.S. cause of independence negates the movement for democratization. A struggle for democratization devoid of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is nothing but an empty struggle. Those who genuinely seek national independence and freedom, regardless of who they are, should unanimously turn out for the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, upholding the anti-U.S. banner of independence.

The antidictatorial struggle for democratization is a factor promoting the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Under the South Korean circumstances, during which the dictatorial system is desperately maneuvering to bar the aspirations of our masses for independence and fascist suppression schemes to obliterate the anti-U.S. movement, the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation cannot be expanded without the antifascist struggle for democratization.

What has come to the fore as a focal point in the current antifascist struggle for democratization is the struggle to revise the Constitution and legislate a democratic constitution. Patriotic masses and every party, faction, and figure should expose and smash the deceptive plot of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group for the agreed upon constitutional revision and struggle to abolish the fascist Constitution and legislate a democratic constitution. All patriotic and democratic forces should closely combine the antidictatorial struggle with the anti-U.S. struggle, upholding the banner of independence.

2. Let us wage the mass movement in a straight manner without deviation.

The anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, which has entered a new phase, demands that the mass movement be waged without deviation based on scientific strategy and tactics. When it comes to compromise with an enemy without any principle, our movement for national salvation cannot but be plunged into the trap of ruin; when it comes to an adventurous struggle, it can only fall into the mire of self-destruction.

Independence and democracy are not a by-product of compromise with the enemy, but an outcome of a bloody struggle. Throughout history there has been no precedent in which freedom and democracy were acquired through compromise with the enemy and no incidents in which aggressors and dictators transferred their rights of domination to others willingly. Only through struggle can a democratic constitution and democracy be obtained and national sovereignty and independence be acquired. All patriotic masses who eagerly aspire to live in independence and democracy should fight to the end without compromise until they drive the U.S. imperialists out of this land, put an end to the politics of colonial domination, uproot the fascist dictatorship, and realize genuinely democratic politics.

The mass movement for independence, democracy, and reunification can attain success only with the participation of a broad range of the masses from all walks of life. If the forms and methods of the movement fail to arouse sympathy from the masses however good and just its purpose may be, the participation of the masses cannot be expected and successful development cannot be achieved. This struggle cannot escape isolation and frustration.

All patriotic masses should create reasonable and proper fighting forms and methods with which everyone can sympathize, and which help in the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement for national salvation and by which one can be encouraged, and apply them to the movement. Let us pioneer the road of independence, democracy, and reunification through struggle and attain victory through the mass-orientation of the movement.

3. Let us strengthen the unity of the patriotic and democratic forces.

There is no mightier weapon than unity in our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation. Today's situation, in which the enemy's maneuvers to split and break up the mass movement are becoming intensified, raises the unity of the patriotic and democratic forces as a more vital question. Only division will be brought about if forces which should fight at the same rank persist in their own assertions and enlarge differences of opinion when unity is more precious and urgent than anything else. All patriotic and democratic forces should unite with each other, discard egotism, honor each other's opinions from a long-range viewpoint, leave differences behind, and find points in common.

Solidarity and joint action are the concrete manifestation of unity. During the situation in which aggressive and treacherous forces attack independence and suppress democracy in collusion with each other, all forces of the patriotic movement should turn out to assist in the joint struggle, holding hands and helping and supporting each other.

The strength of unity is displayed to the maximum through a united front. All political parties and organizations, figures from all walks of life, and people from all strata of the masses who love the country and the nation and aspire for democracy should advance in unity under the national and democratic front for national independence, sovereignty, freedom, democracy, and peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula. Every party, faction, and figure from all walks of life, and the patriotic masses should pool their will and strength to expedite realization of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial cause of national liberation.

4. Let us powerfully conduct the awakening movement.

The development and victory of our anti-U.S. and antidictatorial movement for national salvation depends on whether or not our masses are armed with ideological consciousness. All mass movements begin from awakening work and are realized through it. Our awakening movement is a movement to become armed with the immortal chuche idea -- the leading ideology of the SKNDF -- and an ideological movement to build the ideology of independence.

At present, our awakening movement targets the vitality of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization. Our awakening movement should concentrate efforts on removing the consciousness of worshipping the United States and flunkyism from the masses, on fostering the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence, and on inciting the consciousness of resisting fascist dictatorship.

The site of our awakening movement is among the masses. The more essential the awakening task is in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, the more deeply all patriotic fighting organizations and core movement members, including the SKNDF organization members, should go among the masses. They should increase our anti-U.S. and antidictatorial ranks for national salvation to 1 million and 10 million by the 1 awakening 10, 10 awakening 100, 100 awakening 1000 method, spreading the flames of struggle to workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, the poor in urban areas, religious figures, and other members of the masses from all walks of life.

The movement organizations are basic awakening strongholds and a mighty means for practice. All patriotic fighting organizations and forerunners should form many kinds of organizations for the movement for ideological enlightenment -- including ideological circles -- wherever there are patriotic masses aspiring for independence and democracy and should vitalize them. The operations for sending letters to high school students and peasants, which have been conducted among university students, are a very efficient awakening movement. Ideology is stronger than bayonets. The source of strength to defeat the powerful enemy and win victory in a hard struggle lies in awakening the masses. All anti-U.S. and antidictatorial organizations should concentrate all efforts on the movement to awaken the masses.

At the historic juncture when the darkness of oppression and enlsavement should be dispelled and the dawn of freedom and liberation precipitated, all people should accelerate the performance of the just cause of national salvation with indomitable bravery once again. Let us bring to this land a new independent world without subjugation and a new democratic morning without fascism, and create a new history of national reunification without national division through heated anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for democracy.

Long live independence, democratization, and national reunification!

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee on 25 July 1986

REPORTAGE ON NAVAL FLOTILLA VISITING VLADIVOSTOK

SK242218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- A flotilla of the Navy of the Korean People's Army left today for a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The flotilla led by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, will call at Vladivostok port, the Soviet Union. It was seen off by KPA Colonel General Pak Chong-kuk and other generals and officers and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The flotilla was accompanied by an art propaganda team of the KPA Navy.

26-27 Jul Activities

SK300337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Members of the KPA Navy flotilla now visiting Vladivostok in the Soviet Union as part of the 25th anniversary celebrations of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, on 26 July laid wreaths before the statue of Lenin and the eternal flames of militant honor of the Pacific Fleet, a general monumental architectual structure, and toured various historic and scenic spots.

Members of the juvenile corps in the city, representatives of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and sailors of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet visited the ships of our naval flotilla.

Sailors of the two countries held friendship sporting events. On the same day, a joint performance of the song and dance ensemble of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and the art propaganda troupe of the KPA Navy was given at the officers' hall of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

Members of the flotilla of the KPA Navy and commanding members and sailors of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet saw the performance.

On the evening of the same day, Admiral Kim Il-chol, commader of the KPA Navy, arranged a banquet on a ship of the flotilla to celebrate the visit to Vladivostok. Invited to the banquet were Fleet Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet, and other commanding members of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet. Admiral Kim Il-chol and Fleet Admiral Vladimir Sidorov spoke at the banquet.

On the morning of 27 July, commanding members of the flotilla of the KPA Navy were invited to a sports festival of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet to celebrate the Naval Day of the Soviet Army. On the afternoon of 27 July, members of the flotilla visited the (Okiyang) camping site of the Soviet Juvenile Corps in Vladivostok.

DELEGATION TOURS USSR INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX 25 JUL

SK300528 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] A Soviet-Korean friendship meeting was held at the (Bankinski Gonzizioner) industrial complex, Azerbaijan, in the Soviet Union on 25 July for the 25 June-27 July joint anti-U.S. struggle month. Participants in the meeting have expressed solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis. They have also exprressed support for the statement issued by the government of the DPRK, which decisively denounces the policy of aggression of the United States and demands that the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace. Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, was invited to this meeting and delivered a speech.

Meanwhile, exhibitions showing the achievements attained by the Korean people in building a socialist country and the Soviet-Korean relations being strengthened more than ever are being held in many cities and rural areas of Azerbaijan on the occasion of the joint anti-U.S. struggle month.

USSR, PRC MESSAGES FOR ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK251039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Korean public organisations received solidarity letters and messages from an international organisation and their foreign counterparts on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building-Materials Industries says in a letter that it supports in every way the just struggle of the government and the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to have the U.S. forces and all their weapons including nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and reunify the country on a democratic principle without foreign interference.

The Soviet Peace Committee declares in its message that the Soviet people reaffirm their solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and support the DPRK Government's proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation said in a message that the Chinese youth actively support the proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and having tripartite talks and will resolutely support as ever the just struggle of the Korean people and youth for the independent and peaeful reunification of the country.

Expressing support to the DPRK's proposal for holding three-way talks, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa says in its letter: We demand that the talks be held without delay and believe that an affirmative result would be achieved at the talks.

The Democratic Organization for Afghan Women stresses in its letter that all U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean people's desire for reunification be realised.

A message and a letter came respectively from the Soviet Women's Committee and the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's League of the GDR.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES CHINESE METEOROLOGICAL GROUP

SK290418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok on July 28 met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the State Meteorological Bureau of China headed by its director Zou Jingmeng at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were director of the Hydro-Meteorological Bureau of Korea Yi Kon-il and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

DPRK-PRC HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY SIGNS 'DECISION'

SK250451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- The 39th meeting of the Council of the Korea-China Hydraulic Power Company was held in Pyongyang. A decision on the points agreed upon at the meeting was signed Wednesday. Yi Chong-song, vice-chairman of the Power Industry Commission of Korea, and Zhao Qinfu, vice-minister of water conservancy and power of China, signed the decision.

33D ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN WAR 'VICTORY' MARKED

MAC Reception 25 Jul

SK260422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, gave a reception Friday on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Great Fatherland Liberation War. Invited there were the chief and members of the Liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC and the Polish, Czechoslovak, Swiss and Swedish members and staffers of the neutral nations supervisory commission. Speeches were made at the reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KPA General Writes Article

SK261039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must clearly realize that if they persistently follow the road of war, challenging our peaceloving initiative, they will sustain a more crushing defeat than that in the past fatherland liberation war, warns General of the Korean People's Army Kim Pong-yul.

Our People's Army is always watching the enemy's moves with heightened revolutionary vigilance, he says in an article contributed to NODONG SINMUN today under the title "The U.S. Imperialists Must Stop Running Riot, Clearly Mindful of Lessons of History" on the anniversary of the victory in the war.

The article says: The Korean war started by the U.S. imperialists was a rigorous war decisive of life or death for our people. But our people and People's Army, thanks to the outstanding military strategy and tested guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists who were boasting of being the "strongest" in the world and started them on the downhill.

Today the U.S. imperialists are getting more frantic with their scheme to provoke another war, staying on in South Korea, far from drawing a lesson from their crushing defeat in the past Korean war, the article notes, and says: Clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion", the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique are making false propaganda and zealously whipping up the consciousness of confrontation and war fever with increasing frenzy. The enemy is now frantically kicking up "an anti-communist" racket, crying without any ground that North may mount a "surprise attack" and start an "armed provocation" with the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games as an occasion.

Today it is not the United States or South Korea but our republic that is exposed in actuality to the threat of aggression. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and additionally deployed there "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-16" fighter planes, various missiles, rocket guns, tanks, armored cars and other new type military equipment and new units and try to introduce even new chemical weapons.

Recently the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army proposed to have talks between the military authorities involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique openly rejected our constructive peace initiative. The reality clearly shows what they want is not detente or peace but confrontation and war and that the "threat of southward invasion" on their lips is merely a product of their plots.

Noting that today the Korean People's Army has grown and strengthened to be invincible revolutionary Armed Forces capable of smashing any aggressor and safeguarding the party and the country, the article stresses: The Korean People's Army has grown incomparably stronger politically and ideologically and in military technique than it was when it inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialists in the period of the fatherland liberation war.

The military line whose keynote is to turn the whole army into a cadre army and modernize it, to arm the entire people and fortify the whole country has been carried out under the wise leadership of our party, with the result that our People's Army has been further strengthened to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army, the entire people placed under arms and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress. The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique must look straight at the reality and refrain from running riot.

Articles contributed by KPA Colonel General O Chae-won and KPA Major General Kim Tok-hyon are printed respectively in MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN.

DJP POLICY ON CONSTITUTION CALLED SUBTERFUGE

SK290452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the formation of a "National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Amendment" in South Korea, NODONG SINMUN Tuesday says: The switchover of the "Democratic Justice Party" from "defence of the Constitution" to constitutional revision is its artifice in the hell of a fix into which it has been driven by pressure within and without.

The author of the commentary says: The puppets who had been dead set against a change to the "Constitution" made a sudden volte-face, agreeing to it. It was because the growing socio-political confusion in South Korea was fanned by the public opinion at home and abroad that the storm of democratisation in the Philippines would sweep South Korea sooner or later.

The commentary continues: Not much penetration is needed to guess why the "Democratic Justice Party" agreed to constitutional revision on condition of its debate inside the Assembly. By taking the question of constitutional amendment to the "National Assembly" under the pretext of ruling-opposition negotiation, it seeks to head off the expansion of the street movement for the revision of the "Constitution" among the masses and block the movement for democratisation. It intends to help traitor Chon Tu-hwan serve out his term without mishap in face of the strong demand for his resignation, whiling away the time with ineffective debate on constitutional revision in the "National Assembly," and lay the foothold of the "Democratic Justice Party" for long-term office behind its curtain. It has failed to produce any proposal for a change to the "Constitution" even after it agreed to the amendment under the pressure of the masses demanding it. Under this situation, a chance of solution is nil, even if a special committee is formed and negotiation is continued a hundred days.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S TEXTBOOK REMARKS 'SHAMEFUL'

SK300740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "A Brazen Challenge"]

[Text] Newly appointed Japanese Minister of Education Fujio has made very shameful and absurd remarks in connection with the question of school textbooks.

According to a news report, in a press conference held on 25 July, he picked a quarrel with Japan's neighboring countries over their denunciation of the maneuvers of the Japanese authorities to distort history. He asked: Have not those who are complaining committed similar acts in their history? He then issued a challenge, saying: Although it is good for our side to acknowledge its acts, the opposite side should also acknowledge its acts. This is natural. Indeed, it is the very brazen act, like shoutig stop thief. It is also an intolerable act of degrading the people of Asia, including our people, who want an end to these distortions of history.

The person who is in charge of education in Japan, including the question of school textbooks, unhesitatingly made these remarks after individually meeting with the Japanese prime minister shortly after taking office. We take a serious view of this. We are also naturally compelled to react with resentment and awareness.

High school history textbooks recently published by the National Association for Protecting Japan, after undergoing a review by the Japanese Ministry of Education, contain distorted historical facts, which the people of our country and Asian countries, who once suffered aggression from the Japanese imperialists, can never overlook. For example, the chapter that deals with the Japanese imperialists' conquering of Asia did not use the words aggression and attack, reduced the number of those killed by the Japanese imperialists in the 1 March movement and of those forcibly drafted by the Japanese imperialists, and described patriotic fighter An Chung-kun as a libertine. It was natural for our people and the Asian peoples to strongly protest and denounce an attempt to conceal, beautify, and decorate the Japanese imperialists' past aggressive and criminal acts. Accordingly, the Japanese authorities were compelled to revise the school textbooks. Nevertheless, they brazenly resist public opinion. This is an act of carrying two faces under one hood and is very brazen.

Picking a quarrel with his neighboring countries, Fujio raved that our country has a history of aggression. This is outrageous. When did our country invade other countries, especially Japan? Before modern times as well s since then, Japan was and has been an aggressor against our country, and our country has been a victim. The absurd remarks by Fujio are those of a swindler attempting to find fault with others and pressed by public opinion.

As is known, the Japanse reactionaries' distortion of history in school textbooks has been subject to denunciation by public opinion since 1982. Nevertheless, they have challenged public opinion by using tricks. This shows that they do not want to sincerely repent for the Japanese imperialists past aggression and crimes and reveals a wild desire to repeat these crimes.

We can clearly see their true intentions when we consider that the ministers of the Japanese Government are trying to invoke militarist ghosts by openly visiting the Yasukuni Shinto Shrine, and that the Japanse reactionaries are zealous in maneuvers to reinvade South Korea and Asia by accelerating the work of making social and political life fascist-oriented and by greatly increasing their aggressive Armed Forces.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to drive members of the new generation in Japan to reinvade Korea and Asia by arming them with the militarist ideology of aggression by distorting history in school textbooks. However, no matter how great the desire of the Japanese reactionaries may be, history can never be distorted. The Japanese reactionaries should understand that the road to fascism and overseas invasion is the road to death, and will lead Japan to its second defeat.

SYRIAN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS WITH LEADERS

Feted at 25 Jul Banquet

SK280300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] On the evening of 25 July at the Ongnyu restaurant, the DPRK government arranged a banquet for Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affaris Isam al-Na'ib, who is currently visiting our country. Present at this occasion were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and other functionaries concerned; and Hani Habib, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country.

Speeches were exchanged at the banquet. Participants in the banquet toasted the eternal friendship and unity between the people of Korea and Syria, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of the respected President Hafiz al-Asad.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK281037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Monday Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Minister of External Economic Affaris Chong Song-nam and Syrian Ambassador to Korea Hani Habib.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the minister in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The minister presented a gift to him.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK281041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, on a visit to Korea. Isam al-na'ib handed the gift to an official concerned.

Receives Kim Yong-nam

SK290427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- Hani Habib, Syrian ambassador to Korea, gave a reception yesterday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the Korean visit by Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. Present there on invitation were Vice-Premier and foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul, and other officials concerned. Speeches were exchanged there.

GFTUK HOLDS PLENUM IN PYONGYANG 21-22 JUL

SK250540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The 12th plenary meeting of the GFTUK Central Committee was held in Pyongyang on 21-22 July. Present at the plenary meeting were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee; members and candidate members of the GFTUK Central Committee; and responsible functionaries of provinces, cities, counties, plants, and enterprises. Discussed at the plenary meeting were the tasks of trade unions to mark the nation's greatest felicitous day in 1987 with a high political ferver and brilliant labor feats and the thorough materialization of the programmatic instruction given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 15 May 1986.

Following a report on the first and second agenda items by Chairman Kim Pong-chu, many participants debated in the plenary meeting. The reporter and debaters said: Our people can end the long history of suffering and mark a new era of the worthwhile revolution because we have the great leader, the brilliant sun of the nation, and we can brilliantly complete the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation because we have dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guiding star of the revolution.

Placing stress on marking the nation's greatest festive day next year with lofty political ferver and brilliant labor feats, they further said: To do so, all trade unions must more aggressively carry out ideological indoctrination work to train all their members to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the great leader and the party, thereby strongly organizing the ranks of trade unions politically and ideologically.

At the plenary meeting, they stated that loyalty to the party and the leader must be shown in the practical struggle. They also emphasized bringing about new innovations in socialist construction by vigorously carrying out organizational and political work to mark the nation's greatest festive day in 1987 with brilliant labor feats, and put forth concrete tasks for this.

The plenary meeting emphasized creating new miracles and innovations on battlefields to erect large-scale facilities of the chuche era and in all sectors of the people's economy by boldly carrying out socialist emulation of loyalty and by holding the National Technological Innovation Festival on a large scale according to the appeals of the employees of the First Hydraulic Power Station Construction Complex Enterprise.

Saying that the militant function and role of trade unions must be heightened by all means to carry out the tasks of the trade unions, the plenary meeting stressed vigorously carrying out the ideological indoctrination work and guiding organizational activities to strongly establish the unitary ideological system of the party in the trade unions and to uphold the party's leadership with loyalty, and pointed out that the work method and work style of trade union functionaries must be improved.

The task of the trade unions on thoroughly materializing the programmatic instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given on 15 May was discussed at the plenary meeting. The reporter and debaters said: The programmatic instruction of the great leader on better solving the problem of food, clothing, and housing facing the people and of more quickly building the communist society was a militant program that elucidates a short cut to the occupation of the two fortresses of communism in our country, and was an encouraging banner leading the entire party and country, and all of the people, to a new revolutionary upturn.

Thoroughly materializing the recent instruction of the respected and beloved leader is an impending task of the trade unions. All trade unions and union functionaries must, with a high political and ideological resolve and endless loyalty toward the party, vigorously organize and mobilize the working class and the members of the trade unions in completing the construction of important facilities in socialist economic construction ahead of schedule in the spirit with which they erected a modern socialist industrial and agricultural state from the ashes after the war.

The plenary meeting stressed that all of the working class and members of the trade unions must display their unlimited power and spirit in building important facilities by clearly understanding the significance of building these facilities and the method for building these facilities and by adopting this method. The meeting also put forth concrete tasks in doing so.

The plenary meeting pointed out that all trade unions in the industrial machinery sector, the railway transportation sector, and all other sectors concerned must vigorously help build important facilities in terms of material, technology, and labor by waging a struggle to produce more material and equipment in a timely manner -- including modern mechanical devices, cement, and steel -- by carrying out organizational and political work.

The plenary meeting stressed carrying out the organizational and political work of various types and by using various methods in each level of trade unions to successfully complete the construction of important facilities within the shortest possible period of time. They also stressed the task of more firmly preparing the members of the trade unions for socialist construction. A relevant letter of decision and an implementation plan were adopted at the plenary meeting.

200 STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE IN SEOUL

H301231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (AFP) -- About 200 studens clashed with riot police for two hours here Wednesday, in a protest at the inauguration of a parliamentary committee set up to amend the Constitution, eyewitnesses said. The Seoul National University (SNU) students demanded that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party stopped compromising with the government and called for the ousting of "imperalists."

Meanwhile, some 30 women, mostly mothers of jailed student dissidents, staged a street demonstration in downtown Seoul demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, witnesses said. At the hour-long anti-government demonstration in downtown Seoul, the women denounced the military dictatorship and carried banners calling for the unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience, the witnesses said. The demonstration was led by the wife of the reverend Moon Ik-hwan, chairman of the dissident United Minjung (people) Movement for Democracy who was arrested in May on charges of inciting students at the Seoul National University (SNU) into violent demonstration. Most of the demonstrators dispersed voluntarily after riot police arrested some of them, the witnesses said.

MP's of both the opposition and the ruling Democratic Justice Party of President Chon Tu-hwan are sitting on the parliamentary committee on the Constitution which was inaugurated Wednesday. The committee was set up in response to opposition demands for constitutional changes towards greater democracy, and is to present a constitution revision bill before the opening of the next full parliamentary session in September.

ROWNY INVITES ROK TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI

SK300932 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- Edward Rowny, special adviser to the U.S. President on arms control matters, said Wednesday that South Korea could participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) project through research into steel and personal computers, and the development of cotton products. In a press conference here, Rowny said that Korea's participation in the SDI research program would also benefit that nation in non-military fields, including telecommunications, and computer and optical sciences, because it would give Korea access to state-of-the-art technologies. Rowny said that the United States does not want to pressure Korea to join the SDI, often referred to as "star wars." He said that the United States "invites" Korea to take part.

In March 1985, the United States invited Korea, its NATO allies and other countries to participate directly in SDI research, according to the adviser.

The institute for Far Eastern Studies at Kyungnam University is sponsoring the three-day seminar, which opened Tuesday. Rowny came here to attend an internatioanl seminar on the SDI. Rowny delivered a keynote speech titled "The SDI and America's Asian Allies" Tuesday.

The U.S. presidential adviser said that he met with Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong Tuesday and that his talks with them were "positive, constructive and fruitful." He said he briefed the Korean leaders on SDI and recent progress in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. Rowny is scheduled to leave Korea Thursday.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON TEXTBOOK CONDEMNED

'Deep Regret' Expressed

SK300139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday expressed "deep regret" over recent remarks made by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio in response to foreign criticism of Japan's history textbook screening process. Kwon Pyong-hyon, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, conveyed the message to Sakutaro Tanino, minister at the Japanese Embassy here.

Kwon said Tanino, acting on instructions from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, expressed the "deep regret" of the Japanese Government over the trouble that the education minister's remarks caused to Korea. Kwon quoted Tanino as saying that "the remarks were not made with any specific country in mind." Tanino said he will convey the official position of his home government later, according to Kwon.

Earlier Tuesday in Tokyo, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also expressed regret over any misunderstanding or displeasure that Fujio's remarks may have caused foreign countries. In a televised interview, Nakasone said that Fujio's remarks were not made in reference to any specific country and that there were "shortcomings" in his expression.

Fujio was quoted by Japanese newspapers as saying at a press conference last Friday, "Did the 'yatsu' (brats) who are complaining never commit such a thing in their history?" After his remarks triggered an uproar of criticism, Fujio explained that the remarks reflected his personal point of view and he later said that he would be a "fool" to name any specific country in making such remarks.

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK290440 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Editoral: "The Root of the Japanese Education Minister's Way of Thinking -- the Absurd Remark of Fujio Is Not Accidental"]

[Text] Japanese politicans and high-ranking public officials make absurd remarks from time to time that prevent us from forgetting. Yet though these may be intolerably absurd remarks to us, they may be, from the Japanese officials' standpoint, the manifestation of their inner thoughts, thoughts they hoped would be uttered by someone. As to the absurd question asked by Education Minister Fujio in connection with the new Japanese history -- "haven't those who are complaining committed similar acts in their own histories" -- we might as well understand his statement in this context.

Therefore, rather than adhering merely to one remark made by the Japanese Government or those who actually participate in Japanese politics -- which is only a piece of the whole reality -- we ought to check into the thinking behind it. Exploring on this basis, we find that the distortion of history in Japanese textbooks is not unrelated to this situation, it also has a close bearing on Fujio's absurd remark. Moreover, we should attach importance to the fact that Prime Minister Nakasone spoke ambiguously about Fujio's remark, describing it as a "personal view," despite the fact that Education Minister Fujio's remark at the press conference was made immediately after talks with Nakasone on educational reforms.

This is truly a manifestation of the concept of dichotomy -- "the true color and the cause upheld" -- conveniently used by the Japanese.

Looking into this reality, we find that it is not entirely new. The Japanese political strategy of scoring double points in a game has emerged since they absurdly described their defeat in the war as their having ended the war -- easily ignoring the cause of the war they provoked, exaggerating and taking advantge of the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and pretending overnight ot be leading advocates of peace. We can easily see the root of their thinking when we look closely at a series of policies they have implemented since the end of World War II -- taking advantage of their economic growth under (?McArthur's) protective umbrella, in contrast to Germany which, though a defeated country in World War II like Japan, implemented a sincere postwar policy based on repentance.

In particular, since Prime Minister Nakasone took power, their attempt to escape from "the history based on Japan's defeat in war," which had been developed little by litte, has been openly manifest in various forms, taking advantage of their international position and economic confidence. Instead of being humble before history and aspiring for new state ethics by severing ties with their past, they have not abandoned their homesickness for it. Taking advantage of the boredom of their mature capitalist society -- which the old generation calls the "new mankind," with Japanese youth indulging in fetishist thinking, and with the resultant weakened criticism -- they are heading upstream step-by-step, feeling little need to understand others, going against the current, and reviving a view of history based on the imperial state.

Strictly speaking, we need not express anything more than concern for a neighbor no matter what road Japan follows. We cannot afford it because we are occupied with too many things. However, our nation has spirit enough to be articulate when we witness the haughtiness with which the Japanese continue to irritate the injury we suffered rather than making an indirect remedial effort for it though self-reflection. Nevertheless, Fujio was guilty of an absurd outburst, comparable to a thief turning on the victim and asking, "Haven't you ever done anything like that," when he referred to those, including us, who have never invaded them or caused any loss or damage to them. We cannot help feeling indignant at the shamelessness of Fujio, who holds the position of an educator. With the sweeping vicotry of the LDP in Japan's recent general elections, their perverse way of thinking will be further escalated and it will be necessary for us to wisely cope with a situation in which we must live with this audacious neighbor. In the midst of all this, we will trust, for the present, the conscientious forces of Japan, and expect the authorities to make a restrained but stern protest to them, after we have obtained, as requested by the ROK Government, the truth of the remark in question.

Social Democrats Hold Rally

SK291147 Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP) -- About 50 members of South Korea's Social Democratic Party held a rally in front of the Japanese Embassy here Tuesday afternoon. During the 40-minute demonstration, the protesters demanded an apology for the reportedly insulting remarks recently made by the new Japanese education minister concerning the contents of his country's high school history textbook. The demonstrators wore head bands with a slogan reading "Down With Japanese Imperialists." They also carried a placard with a phrase challenging Japan's "neo-imperialism." They handed out to people about 100 leaflets in which they called for an immediate apology by the Japanese Government for the "insults" made by the Japanese minister. The leaflet then urged the Korean people to launch a nationwide campaign to boycott Japanese products and todrive out "all things Japanese."

BCP POLITICAL REPORT ON EVOLUTION OF CAPITALISM

BK271354 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 27 Jul 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] Monopoly institutions such as cartels, syndicates, and trusts emerged with the rise in production and capital, and the capital of these institutions merged with banking capital to become what is known as financial capital. Banks which had once served as middlemen, then became monopoly capitalists with financial capital in hand. In the most advanced capitalist countries, the largest banks amalgamated into banking groups, comprising at least three of five member banks, on the basis of their industrial and financial capital expenditures, thus bringing together the largest portion of the country's capital and income into their heads. These monopoly financiers were considered powerful men with infinite resources. They control, without exception, the entire network of economic and political institutions in today's capitalist society.

Monopoly capitalist institutions emerged in all the developed capitalist countries in the early 20th century, and (?a few) of these richest nations gained the stature of monopolists. The buildup of capital in these nations was phenomenal, leading to excessive buildups of capital. In such a situation, conditions emerged for the export of capital. Several backward countries were then in contact with world capitalist circles, and they were in the process of constructing or had completed the construction of their main railway lines. Preliminary requirements for the development process were already in place in the countries.

The need for a few capitalist nations to export capital was urgent as capitalism was already overdeveloped. Also, due to uneven development, agriculture lagged behind industry while people were impoverished. Under these circumstances, there were no spheres of investment left that would yield profit from capital in these capitalist countries. Hence, to gain greater profits, capital was exported. The export of capital was directed particularly to the backward countries because capital was scarce there, agricultural costs were lower, labor was cheap, raw materials were available at lower costs, and greater profits could be reaped from invested capital.

The British colonies became the prime target for British investment while for France, Europe was the main area of capital export -- first of all Russia, particularly in the form of credit capital. French capital was not in the form of investments in state ventures but rather government loans. Hence, Frence imperialism, unlike British colonial imperialism, was based on loans.

Germany, however, belonged to a third category. Because it did not have many colonies, Germany invested equally in Europe and America.

STATION EDITORIAI ON ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

BK271048 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Station editorial: "Pledging To Implement Successfully the Resolutions of the 1st National Assembly's 11th Session"]

[Text] In an atmosphere full of socialist optimism, in which our entire party, Armed Forces, and people are striving to emulate and implement the resolutions of the party's Fifth Congress and every task assigned by the party and state, the 11th Session of the 1st National Assembly, which lasted for 5 days from 21 to 25 July, successfully concluded its work.

As genuine representatives of the people, at this session National Assembly members most attentively followed every significant event raised and discussed and energetically took part in expressing their opinions with the knowledge and experience gained from activities in their constituencies. This made the session lively and contributed to further improving the meeting. The National Assembly enthusiastically followed and debated the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of socioeconomic plans in the 1st half of the year and the targets for the 2nd half of the year. It unanimously agreed on the report and various measures of the Council of Ministers in implementing the socioeconomic tasks and the budget for the last 6 months of 1986. The National Assembly listened to the report on building defense works along the Cambodian-Thai border and sincerely praised tens of thousands of workers who clearly understood their duty and took part in this task, braving every difficulty and obstacle and achieving satisfactory results. This is a great contribution to firmly defending the border.

The National Assembly also heard the report by the proselytizing commission and gladly welcomed compatriots who have awakened in time and rejoined their families and the nation. It appealed to those compatriots who are still among enemy ranks to return to the fold quickly. The National Assembly highly praised the rapid development of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, which have closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army in smashing the enemies along the border and inside the country. The Assembly praised militiamen in villages and communes who have fought against every plundering activity of bandits to ensure safety and defend the people's peaceful life. The National Assembly warmly congratulated the party's correct leadership, which has adopted resolutions on building the working class into a genuine vanguard class in the cause of the Cambodian revolution and the party policy toward intellectuals at the recent session of the party Central Committee. This shows the party's high sense of responsibility for the fatherland.

The National Assembly highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution in the past, particularly in the military, political, and economic fields. Under the correct leadership of the KPRP, with assistance from the parties, state authorities, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, our people and Armed Forces have braved every difficulty and scored noble results in defending and building the beloved fatherland.

After this serious defeat along the border, the enemies' morale is low and their internal conflicts have deepened. They are seeking ways and means to attack and kill one another. This has pushed them into a desparate situation. Increasing numbers of enemy soldiers are surrendering to our authorities.

Our people's three revolutionary movements -- fighting the enemies, winning over enemy soldiers, and expanding production and building revolutionary forces -- on the contrary have scored successive results. Our Armed Forces have develcped rapidly both in quantity and fighting quality and have closely cooperated with the people and the Vietnamese volunteer army in successfully smashing every enemy maneuver and activity and defending national independence and revolutionary gains.

We have restored and created good conditions for continued development and progress in agriculture and expanded the area to be planted with rice, rubber, and other subsidiary crops. The cultivation of rice and rubber and exploitation of forestry and aquatic products -- the four economic spearheads put forward at the party's Fifth Congress -- have been gradually expanded. Worthy of pride is the fact that our peasants throughout the country have a better understanding of intensive rice cultivation involving the IR-36 variety, which has a high yield and requires a small amount of capital and time. Our peasants have heightened their patriotic spirit and enthusiastically and vigorously sold their paddy and paid patriotic contributions.

Workers in factories, enterprises, and handicraft workshops have also paid attention to increasing production to serve the people's needs. This has gradually stabilized the people's life and contributed to building new socialist cultural basis.

All this more clearly reflects the firmness of our pure and new regime. It has created conditions allowing a recent fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. The victories we have scored are great. However, our immediate tasks are still serious. The enemies, despite their defeat and deterioration, have not yet abandoned their undeclared war maneuvers to oppose and topple us. Recently, they had made up the so-called 8-point proposal, which was in fact concocted by Beijing in an attempt to return the genocidal Pol Pot clique to power to massacre the Cambodian people again. And more recently, the Thai rightist reactionary clique has colluded with the U.S. imperialists by staging a joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold-86." This is a direct provocation and threat to the PRK and an opposition to the three Indochinese countries and peace in the region.

This calls for all of us to heighten the spirit of self-sufficiency and brave obstacles by firmly sticking to the revolution's strength and winning position. We should combine the tasks of fighting the enemies and rainy-season production and vigorously promote patriotic emulation movements, thrift, and lively improvisation in production. We should continue eternally to expand and strengthen the spirit of national and international solidarity, particularly the solidarity with the Vietnamese volunteer army, for the benefit of the fatherland's prosperity and to contribute to building a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

The entire party, Armed Forces, and people should clearly see the advance of the Cambodian revolution, which no enemy can reverse. The next 2 years, 1986 and 1987, are the ones in which we should successfully implement the first 5-year socioeconomic plan. This requires all of us to grasp at good experiences firmly, take various concrete measures, and effectively implement tasks assigned by the party and state. In particular, we should successfully implement all the resolutions of the first National Assembly's 11th session to advance the fatherland's cause toward socialism.

PASASON ON UNMASKING OF U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM'

BK210819 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[PASASON 21 July commentary: "Unmask State Terrorism"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, a conference was recently held by the so-called opposition groups from six countries from Central America, Africa, and Southeast Asia, who called themselves representatives of the resistance forces from Laos, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua. The aim of the conference was to solicit additional military, financial, and political assistance from the White House. It is worthy of note that the conference was hosted by the so-called Foundation of the U.S. Security Councils which are a group of private conservative organizations. However, those addressing the conference were none other than Pentagon chief and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Senator Robert Hearns [as received] of President Reagan's Republican Party, and some other U.S. congressmen.

This conference clearly unmasked the state terrorists. The U.S. imperialists have clamored throughout the world that they are against terrorism. With that deceitful declaration as the pretext, they sent planes to barbarously and cruelly bomb and kill the innocent Libyan people in April this year. In fact, the chief of state terrorism is no one less than the chief of the White House. Reagan arbitarily sent troops to invade Grenada, approved several hundred million dollars to support counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, reactionary groups in Thailand, and counterrevolutionaries in Angola and Ethiopia, and, recently, coerced the Congress into allocating $100 million to give assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries -- an act which runs counter to international law and the verdict of the World Court.

The conference of the so-called resistance groups from six countries in Washington is clear proof that Washington is further opening and dangerously promoting the cause of state terrorism. Thus, all sovereign countries, especially those who are threatened by the U.S. imperialists' state terrorism, must unite more closely and maintain a high sense of vigilance to smash all schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

As for Laos and Cambodia in particular, and the three Indochinese countries in general, the acts of state terrorism carried out by the United States against these countries are very obvious. The U.S. imperialists have not only colluded with the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists to train, feed, and arm exiled Lao reactionaries and Cambodian reactionary elements to be smuggled into Laos to undermine peace in Laos and to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people, but have also colluded with Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to create tension along the Lao-Thai and Thai-Cambodian borders by supporting the exiled Lao and Cambodian reactionaries and by increasing the military might of the Thai Armed Forces by arming them with new artillery pieces, tanks, armored vehicles, and F-16 warplanes to threaten the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. More serious still, the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have lately staged successive joint sea, land, and air military exercises in Thailand. At present, they have staged the largest ever joint military exercise near the Cambodian-Thai border, codenamed "Cobra Gold." In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists are holding detailed negotiations with their Thai counterparts to build a weapons reserve stockpile in Thailand. With regard to this development, the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper recently said that there is a tendency to reactivate the U.S. bases in Thailand.

All this means that preparations have been made for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to carry out state terrorism against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries in general and to obstruct and destroy the national construction in our country and to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people. Nevertheless, the era in which the U.S. imperialists were able to do whatever they pleased in this region is now over. If they continue to obstinately support the exiled Lao reactionaries and the Cambodian reactionary groups, the nature of their state terrorism will be more clearly unmasked and condemned by peace- and justice-loving people in this region and throughout the world, including the American people themselves. As a result, they will suffer a defeat at the end as they did in the past.

PASASON EXAMINES 'TRICK' OF THAI ALLEGATIONS

BK270555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[24 July PASASON commentary: "Expose the Trick of Accusing an Allegation Against Others, the Traditional Practice of the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries"]

[Text] According to a foreign news report on 22 July, Thailand has accused the Lao side of sending more troops to reinforce its forces along the two countries' border with a view to launching attacks in Thai territory. At the same time, radio Thailand has also arrogantly stated that the Lao side has plotted to attack vehicles traveling along roads and to plant bombs in Pua and Thongchang Districts, and so forth. This accusing others by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries is unquestionably in line with their trick of slandering other people. Hurling an allegation against the Lao side has become traditional practice for the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. All their allegations are aimed at covering up their evil schemes against neighboring countries as well as covering up their brutal acts of acting upon orders of foreign countries without thinking about the interests of the Thai people and nation at all.

As everyone knows, in the past as well as at present, the ultrarightest reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have totally protected and fostered hooligan reactionaries and bandits in Thai territory and have used them as tools to conduct provocations or launch armed attacks against neighboring countries and to create disturbances along the border areas, in particular with the PRK and the LPDR. Whenever the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries created any incident against Laos, they would hurl various allegations against the Lao side with a view to covering up their acts. Examples of this were the burning down of a school in Cheng Muang village, Tha Li District, [in Thailand's Loei Province] on 30 May and another incident in Huai Kong Village, Phayao District, Phayao Province, on 14 June. Nevertheless, such acts by the Thai side can deceive no one. They will only further expose even more clearly before the Thai people and the world the true nature and evil intentions of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have colluded with the Beijing reactionaries in implementing the big-nation expansionist-hegemonist plot and with the imperialists in carrying out an arms race in Southeast Asia.

By fabricating another story slandering and accusing the Lao side of placing reinforcements along the border in preparation for launching attacks against Thailand, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have not other purpose than to continue to gain more support from the United States with a view to expanding the U.S.-Thai military exercises -- which are currently being held in areas adjacent to the Thai-Cambodian border -- to areas adjacent to the Thai-Lao border.

This fanfare of fabrications, cooked up by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, is also aimed at creating additional conditions for the prompt making of the final decision on the building of the war reserve stockpile of the U.S. imperialists in Thai territory to favorably pave the way for the U.S. imperialists to return to Southeast Asia again.

These vicious acts of the Thai reactionaries have produced no good results to serve the interests of the two peoples of Thailand and Laos. On the contrary, they have only aggravated the already tense Thai-Lao situation which has resulted from the acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, thus serving the aspirations of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have tried to fill this region with instability and confrontation, in particular to create tension along the Thai-Cambodian and the Thai-Lao borders so that they can finally have a pretext to directly oppose the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples.

But, this trick by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries of slandering and making allegations against others is already outdated. It can no longer fool anyone. It is certain that they, like their masters -- the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- will be defeated.

LAO REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED AT BASE IN INTERIOR

PM290929 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Charles Denou dispatch: "The 'Forgotten War' in Laos"]

[Excerpt] A Lao village -- [passage omitted] The Lao resistance exists, and I have met it. It usually operates quite a long way from the Thai border. Moreover, it took me several days of walking across mountains and through forests infested with mosquitoes and land leeches to reach one of its rear bases somewhere in northwest Laos where I was received by General Thonglith who, after 7 years of exile in France, returned to the underground in 1983.

This former pupil of the Paris military school, who is over 50 and pugnacious-looking, is one of the military leaders of the Laos United National Liberation Front, formed 5 years ago by a group of right-wing former Laos leaders. Its main driving force is General Vang Pao, former French Army officer, known for his charismatic appeal to the fighters from the Hmong mountain people who have been causing trouble for the Vietnamese occupiers for some time, estimated to have 60,000 men in the country.

The base I visited is a group of around 10 bamboo huts with a kind of courtyard in the center furnished with a few benches made from tree trunks. "This is our briefing room," Gen Thonglith told me, pointing to an old general staff map, faded by rain, hanging beside something which resembled a blackboard. Outside were young people carrying arms, some dressed in fatigues and others all in black, guarding the camp.

"We have done a considerable amount of work in 3 years. We have quietly infiltrated our men deep into national territory with the aim of winning the population's confidence and support. It is encouraging to see that people are increasingly disillusioned with communism. Some of our units have the mission of hindering supplies to the Vietnamese troops, especially in the center of the country. For instance, a few months ago we partly destroyed the pipeline bringing oil from the Vietnamese port of Vinh to Thakhek on the Mekong. Our commandos regularly attack enemy convoys along the strategic Highway 13 which crosses Laos from north to south."

As if to convince me more fully, the general showed me several photographs showing the "exploits" of his men.

When will Laos be liberated? Gen Thonglith, look serious, rubbed his neck as if to ease a pain, and answered: "The struggle will be long, but you do not need hope to wage it. We now have around 8,000 very poorly armed men. The enemy is 100 times superior and is overequipped. We are forced to fight a guerrilla war like the Afghans and the Khmer Rouge, especially because no country is helping us. The world has completely foregotten us."

Questioned about the source of the arms and supplies his troops have, the general was clearly embarrassed and reluctant to give details. "We have a wide assortment of weapons. We have American M-16s, Chinese AK-47'S, and Czechoslovak-made Kalashnikovs. We are not far from the Golden Triangle here; arms smuggling exists and is not new. What we lack is funds with which to buy arms. Hitherto our compatriots living in France and the United States have sent us some money, but it is a drop in the ocean compared with our needs. In addition we desperately lack medicines."

The general then led me to a hut bigger than the others, where his sick fighters were "resting." Some are suffering from malaria, others from beriberi, and yet others from skin diseases. A little further away was a 16-year old youth suffering from a nasty boil on his left leg. In one corner of the hut were Nivaquine and Ercefuryl boxes sent from France. They were empty.

Despite everything Gen Thonglith remains confident. "It took the Pathet Lao 30 years to seize power. It may take us less time. It will all depend on how the international situation develops and on what support, if any, the Free World gives our cause. Meanwhile, we will continue our long march, constantly keeping this proverb in mind: It is better to live in your own little home than in somebody else's mansion."

It is a message which is full of significance for Lao exiles.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON ELECTION TURNOUT

BK280930 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Statement to newsmen by Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The number of eligible voters nationwide, as reported by the provincial administrations on 30 April 1986 which is regarded as the official figure, is 26,160,100. A total of 16,079,949 turned out for the 27 July election, making a record 61.43 percent turnout. This is good news and shows the considerable political awareness of the people. Chaiyaphum Province had the biggest turnout -- 85.19 percent; Buriram had the next biggest turnout -- 80.68 percent; while Nan's turnout was 79.83 percent. Bangkok had the lowest turnout percentage-wise -- 37.29, Nonthaburi next lowest at 42.16 percent, and Samut Prakan third lowest with 47.86 percent.

Five elected MP'S gained more than 100,000 votes -- Narong Wongwan in Phrae Province gained 156,698; Banhan Sinlapaacha in Suphan Buri, 151,096; Bunua Prasoetsuwan in Suphan Buri 134,351; Chumphon Sinlapaacha in Suphan Buri, 131,045; and Sano Thianthong in Prachin Buri 105,042. The over 60 percent turnout and the number of candidates receiving over 100,000 votes are good news for the 27 July election.

KHUKRIT SEES 'NO NEED' FOR 'OUTSIDER' PREMIER

BK300211 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Former leader of the Social Action Party (SAP) M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday there is no need to invite an outsider to lead the coalition to be formed by the major parties which won the general election on Sunday.

He said the leaders of these parties are ready to be the next prime minister.

Speaking to reporters at his Suan Plu residence, Khukrit said he personally was of the opinion that only the Parliament should decide who the next prime minister will be. He was answering a question whether the prime minister must be someone acceptable to the armed forces.

Stressing that he had washed his hands of politics, the former premier said that it would be the most convenient if the three major parties (Democrat, Chat Thai and Social Action) could get together to form a coalition.

He declined to comment when asked about the possibility that Prem Tinsulanon is likely to be invited to lead the new coalition.

"I have nothing to do with it," he said.

However, Khukrit said that under the present circumstances the leaders of the major parties are prepared to be contenders for the premiership. "I see no need for an outsider to become prime minister," he said.

He said the present situation is different from that in 1983 when Prem had to be brought in as a compromise to lead the coalition.

Nine of the newly-elected MPs of SAP yesterday called on Khukrit to pay their respect.

Khukrit said so far nobody had consulted him about politics. "Even if people want to consult me, I would decline because I am no longer involved with politics," he said.

BUNCHU SUPPORTS PREM, SEEKS COALITION ROLE

BK300223 Bangkok BANGKOL POST in English 30 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Community Action Party leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian reiterated his support for Gen Prem Tinsulanon to head the next government, saying no one else was better qualified to assume the premiership.

He said the country might have several equally capable persons to become the next prime minister, but Gen Prem was an honest person who has proven to be a capable leader.

Comparing his party to a young girl waiting to be approached by a man wanting to get married, Mr Bunchu said his party was ready to join the next coalition.

"But that does not mean CAP will go with any party. We will have to see how the coalition will be formed, " he said.

Mr Bunchu said he met former Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday and was advised to wait for other political parties to approach him for talks.

He said the problem of the number of parties in the coalition was less important than whether the new coalition would be able to solve the country's economic problems.

DEMOCRATS NEGOTIATE TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

BK300227 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 86 pp 1,3

[Text] The Democrat Party caucus yesterday appointed a five-member committee to negotiate with other parties to work out an agreeable coalition with the party as its core.

Party sources told the BANGKOK POST that the Democrats prefer to have the interior, commerce and agriculture portfolios but would not mind if the next prime minister -- presumable Gen Prem Tinsulanon -- wanted to carry on as defence minister and to have a free hand in selecting his finance minister.

The sources said the Democrats regard the interior post as "desirable" and the foreign affairs portfolio as "negotiable". But the party has no conditions regarding the communications, education, public health, industry and justice portfolios.

Democrat spokeswoman Suphattra Matsadit said after a three-hour party meeting that the ad hoc committee headed by Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun was given only broad guidelines which require coalition partners to have similar or compatible platforms and the new government's economic policies to be based on those formulated by the Democrats.

She said no time frame was imposed on the committee, but Mr Phichai had said before the meeting that he expected it would take about two weeks to form the coalition.

Informed sources said the new coalition might be announced after Her Majesty the Queen's birthday on August 12.

Mrs Suphattra confirmed that the caucus made no mention of the Cabinet portfolios the Democrats want nor did it discuss the premiership issue.

"The premiership issue must depend on (political) circumstances. But it is hoped that he will be the leader of a political party," she said.

Stressing that the committee was authorised only "to negotiate," she said it will report to the caucus again before any agreement is reached.

Other committee members are Mr Phichai's deputies Marut Bunak, Banyat Banthatthan, Khunthong Phuphiuduan, and party secretary-general Wira Musikapong.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Democrat leader Phichai denied having met recently to discuss the government formation.

However, sources said they believed the two to be working through an intermediary. Gen Chawalit was also thought to be playing a key role in linking up possible coalition partners, although this could not be confirmed.

"I haven't met Khun Phichai for some time," Gen Chawalit said. Several newspapers had quoted Mr Phichai as saying that he had met the Army chief recently to discuss the new government.

Asked if any party leaders or their representatives had called on him recently, Gen Chawalit said many people had done so but their visits had nothing to do with the formation of the new government.

The Army chief said there was no need for the party leaders to seek his advice since all of them have "their own ideas."

"Take it easy. Everthing will be just fine," he said.

Speaking before the Democrat caucus, Mr Phichai denied having met either Gen Prem or Gen Chawalit. He also declined to discuss the coalition issue, saying that it was for the party caucus to decide on the matter.

He added that he was not aware of any attempts by the other major parties to supercede the Democrats as the core of the new coalition.

Mr Phichai said the Democrat Party had always tried to persuade voters to go for parties rather than individuals. But despite its efforts, the party still failed to win a majority in the House and this had caused problems as feared.

"Although the party has gained many more seats (compared to the previous election), it is still short of an absolute majority. So this is the way it is: he said.

Mr Phichai said the election results clearly showed that voters in many parts of the country still preferred to choose individuals rather than parties. He cited as an example the case of Dr Akhom Sorasuchat, his running mate in Bangkok's Constituency 4, who lost.

Mr Phichai said the formation of a new government should take about two weeks. "We'll talk again in two weeks," he said, adding that the delay would not pose a problem.

Asked whether he would accept the prime ministership, Mr Phichai said the issue would be decided by the party.

Democrat deputy leader Banyat Banthatthan said the government formation will be discussed at the party's caucus to be attended by the party's central committee and 100 newly-elected Democrat MPs.

5-Party Coalition

BK300151 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A five-party coalition formula led by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon surfaced last night following the first round of informal negotitions, highly-placed sources in the caretaker government said.

The tenative composition has been relayed to Gen Prem who is still in Nakhon Ratchasima, the sources said.

According to the formula, the five parties in the new coalition will include the Democrat (100 seats), Chat Thai (63), Social Action (51) Rassadorn Party (18) and Ruam Thai (19). The proposed coalition will command a comfortable total of 251 seats in the 37-member House of Representatives.

RATSADOON Party is led by former Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan while Ruam Thai Party is headed by former Agriculture Minister and ex-deputy leader of the Social Action Party [SAP] Narong Wongwan.

Under the formula, the Democrats will get 17 portfolios, while Chat Thai will get 10-11 Cabinet seats and SAP will get 8 portfolios in the new line-up. Ruam Thai and Rassadorn will get three seats each.

Prime Minister Prem's "quota" will compromise four Cabinet seats.

The sources said that Chat Thai, SAP, Ruam Thai and Rassadorn had in fact held talks earlier and agreed on the principle that Gen Prem will resume premiership. The Democrat Party was the last to agree to the proposed formula last night "because of some internal disagreement within the party on the issue of who should be the prime minister."

With a more flexible stand taken by the Democrat Party's leadership yesterday, behind-the-scenes talks last night managed to agree on the composition, with the consent from the Democrats that Gen Prem would head the new coalition government.

If the formula is finally carried out, the new coalition will hold a clear majority in the Lower House while the opposition camp will comprise some tough, veteran political groupings that could pose an exciting, if not formidable, challenge in several quarters.

For one thing, the anti-Prem United Democratic Party (UDP) led by Buncheng Thongsawat which has 38 House seats will not let the new coalition go unchallenged over several key issues while Prachakon Thai Party, a former coalition partner, whose House strength has been reduced to 24, will not wait idly by. Bunchu Rotchanasathian's Community Action Party, with 15 seats, will take on the government on some basic economic issues.

The Progressive Party under former House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon, with 9 seats, has said it will be in the opposition camp with its insignificant number of MPs in the House. But the divergent non-government parties do comprise some very well-connected personalities who could make the new political scheme of things lively and politically vulnerable to a certain extent.

"The new government under this five-party formula will be reasonably firm but the number of opposition parties is large and every one of them is a potential challenge in itself. The new game will be much more lively than the previous one when Chat Thai was the only opposition party," said an informed analyst.

The final touch to the coalition formula is expected to be completed in the next few days.

MP'S SAID 'COMING TO TERMS' WITH PREM AS PREMIER

BK300245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] After high anti-Prem feeling during the elections, many MPs yesterday appeared to be coming to terms with the likelihood of the incumbent Prime Minister continuing in the post.

Social Action Party [SAP] MP for Khon Kaen Phone Sarasin, when asked if the premier should be an elected MP, said: "He can be anyone who is honest and just, can coordinate the various factions and can carry out his duties."

Asked if the prime minister could be Gen Prem, Mr Phone said: "I have not thought about it. But it depends on the party leaders. I don't know if they will accept it."

Chat Thai secreary-general Banhan Sinlapa-Acha said Gen Prem's return depends on whether the various political parties can agree on who they want.

Asked if it could be one of the leaders of the big parties, Mr Banhan said, "maybe the other parties won't accept it."

Asked if the leader of a small party could be Premier if the large parties cannot agree, Mr Banhan said, "If the large parties can't agree then they would have to go for a middle man from outside. If you take a leader of small party that means it will be a coalition of numerous parties and then the Government can't stay long."

He said that by political etiquette the largest party should be the core in forming the coalition and Chat Thai will not try to combine with the SAP to out stage the Democrats. He said that the largest party should also take the House Speaker position without having to go through a battle in Parliament.

He also said that since the economy is the main problem that every party will have to tackle all of them should be allowed to play a part in solving economic problems.

Chat Thai deputy leader and Ratburi MP Thawit Klinprathum said that things could still change as to which parties would be included in the coalition. "Now the Democrat is the core with the Chat Thai and the SAP as the constant factors. But in the past we have seen that the core party have lost their edge to other parties," Mr Thawit said.

Asked if things could turn out like the situation in 1975 when the large parties lost their edge to the SAP and M.R. Khukrit Pramot became Prime Minister with only 18 seats in the House, Mr Thawit said, "there are some indications that that is possible."

The only MP to voice objections to Gen Prem becoming the Prime Minister were Chat Thai MP for Bangkok Col Prachak Sawangchit and former party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan.

Maj-Gen Praman said that by democratic principles the Premier should be an elected MP. "MPS come into Parliament with blood, sweat and tears and they should take the position. They are also in close contact with the people and non-MPS are not and don't know the real problems facing the people," Maj-Gen Praman said.

"Gen Prem said that he has no political ambition so we shouldn't go and try to force him to become Prime Minister. The fact that he said he has no ambition means that he does not want to be Prime Minister," Maj-Gen Praman said.

Asked if the leader of a small party of Mr Phichai Rattakun could be Premier, Maj-Gen Praman said that this depends on the agreement that the political parties could reach.

He said that the setting up of the Government should not take long and that agreements on which parties would be responsible for the economic portfolios should not be difficult to achieve.

Col Prachak said that all the political parties should bear in mind their promises to the people during the election campaign. "They must think about their promises to the people when they choose the Prime Minister. They shouldn't think too deeply that a civilian cannot be the Premier. If the person did not come from the elections he should not get any acceptance," Col Prachak said.

However, he said that if it came to a party decision he will not oppose it. "I will abide by the decision of the party but I won't raise my hand in support. It's better if they cut my hand than if I should support Prem," Col Prachak said.

The former Young Turk leader said earlier in the morning at the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration that he is forming a "dump Prem" movement with MPs from various parties.

PARTY LEADERS OFFER COMMENTS ON NEW PREMIER

BK300243 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 July 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ratsadon Party leader Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan said Thailand is ready to have an elected MP as premier but other factors must be considered as well.

In Chon Buri, former House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon said yesterday his Progressive Party had no objection to a non-MP prime minister. His remark contradicted his early statements which strongly backed an MP for the premiership.

Democrat Party deputy leader Gen Han Linanon reiterated yesterday that the prime minister "in principle" should be an elected MP.

Gen Thianchai, whose party won 18 seats in the general election and who is widely tipped to join a new coalition government, made the comment after meeting his MPs at the Ambassador Hotel.

He said his party authorised him to negotiate if contacted by major parties, but while none has done so, he had held unofficial talks with Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen Chatichai Chunhawan.

Gen Thianchai said Thailand could now have a premier who was an MP. In the past, he said, disputes among political parties had prevented an MP from taking the post.

He said one vital consideration is whether a would-be premier is qualified.

Gen Thianchai said a civilian government headed by an elected MP may not last despite its ability. Other factors needed to be considered, he said.

Gen Thianchai said his party had no objection to the Democrats leading the coalition.

The general said his party would make no demands to join a coalition but would review the intentions of any party which approached the Ratsadon Party.

Meanwhile, Uthai Thani MP Col Phon Roengprasoetwit of United Democratic Party [UDP] said the prime minister must be an MP. The new premier must be decisive in solving the country's problems.

He said an elected MP knows the hardships the people are facing. Any party leader can become a prime minister, he said.

He said his constituents were fed up with the outgoing government because they believed it could not help them sell agricultural products at good prices. He said the new premier must not resort to favoritism.

"If leader of any major party cannot be a prime minister, he should not be in politics at all," he said. He said parties should ignore military threats if they decide to form the government their own way.

UDP leadere Buntheng Thongsawat is to represent the party in coalition talks, he said.

Meanwhile Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin said since no political parties have gained a clear majority in the House of Representatives they must first consult each other on the composition of the coalition government and who should become the prime minister.

Dr Ukrit said the parties should nominate such a person whose name he will submit to His Majesty the King as the next premier.

He said Parliament will be called to session by a Royal Decree. After that the Parliament secretary will call for a session to elect the House Speaker and deputies.

He pledged to perform his duty to the best of his ability.

In Chon Buri, former House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon said yesterday that as a small party the Progressive Party has no objections to a non-MP prime minister. His remark contradicted his early statements which strongly backed an MP for such post. The party won nine seats in the election.

The Chon Buri MP said that he was prepared to again assume the post of House Speaker if most parties support him.

Mr Uthai yesterday had a meeting with Chon Buri Governor Sup Rotprasoet during which he reportedly asked the governor to take decisive action against 12 election officials who were allegedly caught cheating at two polling units in Tambon Saensuk on Sunday.

THAI TROOPS CLASH WITH CPM INSURGENTS 28 JUL

BK300247 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Three government troops were wounded in a clash with insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) in the southern province of Yala on Monday, a senior military official said.

Col Chamnong Phairot, commander of Civilian, Police and Military Force 43, told THE NATION yesterday that two rangers and an infantryman were seriously injured when they stepped on landmines during the clash with about 10 CPM insurgents in jungle-clad mountains on the boundary of the three districts of Betong, Bannang Sata and Than To.

The commander said more than 10 troops of the Phairot tasks force, one of two task forces currently fighting against CPM guerrillas in the jungled mountainous area in Yala, have been wounded since the middle of this month.

He said the Fourth Army Region on July 12 began Operation 293, which is being carried out by the Ekkachat and Phairot task forces, to drive CPM guerrillas out of Yala.

The Phairot task force is commmanded by Col Chamnong while the Ekkachat is led by Col Ekkachat Siwannaphruk.

Chamnong said government troops have captured two satellite jungle camps of the CPM in Yala during Operation 293. More than 200 CPM insurgents were reportedly operating in the area.

NHAN DAN VIEWS GORBACHEV'S VLADIVOSTOK STATEMENT

OW301157 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- NHAN DAN today editorially acclaims the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives for Asia and the Pacific as expounded in M. Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok on July 28.

NHAN DAN says: "Asia and the Pacific, scene of the most bloody and prolonged wars and of the most drastic changes during the past four decades, remains to this day one of the hotbeds of bitter struggle. Not resigning themselves to their setback; U.S. imperialism and other reactions [as received] are colluding with one another to increase their military forces in this part of the world.

"Contrary to the reactionary strategy of the U.S., the policy of the Soviet Union towards Asia and the Pacific is one of peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems.

"With regard to the situation in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, and the relations between Vietnam and between the three Indochinese countries and other countries in this region, the Soviet Union has reiterated its stance for maintaining and promoting political dialogues, continuing to seek possibilities of limiting armaments and improving the international situation, and promoting constructive cooperation among nations."

The paper goes on:

"The Vietnamese people, now as before, always cherish the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China. Responsibility for the worsening relations between the two countries and the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border rests completely with China. If China really wants peace and better relations with neighbouring countries, it must give up at once its hostile policy toward Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina, and negotiate with Vietnam to solve the problems still existing in their bilateral relations, and as an initial step, stabilize the situation along the common border and create favourable conditions for the normalization of the relations between the two countries, thereby contributing to making Southeast Asia and Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation."

"The Vietnamese people firmly allying themselves with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, closely uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are determined to actively contribute to the common struggle for peace, security, mutual understanding and cooperation among nations" NHAN DAN concludes.

VNA REJECTS 'SLANDEROUS' XINHUA REPORT

OW291547 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY today is authorized to reject a slanderous report of the Chinese news agency XINHUA on July 26, 1986 that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have poisoned foodstuff and vegetables in some markets in Kampot Province.

This is Beijing's cunning move to sling mud at Vietnam in an attempt to paper over its continued backing of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to work against the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

COMPARISON OF NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON THAI, U.S. TALKS

Hanoi International Service in Thai at 1130 GMT on 23 July transmits a 19 July NHAN DAN commentary entitled " Dangerous Moves by Washington and Bangkok". This Thai version of the NHAN DAN commentary has been compared with the Hanoi Domestic Service Vietnamese version published in the 21 July Aisa & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 5, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line five in the Hanoi Thai version reads: defense secretary. This is a dangerous move paving the way for U.S. soldiers to return to Thailand and increasing the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. This also constitutes (adding new sentence)

Paragraph two, line three in the Hanoi Thai varison reads: and the Pacific, which is to destroy the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the national independence movements in Southeast Asia and Asia and the Pacific? (adding phrase)

STATION EDITOR ON NEW U.S. 'DANGEROUS SCHEMES'

BK251337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station Editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, implementating their counterrevolutionary strategy, the imperialist and reactionary forces have again plotted new dangerous schemes and actions. Recently in Washington, the U.S. administration called a meeting of its henchmen to discuss measures aimed at opposing and sabotaging the revolution in each country and in the world. These lowly henchmen -- who are leaders of counterrevolutionary organizations in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, and Cambodia -- have assembled in the United States at the command of their masters. They have considered opening an office in Washington to facilitate the coordination of their activities. The U.S. National Security Council gave a banquet for these henchmen. Attending the banquet U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger affirmed the Reagan administration's total support for these henchmen and pledged not to abandon them. However, Weinberger bluntly told this group of henchmen that U.S. support depends on the condition that they will act as directed by the United States.

The henchmen happily boasted that Washington had given the UMITA rebels in Angola $15 million in military aid, including ground-to-air missiles and antitank weapons. Earlier, the United States had given the reactionary Contras in Nicaragua $100 million in aid. It is believed that the remaining henchmen, including the genocidal killer Pol Pot -- will also get their generous shares of aid from their masters.

Indeed, it is true that in the Reagan administrations' global policy of expansion, southeast Asia is being given fairly special attention by the United States. Colluding with the Chinese ruling circles and other reactionary forces, Washington has pursued a hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries, opposed the rebirth of the Cambodian people, and supported and helped foster the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups.

The U.S. Administration is also taking very dangerous actions aimed at paving the way for the return to Thailand of U.S. troops and intensifying its military presence in Southeast Asia. While Bangkok is making slanderous charges about Vietnam sending troops into Thailand and Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia setting up positions 500 meters deep inside Thai territory, and U.S. and Thai forces are conducting a large joint military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold '86" not far from the Thai-Cambodian border, the United States and Thailand have openly held a new round of talks in Bangkok on the establishment of a U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand. These new talks were aimed at concretizing what had been agreed upon between the two sides during U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Thailand early in April.

Commenting on this, the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN pointed out: The United States is formulting a long-term strategy aimed at turning Thailand into a prop of the Pentagon in this region. It can be clarified further that the establishment of U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand serves no other purpose than to directly oppose and sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and, at the same time, to realize the new U.S. doctrine on Asia and the Pacific which is aimed at opposing the Soviet Union and the socialist community and undermining the national independence movement of nations in Southeast Asia as well as in Asia and the Pacific as a whole.

A dangerous design of the United States was revealed during the recent trip to Asia and the Pacific by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. It is to turn Southeast Asia into an arsenal of nuclear and other mass-killing weapons. The Pentagon deems that its new nuclear bases in Southeast Asia, coupled with the existing ones in Japan and South Korea, would form a gigantic network of nuclear bases in Asia and the Pacific aiming at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries from the east and southeast.

Nevertheless, peoples in the region, fully aware of this dangerous design of the United States, have put up a firm resistance. Many countries have expressed their attitude. They support continued Soviet-U.S. dialogue and continued maintenance of the SALT II treaty. The Indonesian foreign minister stressed that no nuclear umbrella is needed whatsoever. Speaking at a seminar on foreign policy held recently by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja again declared that Indonesia supports the initiative of the countries in the South Pacific on setting up a nuclear zone weapons free in this region. He disclosed that Indonesia is planning a conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, mass organizations in the central islands of the Philippines have recently declared their islands to be a zone nuclear weapons free zone, prohibited the use of these islands as sites for foreign military bases and arsenals, and banned the landing there of aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. In the view of public opinion, this new initiative by the people of the Philippines shows that they are protesting against the United States because the Washington administration is trying to steer their country into the orbit of the adventurous U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific.

Our people and the peoples of the other Indochinese countries -- with their goodwill for peace and constructive attitude -- are resolved to struggle against aggressive and reactionary forces for a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia; and thus, they are joining the broad struggle of nations for peace in every region as well as in the world.

Recently at the United Nations, the Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference consisting of delegates from 40 member countries held its second meeting in 1986 to discuss the possibility for holding the World Disarmament Conference. It is also necessary to recall that at present, warlike forces led by the United States have created a very tense and complicated situation in the world. Washington and its NATO allies have been plunging ever more deeply into the arms race, intensively building up a dense network of military bases together with a gigantic military force equipped with modern war means in many regions. Following the SDI -- "star wars" -- Program of the United States, a number of NATO member countries have put forward the EDI -- European Defense Initiative -- program, making the arms race in outer space even more dangerous and extremely costly. On 17 July, the Pentagon conducted another underground nuclear test with a 150-kiloton blast in Nevada; and on 19 July, U.S. President Reagan brazenly defended the SDI program.

Today, everyone can see that the arms race initiated by the United States and other imperialist countries not only threatens the survival of mankind, but it is also one of the chief causes leading to serious socioeconomic difficulties in many countries, especially the developing ones. World disarmament is an imperative demand of mankind and an issue relating to the destiny of all nations. As part of this issue, nuclear disarmament is the most urgent problem. It is universally known that the Soviet Union has set a shining example in this area by putting forward a series of important peace initiatives, including the overall program to totally eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000; and the Soviet Union has taken the first step by unilaterally suspending all nuclear tests since August 1985 until now.

Last June, the Warsaw Pact member countries also offered to the NATO and European countries realistic proposals for a disarmament process in this strategically important region. The peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries clearly reflect the lofty sense of responsibility displayed by the socialist community toward the fate of mankind; and, at the same time, they lay bare the negative and blindly adventurous attitude of the United States and other reactionary imperialist forces. They also serve as reminders urging all nations to persist in the struggle for peace and independence of their own as well as in each region and throughout the world.

CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS KPRP ON ANNIVERSARY

BK261608 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 26 June, the CPV Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the KPRP Central Committee. The message says:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP and on behalf of the CPV, the Vietnamese working class and people, we convey to the KPRP Central Committee and through you, to all fraternal Cambodian party members, the working class, and people our most profound and warmest greetings.

Over the past 35 years, promoting the national tradition of undaunted and indomitable struggle and the glorious revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the KPRP has successfully led the Cambodian people through a protracted struggle full of difficulties and hardship to win great victories over the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. [paragraph continues]

These victories have ushered in a new era of total independence and genuine freedom for Cambodia which is embarking on a period of transition to socialism.

Over the past 7 years since the historic victory on 7 January, 1979 and implementing resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth KPRP Congresses, the Cambodian people who are genuine patriots, diligent, and brave have carried out tasks on reviving the country and scored inspiring achievements in national construction and defense. The Cambodian economy is being restored; the cultural, education, and public health fields have been developed; the people's daily life has gradually been stabilized; and political security and social order and safety are maintained. The people's administration at various echelons is being firmly consolidated. The young people's republic, full of vitality, is developing and strengthening vigorously its superiority and prestige at home and aboard. With a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation, the Cambodian revolution has won more and more sympathy and support from revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world. The international prestige and position of the PRK are rising.

These glorious achievements and especially the 1984-85 dry season victories have continuously enhanced the position and strength of the Cambodian revolution and constituted a great contribution to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism the world over.

Dear comrades,

The militant solidarity and the pure, faithful fraternal friendship between our two parties and peoples have been tested and forged through the protracted revolutionary struggle in each country which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This solidarity and friendship has consistently been strengthened and is invincible to all enemies. The special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos is a decisive factor guaranteeing all victories of the revolution in each country as well as of the common cause of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula.

Loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the party and people of Vietnam pledge to do their best to fulfil their lofty internationalist duty toward the fraternal Cambodian people's revolution, strive to strengthen the special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia as well as between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in order to make it evergreen and last forever for the vitality of each country and for the common interests of our three countries.

The Vietnamese party and people will forever remember the great and valuable support and assistance, full of fraternal sentiment, provided by the fraternal Cambodian party and people to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

We wish the KPRP and the fraternal Cambodia people new and ever greater achievements in their undaunted struggle to protect the revolutionary gains and in their socialist revolution.

Long live the glorious KPRP!

Let the militant solidarity, the great friendship, and the comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese-Cambodian parties and peoples last forever!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

On this occasion, Phan Trong Tue, chairman of the Vietnam-Cambodian Friendship Association also extended greetings to his Cambodian counterpart, Chan Ven.

LEADERS' ACTIVITIES ON WAR INVALIDS DAY REPORTED

PW270757 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent a letter to war invalids, sick soldiers and families of fallen combatants on the occasion of the War Invalids' Day (July 27).

In his letter, President Truong Chinh called on the entire people and army to implement the party and state's policies toward the war invalids, sick soldiers and families of fallen combatants to give them preferential treatment in the economic, cultural and social life.

On this occasion, General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committe and minister of defence, has visited the tailoring enterprise of war invalids in Ha Nam Ninh Province. Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV CC, has toured the July 27 engineering enterprise of disabled soldiers in Ho Chi Minh City.

Today, the dailies NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN run editorials marking this anniversary and paying homage to all those who have worked with self-abnegation for and even sacrificed their lives to the cause of national defence and socialist construction.

CORRECTION TO LE DUAN FUNERAL COMMITTEE LIST

The following correction pertains to the item headlines "Funeral Committee Listed" published in the 11 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 1, name number six:

6. Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. (correcting title)

AUSTRALIA

DELEGATION TO OPPOSE U.S. SUBSIDIZED WHEAT SALES

BK300214 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] An all-party parliamentary delegation leaves Australia later today for Washington where they will lobby against American plans to sell subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union and China. Australia has already protested to the United States over the plan which targets wheat subsidies at Australia's two largest wheat markets. The government has said the move threatens up to $1,000 million worth of Australian wheat sales -- or about U.S. $610 million.

A Radio Australia Canberra reporter says the delegation, which is being led by the minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, leaves with a united front after agreement from one member not to raise the issue of United States bases in Australia. The member, Senator Macklin, of the Australian Democrats, said earlier this week that the joint bases were the only bargaining advantage Australia had in its negotiations with American officials. However, he has now agreed not to raise the issue publicly during the visit. [passage omitted]

NUCLEAR MONITORING SITE PLANNED FOR CANBERRA

BK280928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Australia is expected to have its own monitoring capacity for nuclear tests by the end of the year. The monitoring center is being installed at the Bureau of Mineral Resources in Canberra as part of the federal government's disarmament program. It will give Australia the capacity to exchange information on both nuclear explosions and earthquakes with other independent monitoring centers in Sweden, Norway, and Canada.

The head of the Australian Seismological Center, Dr (David Denniman), says the center will be able to monitor French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific as well as nuclear tests in the Soviet Union, China, and India. It is hoped the center will begin operating in September in time for an international symposium on nuclear issues organized by the Foreign Affairs Department.

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO SUPPORT RECOVERY OF DOLLAR

BK290214 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The Australian dollar has steadied on overseas money markets closing at 61.5 U.S. cents in New York -- down slightly, but stable compared to yesterday's wild swings. The plunge of the Australian dollar on world markets which at one stage saw it trading as low as 57 U.S. cents prompted the federal government to announce a package of measures aimed at supporting the dollar's recovery.

Under the changes, there will be a relaxation of foreign investment restrictions in the manufacturing and real estate sectors. The government also decided to abolish certain taxes that affect investment by foreign residents in Australia.

Papua New Guinea

MINISTER URGES GREATER U.S. PRESENCE IN PACIFIC

BK290922 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea's primary industry minister, Sir Iambakey Okuk, says he wants a greater American presence in the Pacific through fishing interests to prevent Soviet expanison in the area.

Sir Iambakey said the Americans would counter communist influence and threat. He said these were being experienced with links already established between Vanuatu, Kiribati, and Russian fishing interests.

Sir Iambakey said such links would be utilized by Soviet fishing boats to transport weapons from Russia and Cuba to OPM [Free Papua Movement] separatist rebels in Indonesia's province of Irian Jaya.

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY LAUDS REULING PARTY'S POLICIES

BK281135 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The various political parties that are contesting for seats in the Malaysian general election for both parliament and 11 state legislative assemblies have published their manifestos. Particular attention naturally will be paid to the manifesto of the ruling party coalition, the Barisan Nasional, and those of the principal opposition parties, such as the Democratic Action Party [DAP] and the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS].

The prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, in his capacity as president of the Barisan Nasional, or National Front, has issued an open letter to the people of Malaysia. It is written in clear and simple language and expresses several perceptions and frank ideas that the prime minister feels ought to be taken into account seriously by the voters. If read together with the manifesto, it is a blueprint for stability and continuity of policy against the backdrop of the world economic recession and the Malaysian internal political situation.

The ruling party's manifesto is a call for national unity and an opposition to fanaticism and extremism of any sort. It draws attention to the dire consequences of intolerance and the deliberate aggravation of communal feelings. At the same time, the people have been reminded of the success of many projects aimed at promoting higher living standards and enhancing the quality of life. The Malaysian war on poverty, with specific attention to the rural areas, began after the achievement of independence.

The Barisan Nasional manifesto reiterates this commitment to poverty eradication, not only in rural areas but also in the urban sector and in the plantation and land development schemes. The commitment to settle the unemployment problem has also been underscored in the National Front's manifesto. The policy statement is clear that all illegal immigrants will be deported. The desperate length to which such illegal immigrants will go to gain a foothold in this country is a proof of Malaysia's affluence and political stability. The finance minister, Encik Daim Zainuddin has also stressed this factor. The opposition DAP is aware that the Barisan Nasional, or National Front, will be returned to power. Therefore, its own objective, that has been stated very clearly, is to secure a larger number of seats in this election so as to prevent the ruling party from obtaining a two-thirds/majority parliament. However, as the prime minister says a government can function with a simple majority. It is just that since independence, the ruling National Front has always enjoyed a two-thirds majority here.

The PAS has been talking about the establishment of an Islamic state. The fact is that Islam is the official religion of Malaysia while all faiths are also freely practiced. All right-thinking Malaysians will reject any party or candidate who uses religion as a root to political power. In the words of the National Front's manifesto, freedom of worship is guaranteed, but any attempt to exploit religion and to inflame passion to turn men against men must be condemned.

The Malaysian voters are more sophisticated today than the electorate who is 1955 voted in our first general election. There is no doubt that the majority of seats will be won by the National Front, thus assuring stability.

MALAYSIAN UNITED ISLAMIC FRONT MANIFESTO

BK290052 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 27 Jul 86

[First part of "9 June 1986 Manifesto" by the newly established Malaysian United Islamic Front unveiling the objectives of its struggle: "To expose all the evil deeds done by the UMNO ruling clique, and to put forward priorities to protect the interests of the Muslims"]

[Text] 1 Shawwal 1406 Hegira or 9 June 1986 was the Id al-Fitr day -- a highly revered and auspicious day for all Muslims all over the world. In conjunction with this happy day, the Malaysian United Islamic Front was formally established. This is important and good news to the people throughout the country in general and to Muslims in particular. We thank God the Almighty and the most merciful for His blessing in making it possible for the Malaysian United Islamic Front to be established. We have full confidence that the Malaysian United Islamic Front will be able to cope with all ups and downs and continue to expand with the support of a wide circle of people in general and of Muslims in particular. It will also contribute positively in its struggle for the interests of the country, race, and religion. As a newly established force, the Malaysian United Islamic Front will intensify efforts begun by the preceding organizations which went forward to seek justice under the banner of Islam even though a blood bath was unavoidable. The front will be loyal in making its objectives a reality -- that is, to attain the respectable Islamic religious tradition and to spread the teachings of Islam, uphold the purity of Islam, fan the spirit of patriotism; to unite all Muslims and make them participate actively in efforts to create a sense of loyalty to the country, race and, religion; to expand as well as draw closer friendship with political parties, groups, and individuals that love the country, democracy, and peace; to uphold justice, freedom, and human rights; to oppose tyranny and set up a government which protects the interests of the people and is blessed by God.

Malaysia is a multiracial country with various religions and cultures. Its people are composed of the Malays, Chinese, Indians, Kadazans, Ibans, and others. Among these races, the Malays who are Muslims make up more than half of the total population in the country. Similar to other races in the country, the Malays also belong to the oppressed group although they have contributed to the prosperity of the country along with other races. The Malays have also participated in community development programs in the country but they still live in misery and the wealth of the country is not for them to enjoy. The majority of poor Malays who practice the Islamic religion have a respectable tradition in struggling against foreign forces. It is taboo for them to bow to other powers and they hold high the banner of patriotism. They are known to have struggled against foreign aggressors, such as the Portguese, Dutch, British, and the Japanese. In the struggle against these foreign aggressors, the Malays sacrified a great deal and their heroic deeds are unforgettable.

Since the achievement of independence, the great number of the poor Malay people continued to carry out a brave struggle against imperialism and the ruling groups which went against God's will in oppressing and being cruel to the people. In recent years, the Malays, who are becoming more conscious of the fact that they are being oppressed, continue to expose and oppose the hypocrisy of the ruling group which claims to rule the country in accordance with Islamic teachings when it does not. This struggle has come to a new phase and is threatening the treacherous government of the ruling group.

The above said facts tell us that the people of the Malay race - which has a respectable tradition of struggle - are a force which cannot be defeated by others. So long as they unite closely and struggle for something blessed by God until the end, eventually, victory will be theirs. However, there is a handful of those in the ruling group who belong to the upper class that reject the will of God. In Sura (?al Qad), sentence 26, God commands: "You should not follow all your heart's desires because some desires may lead you away from the right path". No one in the ruling groups practises the mentioned command of God, neither that of the Abdul Rahman era nor anyone else up to the present one. As a matter of fact, they promote the antipopular and anti-democracy policies inherited from the British so as to protect their own interests. They rob the natural resources, oppress the people, and continue to play their charades. They make use of religious values to secure their governments, and carry out various evil deeds contradicting the teachings of Islam. Ever since independence, the livelihood of the majority of Malays who are Muslims continues to be neglected and for that matter, they live under cruel oppression and exploitation of the ruling group. Life becomes more miserable, so to speak. All the while, the ruling group has made verbal promises to the people in our country, particularly the Malays. It seems that it promises to eradicate poverty among the Malays, to narrow the wide gap between the rich and the poor. It also promises to raise the standard of living of the Bumiputera [indigenous people], to protect the fate of the Malays, and so on. However, all these are empty promises and the people have been cheated.

In fact, the so-called special Malay rights loudly echoed by the ruling group have not brought about any benefits to the poor Malays. On the contrary, many UMNO [United Malays National Organization] big shots have become millionaires and billionaires by plundering national resources under the slogan of preserving the special Malay rights, while the Malay working masses, particularly rural Muslims, are living in misery. According to statistics issued by the government in 1985, there were more than 4,000 Malay villages [words indistinct] in the peninsula. These undeveloped villages are facing many problems such as declining agricultural production, massive urbanization among the youths, abandonment of agricultural lands, lack of proper medical services, inability of children to continue their education, and so on. The monthly income of every village family is far below 330 ringgit which the government has set as the poverty line. The majority of the villages are scattered in Kelantan, Terengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. These facts prove that the ruling group is hypocritical. Almighty God will definitely condemn its hypocrisy.

For years, the UMNO ruling group has been heavily dependent on and indebted to the foreign monopoly capitalists. At home, it is stepping up activities to plunder national resources. As a result, the country and people are burdened with heavy debts. The national economy is facing difficulties. Inflation is soaring. The prices of goods are rising. The prices of agricultural products are declining. Taxes are increasing. Many factories have laid off workers or lowered their wages. Many factories and mines have gone into bankruptcy. All this has caused the people to live miserably.

In his Hadith, Prophet Mohammed stressed the need to oppose corruption. The agencies and corporations controlled by the UMNO ruling group, echoing the clean slogan, are in fact plagued with corruption. The corruption scandal in Bank Bumiputera and its branch involving billions of ringgit is a striking example. This brought about heavy losses to the country and people. Some leaders are even involved in the scandal. However, the UMNO ruling group has been making every effort to conceal the true facts surrounding the scandal. The group is not ashamed of its own crimes which have desecrated Islamic values.

The UNMO ruling group has claimed that it will promote Islam and apply Islamic values in the country. However, it continues to issue permits to open casinos, bars, night clubs, and massage parlors; to hold half-naked beauty queen contests; and to import indecent films and magazines. Its crimes are designed to preserve its own interests, corrupt Islamic morality, and undermine patriotism. As a result our youth are living in illusion.

The UMNO ruling group always boasts that it will strengthen Muslim unity. But, it is in fact dividing the Muslims. The group has divided Malays into UMNO Malays and Muslims on the one hand and non-UMNO Malays and Muslims on the other. It has misused its power to beat PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] and persecute PAS supporters and Muslims who do not support it. It has slandered these people as religious fanatics and extremists, arrested and imprisoned them, and even used force to oppress them. The bloody oppression of inhabitants of Kampung Memali is indeed a striking example. In fact, the present disunity between the Malays and Muslims in the country has stemmed from the deeds of the ruling group. In Sura Baqara, verse 216, Allah says: "Fighting is prescribed for you, and ye dislike it." In recent years, the Muslims have been fighting the evil ruling group to defend Islamic dignity and free themselves from suffering. Faced with this struggle, the exteemely fearful UMNO ruling group has played various tricks to eliminate the struggle of Muslims. For example, it has arrested a number of PAS leaders and members under the Internal Security Act; prevented and barred the opposition party from holding several assemblies and other activites; expelled settlers from the Federal Land Development Authority estates who do not support it for various reason; banned newspapers and magazines that uphold truth and justice such as MIMBAR SOSIALIS, NADI INSAN, AKHBAR WATAN, and so on; and murdered Uztaz Ibrahim Mahmud and 13 supporters fighting to defend Islam. Despite the cruel persecution and bloody oppression of the ruling group, the Muslims are persevering in their struggle.

These facts show that the Muslims in our country are fighting the cruel and anti-Islamic ruling group. Islamic glory will not prevail and the people in general and the Muslims in particular will not live peacefully and happily so long as the group controls national power. This being the case, the Muslims in our country must close ranks to totally eliminate the roots of poverty and sufferings.

SOVIET EMBASSY QUOTES GORBACHEV ON BASES REMOVAL

HK301043 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is prepared to expand economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the Philippines and other developing countries. More on this from Marilou Linggad.

[Begin Linggad recording] This statement by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was announced by the Soviet Embassy in Manila. According to Gorbachev, his proposal to promote closer ties with countries in the Asia-Pacific region aims to maintain the region's peace and security. He revealed that nuclear war is not simply an issue of contention between the USSR and the United States, but it could also lead to [word indistinct] disaster. The Soviet Union wished to expand bilateral relations with countries in the Asia-Pacific region including China in order to achieve international seucirty and regional cooperation.

On the Philippines-U.S. bases question, Gorbachev promised to reduce the Soviet fleet in the Pacific if the United States removes its military bases from the Philippines. [end recording]

TALKS ON DISMISSED BASE EMPLOYEES 'DEADLOCKED'

HK290537 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Jul 86 p 3

[By Romina de Los Reyes]

[Text] Negotiations between Philippine and American representatives on the case of 42 Filipino Subic Naval Base workers dismissed last June were deadlocked Friday after the U.S. panel refused to present evidence justifying the dismissals.

Deputy Labor Minister Pablito Sanidad, Chairman of the Philippine panel in the RP-U.S. Joint Labor Committee (JLC), said the U.S. position was "unfair, arbitrary, whimsical and oppressive."

He also said U.S. allegations about the workers' case were "bare, empty, unsubstantial, and unacceptable to the Philippine panel."

The U.S. panel said Friday the 42 workers were dismissed because they were "no longer consistent with the U.S.' military requirements."

U.S. authorities had accused the workers of involvement with groups "ideologically committed" to the dismantling of U.S. bases in the Philippines and of illegally barricading entrances to Subic during a strike last March. But they did not substantiate those charges.

The U.S. panel Friday still refused to present any evidence to support the U.S. authorities' claims. It also declared that it considered all 42 employees as separated without cause.

U.S. base authorities had previously classified 38 workers as separated "without cause" and four as separated "for cause."

Sanidad said the U.S. panel hoped to avoid presenting evidence by lumping all 42 together as separated without cause.

He said he would consult Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez on possible steps the ministry may take since the Bases Labor Agreement offered no remedies for deadlocks.

Manuel Torres, vice president of the 22,000-strong Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association and one of those dismissed, said the U.S. panel was now invoking international law which supposedly gives U.S. authorities the prerogative to dismiss workers they no longer needed.

Torres said the dismissed workers were appealing to the Philippine government, to President Aquino in particular, to help them.

He said their case had a bearing on the security of tenure of the rest of the 22,000 Filipino U.S. base workers. If U.S. authorities could dismiss base workers "no longer consistent with military requirements," their collective bargaining agreement would be useless and no base worker would be secure in his job, Torres said.

He said the dismissed workers had been barred from not only U.S. military facilities but from all Philippine bases on orders of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Fidel Ramos.

Torres said the government should do something about the "unfair treatment" of Filipino workers by Americans.

Sanidad said the U.S. Government had not yet received the diplomatic note the Philippine Government had sent on the renegotiation of the 1968 Bases labor Agreement.

He said, however, a panel composed of representatives of the labor, foreign affairs, and defense ministries would soon meet to draft the Philippines' position paper.

He said a major point to be raised would be American recognition of Philippine sovereignty.

ENVOY TO U.S. SAYS AID NOT TIED TO BASES ISSUE

HK300145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Ambassador to the United States Emmanuel Pelaez yesterday [29 Jul] told the Constitutional Commission the U.S. Government does not link the mutual security treaty and the bases agreement with the Philippines to the aid program for national economic recovery or to the forthcoming state visit of President Aquino. Pelaez said both the U.S. and the Philippine Governments appear to rank economic recovery and political stability as the highest priority in mutual cooperation.

7TH MUTUAL DEFENSE FORCE MEETING HELD 29 JUL

HK291139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The seventh Philippine-United States Mutual Defense Force regular meeting was held at the Subic Naval Base today, participated in by top military officials headed by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos on the Philippines side, and by Rear Admiral (Edwin Cohn), commander of the U.S. facilities at Subic Base on the American side. According to reports on the talks, the meeting covered important issues on the security of the two countries.

AQUINO RECEIVES NINOY AQUINO MOVEMENT DIRECTOR

HK300345 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Forty-four members of the Ninoy Aquino Movement based in the United States arrived in the country and called on President Corazon Aquino. The group, headed by the movement's executive director, (Andrea Luna), arrived from Los Angeles to spend a month in the country. During their stay, the group plans to set up welfare projects for needy people. (Luna) said that even though they live in the United States, Filipinos in the movement have not forgotten the needs of their fellowmen.

MARCOS LOYALISTS WELCOME REBELLION CHARGES

HK291407 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 29 (AFP) -- Allies of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos who were allegedly involved in an abortive coup on July 6 Tuesday vowed to fight any rebellion charges. Marcos spokesman Oliver Lozano said in an interview on state-run television: "We are the victims of character assassination and black propaganda through trial by publicity. This formal complaint will enable us to put up our own defences." Arturo Tolentino and 25 other civilians accused of plotting the coup met in private here Tuesday to map out their plans. They may meet again on Thursday, an aide to Mr Tolentino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales on Monday sent a police report, recommending rebellion charges be filed against Mr Tolentino and 40 other coup suspects, to the Manila prosecutor's office. They have been accused of leading a coup bid in which Mr Tolentino -- backed by 300 troops and crowds of civilians -- seized the Manila Hotel and proclaimed himself acting president on behalf of Mr Marcos.

Under Philippine law, the state prosecutor allows suspects 10 days to answer charges filed against them, then initiates court action following a preliminary investigation to determine if there is enough evidence to merit a trial. President Corazon Aquino's Executive Secretary, Joker Arroyo, said Tuesday that charges would be dropped against the 15 military men named in the ministry report who pledged allegiance to the constitution on Monday. He told reporters that it would be up to Mr Gonzalez to decide if Mr Marcos should be included in the charge sheet. Mr Marcos is now living in exile in Hawaii following a popular uprising in February which swept Mrs Aquino to power. Mr Arroyo described as "poetic justice" the fact that Marcos supporters will now be prosecuted under a Marcos decree which made rebellion punishable by death.

No Basis For Prosecution

HK290809 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] Cebu City -- Former Senator Rene Espina, secretary general of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), said last Saturday that Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales will find it difficult to prosecute former MP Arturo Tolentino for rebellion for lack of basis.

He said Tolentino took his oath as vice-president and then as acting president verbally before Justice Serafin Cuevas, a resigned member of the Supreme Court, at the Manila Hotel on July 6.

He said when Cuevas swore in Tolentino, he was no longer authorized to administer the oath.

He also revealed Tolentino did not sign his oath and neither was it signed by Cuevas.

In short, Espina said, Tolentino's oathtaking was not valid so there was no basis for prosecution under the crime of rebellion.

In an interview with Cebu newsmen, Espina also said:

President Corazon C. Aquino should resign if the new constitution that will give her a six year term without reelection is rejected by the people in a plebiscite.

Proposals to revert to the Freedom Constitution if the new constitution is rejected "is foolishness." What is proper, he added, is to return to the 1935 Constitution.

Disunity in the Aquino Cabinet will escalate unless the President starts wielding powers to discipline members of her official family.

Justice Minister on Rebellion Charges

HK300359 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 12

[Excerpts] Rebellion charges were filed yesteday against former member of parliament Arturo Tolentino and 40 others trying to set up a new government last July 6. [passage omitted]

Aside from Tolentino, among those charged were former Batasan speaker Nicanor Yniguez, former MPS Rafael Recto, Manuel Collantes, Salvador Britanico, Edelberto del Valle and former Assemblyman Gerry Espina.

Military officers who were also named respondents were Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, Brig Gen Jose Ma. Zumel, Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria, Brig Gen Antonio Palafox and Col Rolando Abadilla.

Of the 41 charged, 20 are civilians, including some movie personalities. The remaining 15 are military men.

Gonzales said he had informed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief of staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos about the inclusion of the 15 military men in the rebellilon raps.

The justice minister requested Enrile and Ramos to furnish the justice ministry with the names of those charged who had taken their oath of allegiance to the government and the Freedom Constitution yesterday so their names can be dropped from the list of respondents.

President Aquino had earlier said participants in the failed coup who pledge their allegiance to the Freedom Constitution promulgated by her government will be spared from rebellion charges.

The filing of rebellion raps yesterday was prompted by the apparent collapse last Friday of the negotiations between Gonzales and Tolentino.

Gonzales said he had waited for Tolentino to reply on the offer of the government which consisted of four points in exchange for clemency:

A pledge of allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines and continued fidelity to it.
Recognition of the existence of the present government under the Freedom Constitution.
Renunciation of the use of force and violence for the overthrow of the government.
A pledge not to allow themselves or their names to be used directly or indirectly for the violent overthrow of the government.

The justice minister said up to last Friday, he had waited for Tolentino's word but it did not come.

The government had to take its move, Gonzales said. "I think the patience of the government is not really limitless," he said.

"The fact that he (Tolentino) did not call up and send the documents promised, I consider it as slamming the door to further talks," Gonzales said.

Gonzales said Tolentino appeared to be amenable to the first, third and fourth conditions, but the second condition seems to be unacceptable to Tolentino and the Marcos loyalists to whom he consults.

Gonzales said the second condition does not even require Tolentino and his group to take their oath of loyalty to the Freedom Constitution.

It is just a recognition of the fact that the present government exists and that it operates under the Freedom Constitution, Gonzales said.

The justice minister added that the government's last offer to Tolentino was to remove the phrase "under the Freedom Constitution." But it appeared that it was still unacceptable to Tolentino and his group.

"The government have leaned over backwards so many times," Gonzales said.

The justice minister said he had gone over the 14 previous amnesty proclamations and he found out that there is a uniform condition: an oath of allegiance to the government is always required.

The requirement is "understandable," Gonzales said, because rebellion is a political offense. Even former Senator Jose W. Diokno, during the Marcos regime, was required to pledge his allegiance to the Constitution, although it did not specify which Constitution.

Gonzales said other respondents may be included in the rebellion charges by the fiscal during the preliminary investigation.

The fiscal will determine if there is prima facie evidence against the respondents to warrant filing of the charges in court.

The arrest of the suspects will come only when they are charged in court. Rebellion charges being a capital offense, the accused cannot avail themselves of bail for temporary release.

The others accused are Chito Lucero, former Manila City councilor; former immigration commissioner Edmundo Reyes; former Manila vice-mayor Felicisimo Cabigao; former Rizal governor Isidor Rodriguez; former San Juan mayor Joseph Estrada; former Caloocan City mayor Macorio Asistio; Gregorio Licaros; former Quezon City mayor Adelina Rodriguez; former Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota; lawyer Oliver Lozano, Sonia Valenzuela; actor Carlos Salazar; actress Annie Ferrer; actress Alona Alegre; actress Elizabeth Oropesa; actress Rio Diaz; actor Mohamad Faisal; actor Weng-Weng; and actress Amalia Fuentes.

The other military men accused are Col. Dictador Alquiza, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabawatan, Lt. Pablo Cardenas, Navy Capt. Bernardo Patinio, a certain Sgt. de la Cruz, Msgt. Casilan, T/Sgt. Bajo, T/Sgt. Malabanan, petty officer I Punzalan and petty officer I Genatin.

3 'Marcos Loyalist Leaders' Wanted For Murder

HK300511 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Manila police are looking for three Marcos loyalist leaders who staged a rally at Luneta last Sunday that led to the death of a young man clad in a yellow T-shirt. Those wanted by authorities are Annie Ferrer, attorney Oliver Lozano, and (?Benjamin Nuega). According to police, they have gathered sufficient evidence to press charges against the three. [passage indistinct] Ten other Marcos loyalists who were actually involved in the mauling of Solomon Stephen (Salcedo) were also identified by the police.

UNKNOWN GUNMEN KILL SENIOR POLICE OFFICER

HK291541 Hong Kong AFP in English 1529 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 29 (AFP) -- Gunmen killed a senior police officer in an ambush near the presidential palace here Tuesday, police said. They shot a Major Jaime Victorino, chief of the theft and robbery division of the Manila Police Force, while he was aboard a staff car, police Sergeant Julian Pascasio told ACENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The major's car was stopped at a red light at the foot of Nagtahan Bridge some 500 metres (yards) from the Malacanang Presidential Palace when two men drew up in a second vehicle and opened fire with an M-14 rifle, police said.

Maj. Victorino was rushed to the palace hospital, but was dead on arrival, other police officials said. Police were investigationg the possibility that the killing was related to an incident last year, when a policemen under Mr. Victorino's jurisdiction shot dead a fellow officer in a personal dispute. They said they planned to question the dead officer's brother. The police would not comment on whether the attack might have been aimed at President Corazon Aquino.

SWISS GOVERNMENT REJECTS RANSOM DEMAND

HK291147 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The Swiss Government will not pay any ransom to the Muslim rebel kidnappers of a Swiss businessman in Jolo last week.

A Swiss Embassy spokesman (Hans Gerard) said that it is the policy of his government not to pay ransom. He added that should family and friends of Hans Kuenzli decide to pay the amount demanded by the kidnappers, then it is a personal measure and has nothing to do with the Swiss Government. The Filipina girlfriend of Kuenzli released last Friday revealed that the kidnappers demanded two million pesos for Kuenzli's release.

MONSOD DISCUSSES IMF BUDGET DEFICIT AGREEMENT

HK290601 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Jul 86 p 9

[Text] The Philippine Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have reached an agreement to peg the 1986 budget deficit "to a more realistic level" that the Philippine economy badly required in reflating the economy.

Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said the agreement was reached after the government convinced the IMF that such deficit level had to be incurred to attain a projected growth of 1.5 percent in the economy.

Monsod did not provide the exact deficit figure but it was assumed that the level would be around P27 billion as earlier projected before the start of the negotiations with the IMF. Monsod said the Government turned down IMF requests to trim the P14-billion increase in maintenance and operating expenses and the P9-billion additional capital expenditures. She further said that there was also no way for government to cut the deficit of government financial institutions.

"The only way by which the deficit can be cut is for the government to stop payments of interests on foreign loans," she reportedly told IMF officials.

Monsod said that with the inflation and the level of international reserves required by the economy, debt services should be subservient to growth.

Monsod also said that government has to relax reserves imposition on commercial banks from the present level of 22 percent of total deposits to increase money supply.

The government is planning to finance the budget deficit from foreign loans and monetary expansionary measures. In doing so, however, the government has to assure that interest rates will not move up from their present low levels.

Monsod said that for economic activity to perk up, interest rates must be brought down further while inflation had to be pushed up after posting negative rates from April to June on a month-to-month basis.

NEW RESERVE CEILING 'COMPLETE SHIFT IN FORMULA'

HK300449 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The Philippines and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have reached agreement on a P45-million reserve money ceiling for this year. Meanwhile, talks for a new standby credit agreement are expected to be completed this week.

Monetary sources said yesterday the setting of a much higher reserve money ceiling, about 20 percent over the P37.4-million limit set for end-March, marked a complete shift in formula which the Fund would likely enter into under the new agreement.

The reserve money, consisting of new currency releases of the Central Bank [CB], is a prime measure of liquidity in the financial system which, under the previous standby agreement, was closely monitored by the IMF.

The IMF, under the previous standby agreement, forced the government to meet reduced targets in order to check runaway inflation that characterized the period between 1984 and 1985.

It was this tight control on liquidity which sharply increased interest rates, constricted business, and caused the less resilient firms to close down and lay off thousands of workers.

The CB then complied with reserve money ceilings through the issuance of high-yield government securities that eventually caused the unusually high interest rates regime during that period. [sentence as published]

Sources said the relaxation of the ceiling in the ongoing negotiations reflects clearly the Fund's agreement with the Philippine negotiating team to adopt this year and next an expansionary program.

Based on government data submitted to the IMF, the Philippines is targeted to grow by 1.4 percent this year in terms of gross national product (the sum total of all goods and services produced) compared to a GNP decline last year of 3.95 percent.

All however, preliminary estimates on the overall economic activity this year showed a decline of 3 percent. This means that the government will have to reflate the economy for the rest of this year to effect at least a 6 percent growth for the second half of 1986 just to be able to meet its growth target.

Data on the movements in reserve money from the CB showed small but steady increases since last month. The latest data, covering the June 30 to July 3 week, showed reserve money at P38,860 million compared to the week ago level of P38,860 million and the month ago level of P38,208 million.

A monetary official confirmed to BUSINESS DAY the new reserve money ceiling but indicated that reserve money does not have to rise to that level since the government would still like to keep inflation down.

"We certainly do not want on our hands again runaway inflation just because a higher ceiling has been set." the official said, explaining that all factors will have to be balanced.

Monetary sources however are optimistic the higher liquidity in the financial system will not result in a resurgence of inflation due to two factors. First, inflation for the first semester has remained very low, a little over 2 percent, with the June 1985 to June 1986 data showing zero inflation. Second, excess capacity in domestic industries would have to be filled up first before prices could move upward.

Sources said the government is still the only moving force in the domestic economy as the private sector has remained timid and will only start real production if a perceptive rise in demand is noted.

The government submitted an inflation rate of 6 percent to 8 percent to the IMF which means that inflation, as a result also of the higher reserve money, could even rise to an 11 percent average for the six-month period for an overall year-to-year average of 6 percent to 8 percent.

Massive pump priming of the market by the government has been agreed upon for the remainder of this year which will involve substantial expenditures in the rural sector and in support of laborintensive industries.

For the second half of this year, government pump priming will come from an outlay of P23 billion. For capital expenditures, a total of P9 billion has been set aside while for while for maintenance and operating expenses a total of P14 billion has been budgeted.

The IMF and the Philippine negotiating team will meet today to finalize the draft letter of intent, tie the remaining loose ends and hopefully come up with the final draft by the end of this week.

TRADE MINISTER ON IMPORT LIBERALIZATION POLICY

HK240443 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[By Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Excerpt] The government will take retaliatory measures against countries restricting markets for Philippine exports once the import liberalization program is fully in place, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said yesterday.

Concepcion said the government is set to deregulate by next week 71 import items, mostly of raw materials, in compliance with a World Bank-International Monetary Fund prescription for completion within this year of the import liberalization program.

However, he said that despite World Bank-IMF pressure, the Ministry of Trade and Industry was still hopeful that it could take steps to protect local industry from adverse effects of import decontrol.

He said the ministry had not given up efforts to convince the WB-IMF to postpone liberalization for at least 40 "most sensitive" import items.

Concepcion said the MTI has "made it clear (to the WB-IMF that it would) take unilateral action" against countries that restrict markets for Philippine products.

He said such action woiuld be necessary to balance trade opportunities between the Philippines and its trading partners, particularly industrialized countries from which the Philippines buys much of its raw material requirements but which do not import much from the Philippines or restrict such purchases.

Concepçion said the government's plan to raise tariff walls to shield local industry from an import surge would not be enough because of non-tariff barriers in other countries against Philippine products.

He cited, for example, restrictions imposed by Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and other countries which all have an edge over the Philippines in terms of economic and industrial development.

These restrictions include quarantine and health regulations which hamper the entry of Philippine agricultural products; quotas and so-called orderly marketing arrangements such as "trigger levels" that limit garments shipments; and licensing requirements.

Concepcion said these restrictions should be dismantled because most Philippine export products have reached world-class standards to be competitive.

However, precisely because of the products' competitiveness, other countries limit their entry into their markets. [passage omitted]

CON-COM ESTABLISHES LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE TERMS

HK281454 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] voted yesterday to give president, vice president and senators a six-year term, and to congressmen and local officials down to council members, a three-year term.

Under this scheme, there will be elections every three years and, all elections will be synchronized by 1992, when the terms of the incumbet president and vice president shall have ended.

Thirty-three members voted in favor of the plan, which defeated an earlier consensus calling for a six-year term for the president, vice president, senators and a four-year term for congressmen and local officials, with elections to be held every two years.

With the Con-Com decision, elections for the 24 senators (12 for 6 years and 12 for two years), congressmen and local officials will be held either in March or April next year.

A Committee approval for inclusion in the transitory provisions set the election for the legislative not earlier than 30 days or not later than 50 days upon approval of the Constitution.

The Committee on Amendments and Transitory Provisions headed by Jose Suarez had also voted to fix the six-year terms for President Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel.

After lengthy deliberations, the Con-Com voted to limit the tenure of the president to six years without reelection and the vice president for one reelection.

It was also agreed that senators will only have one immediate reelection and congressmen and local officials with two reelections [as published].

A move to perpetually ban senators, congressmen and local officials after serving for two and three conservative terms, respectively, was voted down.

This means that after serving two consecutive terms, a senator, after resting for one term can run again. This is also true for congressmen and local officials, who can run again after three consecutive terms, provided there is a break of one term.

Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma expressed confidence that the deadline for the completion for the framing of the charter could be met, notwithstanding the delay in the floor deliberations on the articles on legislative department.

"It is necessary to finish the Constitution on time to hasten the country's economic, political and social stability," Palma said.

HOW THEY SHALL BE ELECTED

Position	Terms	Reelection	Set of Conditions
President	6 years	No reelection	--
Vice President	6 years	1 immediate reelection	After a break of one term, can run again
Senator	6 years	1 reelection	After a break of one term, can run again
Congressman	3 years	2 immediate reelections	After a break of one term, can run again
Local officials	3 years	2 immediate reelections	After a break of one term, can run again

COLUMN OPPOSES SINGLE TERM

HK290459 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Jul 86 p 4

["Opinion" column: "The Con-Com and the People"]

[Text] Since it began its task of forging a Constitution for the Filipino people, the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] has been acting more and more as if they wanted the people to decide on less and less.

To cite one particular provision which they decided upon, there is the matter of closing the door for the re-election of any President, beyond one single six-year term.

Thinking negatively, a distinct feature emerging in Con-Com deliberations, proponents of the measure resurrected the ghost of Marcos by saying one term would prevent the setting up of political dynasties such as the 20-year rule of Marcos.

By banning a presidential re-election, the Con-Com shuts the door on the return of a good and decent President and deprives the Filipino voter of the option to throw out a bad President with his vote. Unless the Con-Com delegates are suffering from convenient amnesia, it could not have escaped them that the people have thrown out Presidents before, till one of them perverted the whole political process, something which even the 1935 Constitution could not prevent.

The point which the Con-Com should remember is that the Filipino people, whom they are supposed to represent, but technically do not because they were not elected, have shown themselves to be capable of acting outside any Constitution to determine their own fate.

It would be unfortunate if the Con-Com thought it knew best, and continued limiting the political decisions the Filipino can make for themselves with restrictive provisions motivated by a desire to exorcise Marcos on the one hand and an effort to tell the people what they need on the other.

Perhaps then, the wisdom of electing a Constitutional Commission will emerge because of the character of the Constitution which the appointed Con-Com seems determined to impose on the nation.

MANILA BULLETIN ON IMPEACHMENT ISSUE AT CON-COM

HK300548 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "On Impeachment"]

[Text] There need not be many grounds for the impeachment of a president. One ground, culpable violation of the Constitution, ought to be enough, because the Constitution is broad enough to cover almost all malfeasances a president can possibly commit. Probably, the presentation of additional grounds for impeachment at the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] was meant to stress the desirableness of a president who can tread the straight and narrow path of virtue. Or it could have been a reaction to recent experience.

The probability of the impeachment of a president is a function of the institutional arrangements. If the system of government has a workable checks-and-balances arrangement, a constitutional provision on impeachment will more or less be a dead law, because the president will not be tempted to commit mischiefs. A president commits an impeachable offense only when he is sure of impunity.

If a president controls only one-half of the lower house and one-half of the upper house he is not likely to commit an impeachable offense because he would feel he is not powerful enough. Either that or he is a fool.

We are sure that on the basis of past experience the Con-Com will come up with a Constitution that will prevent the recurrence of the kind of material law regime imposed on the people beginning in 1972.

Accomplishing that one thing will make a number of provisions reported in the papers unnecessary.

VOTERS GIVEN RIGHT TO INITIATE, NULLIFY LAWS

HK281500 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] yesterday decided to grant unto Filipino voters the power to propose, enact, and nullify laws passed by Congress.

The granting of law-making powers to voters was one of the most progressive features of the article on the legislature which the Con-Com was expected to pass yesterday.

The approved article in the draft Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature similar to the old Congress, and radical measures that "nurture people power."

The approved provision specifies two methods on how voters can actively participate in the legislative process.

The first method allows 10 percent of the registered voters to go directly to Congress to propose a bill.

The provision contains safeguards that shall compel Congress to listen to initiatives from the people.

The second method allows 10 percent of the voters to prepare bills and submit the proposed legislative measures in a nationwide referendum. A bill is considered enacted through a majority vote.

The same percentage of voters can also initiate a referendum either to reject a law passed by Congress or to pass a bill rejected by Congress.

Another innovative feature of the article was the introduction of a party list system in legislative polls. Under this scheme which is being adopted in some US states, people vote for political parties and not politicians.

Political parties which obtain a sufficient percentage of votes will be allowed to name representatives to Congress. The number of representatives will depend on the total votes obtained by the parties.

This will ensure that parties and their platforms and not personalities will be voted on by the electorate, committee chairman Hilario Davide said.

The article also sets limits on what members of Congress can do during their terms in either the Senate or House of Representatives.

Members of both houses cannot appear as counsel in courts, quasijudicial bodies and administrative agencies.

They are also required to disclose their personal assets and business interests upon assumption of office.

They are also prohibited from passing bills which will serve their "pecuniary interest."

The approved provisions also incorporate some features which are only practiced in a parliamentary form of government.

There is a provision for the holding of a Question Hour at least once a month.

COMELEC CHAIRMAN, COMMISSIONERS SWORN IN

HK250818 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] Ramon Felipe Jr took his oath yesterday as the new chairman of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) and said that he has recommended to President Aquino the holding of national and local elections in March or April next year and the plebiscite for the new Constitution in December this year.

Felipe, who served as the lone voice of the opposition in the Comelec during the tumultuous presidential elections and its bitter aftermath, was sworn in along with five new commissioners.

The new appointments finally brought the curtain down on the five remaining commissioners appointed by former President Marcos and signalled the completion of the revamp of the government body that conducted the nation's elections, plebiscites, and referendums, and announced results that often prompted debates during the Marcos years.

Besides Felipe, others who took their oath before President Aquino were Andres Flores, Leopoldo Africa, Haydee Yorac, David Rama, and Anacleto Badoy.

Froilan Bacungan, also a Marcos appointee, however, will remain as commissioner until the end of August when his term expires.

Those whose resignations were acted upon only yesterday were Commissioners Quirino Marquinez, Jaime Layusa, Jose Agpalo, and Mario Ortiz.

Earlier, Mrs Aquino had accepted the resignations of former Comelec chairman Vic Savellano and members Jaime Opinion and Mangontawa Guro.

Felipe had been serving as acting Comelec chairman since Savellano resigned after the February revolt. But it was only yesterday that he was sworn in.

Felipe's commission is expected to oversee the plebiscite that will ratify or reject the Constitution now being formulated, the election for mayors and governors, and for members of the legislative body and, perhaps, even for the presidency.

Excluding the election for president, Felipe estimated that the commission will need at least P670 million for the holding of local and national elections, the plebiscite for the Constitution, and lthe listing of new voters.

One of President Aquino's programs calls for the complete change of the voters list, and that to accomplish this, Felipe said, P370 million is needed. P270 million of the amount will go to the payment of new ID cards with pictures.

He said new voters' ID cards will be used when the plebiscite is held sometime in December, a month he has also recommended to Mrs Aquino.

For the plebiscite, Felipe estimated that the government will spend P110 million while for the local and national elections for March or April, the amount is pegged at P190.

SEVERAL NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED TO POSTS

HK281248 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Former Sen. Mamintal Tamano and former Lanao del Sur Gov. Madki Alonto head the list of political appointees to ambassadorial and top foreign ministry posts.

Tamano, who is now third deputy foreign minister, and Alonto, the new envoy to Libya, were Unido [United Democratic Nationalist Opposition] political leaders for Mindanao.

Another Unido leader, Augusto Cesar Espiritu, former dean of the University of the Philippines college of law, is ambassador to West Germany.

Alfonso Yuchengco, former board member of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. and now envoy to China, is among the prominent businessmen named ambassadors.

Ramon del Rosario, of the Philippine Investment Management Consultant (Phinma), is ambassador to Japan. Previously assigned to West Germany, he was one of few ambassadors who pledged support for President Aquino before the February revolt.

The rest of the appointees are prominent businessmen who, according to foreign minister sources, "were staunch opposition supporters during the campaign."

Howard Dee, ambassador to Vatican; Eduardo Manzano, Switzerland; Jose Zaldarriaga, Italy; Francisco Benedicto, Singapore; John Quimson, Britain; Benjamin Sanvictores, deputy chief of mission to Tokyo.

Former Ambassador to Korea Nicanor Jiminez, the sources said, is being groomed for either deputy permanent representative to the United 1Nations or consul-general to San Francisco.

FBIS

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USSR'S SOLOVYEV ON GORBACHEV-NAKASONE MEETING

OW310831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO — The prospect of tangible results is a necessary precondition to a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet ambassador in Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev said Thursday.

Solovyev told a press conference at the Japan National Press Club that the question of whether Japan or the Soviet Union should host the first meeting between the two leaders is a relatively minor problem.

"It is important that top leaders of both nations talk on issues that need discussion and that they produce tangible results. The meeting should be a step for further development of bilateral relations," Solovyev said. He said he does not yet know whether Gorbachev will visit Japan this year or next year.

The new envoy also expressed hope for Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the fields of peace and disarmament. "I believe Japan and the Soviet Union can cooperate in the international scene such as in promoting general disarmament, reducing nuclear weapons and enhancing security," Solovyev said in his first press conference after he came to Tokyo last month to take up his post. "Nuclear arms reduction depends largely on talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, but Japan can do something in this field," said Solovyev, who, however, did not elaborate.

Japan and the Soviet Union are two important nations in the Asia-Pacific region and his country attaches importance to its relations with Japan, Solovyev said. But he said improvement of relations with Japan does not mean the Soviet Union wants to step up its presence in the Asia-Pacific area. "This region is not as much militarized as Europe," Solovyev said, calling for all-out efforts to help stop arms buildups in the area.

Gorbachev's pledge to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan this year in his recent speech at Vladivostok will be a "significant step" to settle the Afghan problem, he said.

There are many fields -- economic, political and cultural -- [in which] Japan and the Soviet Union can cooperate, he said adding that where the important thing is to minimize tensions and maintain contacts.

Concerning joint venture projects with Japanese industry which were proposed in the Gorbachev speech in Vladivostok, Solovyev said the Soviet side is now studying Japanese questions concerning credit supply and management and legal systems to promote the projects. He said Kremlin officials are seeking simple joint projects in the initial stage such as processing of marine resources, rice or other items.

He said he is not opposed to Japan maintaining good relations with the United States, China and other countries.

"Our country looks calmly at these relations as long as they are not against the Soviet interest and they do not increase tensions," he said. No nation should intervene between countries enjoying good relations, he said, adding his country also seeks good relations with the U.S. and China.

Commenting on Gorbachev's proposal to hold an Asian security conference, he said it will be impossible to have such a conference at the moment. "But our proposal will finally win," he said. "I hope the conference will help reduce tensions in Asia and the Pacific, leading to advancement of relations between the countries in the area," he said.

FINANCE MINISTRY REPORTS 1-20 JULY TRADE SURPLUS

OW301111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO -- Japan had a 4,368.9 million dollar trade surplus on a customs clearance basis in the first 20 days of July compared with a 2,151.6 million dollar surplus a year before, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday.

Exports totaled 11,203.9 million dollars on an FOB basis, up 24.1 percent from a year earlier, and imports 6,835 million dollars on a CIF basis, down 0.6 percent.

KCNA: OLYMPICS COHOSTING PROPOSAL 'REASONABLE'

SK292227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- One year has passed since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed in July 1985 that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea. For its justness and reasonableness, this proposal has evoked deep sympathy worldwide and earned welcome and support from the governments, peoples and sportsmen of socialist and many other countries. The cohosting proposal is a most just and reasonable one which fully accords, above all, with the fundamental idea of the Olympic Games.

Justice of the Olympic cohosting proposal can also be explained by the fact that it will make it possible to tide over the present crisis of the Olympic movement. If the DPRK's cohosting proposal is realized, all countries of the world including those weighing the problem of participation in the 24th Olympic Games will take part in it and the Olympic movement be saved from the crisis of division.

This proposal is a very reasonable one in view of achieving national unity between the North and the South. If this proposal is carried into effect, it will have a favourable influence on the removal of misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, achievement of national reconciliation and unity and promotion of North-South dialogue.

Several problems should be solved for the realization of the cohosting of the '88 Olympic Games. The DPRK proposed that the Olympic Games be equally divided into halves for Pyongyang and Seoul. This is a most fair proposal acceptable to anyone. Another important point is the name of the Olympic Games and the formation of its organizing committee. The DPRK advanced a fair and aboveboard proposal to call the games to be held in Pyongyang "the 24th Olympic Games, Pyongyang" and form the Pyongyang organizing committee. The DPRK also proposed that such functions as the opening and closing ceremonies be fairly shared between the North and the South.

In this recent press statement, Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, emphasized that if the cohosting of the '88 Olympic Games is to be realized, the DPRK's basic demand concerning such fundamental questions as the name of the games, sharing of games, formation of the organizing committee and the organization of opening and closing ceremonies must be met. He expressed the belief that the governments of the socialist, non-aligned and other peaceloving countries of the world and sports lovers of broad segments would continue to pay deep attention to the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal and extend full support to it.

MINJU CHOSON ON CIA 'PLOT' TO FOIL HARARE SUMMIT

SK300516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today denounces the U.S. CIA for craftily and maliciously scheming to tear asunder the eighth summit conference of the non-aligned countries by allotting 20 million dollars. In its signed commentary the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists have hatched up a plot to frustrate the summit conference and are spending tens of million dollars to instigate reactionaries. This shows that their manoeuvres to destroy the Non-Aligned Movement are becoming more crafty as the days go by.

The non-aligned countries as well as the progressive nations of the world hope now that the Harare Summit will discuss practical problems of the non-alignment and major international issues to work out a joint strategy and thus greatly contribute to the development of the non-alignment and the accomplishment of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

It is foolish of the U.S. imperialists to attempt to foil the Harare summit and break the unity of the non-aligned countries by bribing a few reactionaries. The maneuvres of the U.S. imperialists are the last-ditch efforts of those afraid of the development of the non-alignment. They can frighten no one.

SANKEI SHIMBUN CRITICISM OF DPRK DENOUNCED

SK300560 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the smear campaign of the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN which attacks our republic for no reason, openly going against peace in Korea and throwing obstacles to her reunification.

The signed commentary captioned "how much was SANKEI paid?" says:

SANKEI SHIMBUN arbitrarily branded the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and its sincere efforts for its realisation as "a camouflaged peace offensive" and alleged that the north was "building arms" and scheming "armed invasion of the South". The paper also spun the lie that the North was plotting to commit "terrorism" in South Korea by employing guerrillas in other parts of the world. Its smear campaign serves entirely for the execution of the aggressive strategy of the United States in Korea.

As for us, the target of SANKEI's unfounded vilification, we are making every possible effort for peace on the Korean peninsula and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, contrary to the false propaganda of the paper. Only recently, we proposed to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone for the removal of the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and open talks of military authorities for the relaxation of tensions there. Our "armed invasion of the South," "terrorism" and the like are a sheer hokum.

We are now concentrating on peaceful construction and allotting large stage budgetary appropriations preferentially to it and the People's Army soldiers have undertaken a big share in socialist construction. They have successfully constructed the Nampo Barrage and are performing feats in such major construction objects as the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Taechon power station.

This is truth and reality quite different from that of the South.

Is SANKEI too blind to see this, too deaf to hear about this and too wry-tongued to talk things honestly?

It is not likely so. The paper deliberately shuts its eyes to the acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique building arms and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and wilfully provokes and slanders us who push for peace. And it must be noted that the phraseologies SANKEI used to slander us sound just like the murmurings of the U.S. high-level authorities, Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique.

The paper seeks the hideous aim of covering up the criminal acts of those going against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by its false propaganda reversing black and white and of isolating us by creating a distorted impression of us.

We do not know how much SANKEI was paid for its role as a shock force and trumpeter in the service of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique. But, anyhow, it is a very shameful role.

Ignoring the desire of peoples for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, it gains profits and keeps itself going by publishing articles that please the Japanese reactionaries, the South Korean puppets and their masters. Such stand and attitude of the paper are a far cry from the impartiality and truthfulness of the press. This will only earn itself the disgust of people and disdain by public opinion and, eventually, prick its own eyes.

Such false propaganda full of prejudice, falsity and fabrication as did by SANKEI will only increase the tensions and render the confrontation acute on the Korean peninsula. The Korean people will never tolerate such act of the paper. SANKEI SHIMBUN should apologize to the Korean people for its error and stop doing such despicable act.

KIM HWAN RECEIVES JSP ASSEMBLYMEN'S DELEGATION

SK300457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 29 met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of local assemblymen's groups of the Japan Socialist Party with Keiji Sato, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Representatives, as its advisor and Tooru Kurihara, chairman of the National Council of the Local Assemblymen's Groups of the JSP, as its head. Present on the occasion was Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS UN REPRESENTATIVE 25 JUL

SK250430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a talk Thursday with Carl Wiberg, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop was on hand.

33D ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN REVOLUTION COMMEMORATED

Cuban Envoy Hosts Banquet

SK300318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] On the 33d anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, the Cuban ambassador to our country, Ricardo Danza Sigas, arranged a banquet yesterday evening at Ongnyu Hall. Invited to the banquet were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the general staff of the KPA; Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Commiteee Political Bureau and vice-premier of the State Administation Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; (Yi Mong-ho); Chong Ki-chol; Kil Chae-kyong; Pak Chung-kuk; Han Pong-ku; Chon Chae-hong; (Kwak Po-kyong); Kang Chong-pal; Wang Kyong-hak; and other functionaries concerned.

At the banquet, Ricardo Danza Sigas spoke first. Referring to the historic significance of the attack on the Moncada Barracks organized and launched under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme commander of the Cuban people, Ricardo Danza Sigas stated that since then the Cuban people have traversed the proud road of struggle and victory.

He noted that the Cuban people, under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, their supreme leader, have vigorously waged the struggle to implement the decision of the 3d Congress of the Cuban Communist party. He indicated that the historic meeting between Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people, and Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, was an epochal event which developed the militant friendship between the people of our two countries into a higher stage. He then stressed that the meeting between the leaders of the two countries vigorously confirmed the firm will of the people of the two countries to further strengthen unity on the single road of anti-imperialist struggle and to advance toward the victory of the socialist cause based on the principle of proletarian internationalism.

He said: Our Cuba highly estimates the DPRK Government's efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, the 23 June proposal put forward by the DPRK government is an important initiative to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to make it a nuclear-free zone of peace, and to contribute to the cause of world peace.

Referring to the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers to have the 1988 Olympic Games held only in South Korea, he exposed this aim designed to perpetuate the division of Korea. He then stressed that Cuba resolutely supports the DPRK proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games in the North and South of Korea.

He said that the Cuban Communist Party, the Cuban Government, and the Cuban people extend full support to the struggle of the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign forces' interference and for withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

He said Cuba extends the warmest congratulations to the Korean people for their great successes attained in socialist economic construction under the correct leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and the great leader of the Korean people, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade O Kuk-yok spoke next. He stated that the attack on the Moncada Barracks launched by the brave Cuban revolutionaries under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz was an epochal event which brought about a new turning point in the Cuban people's struggle to liquidate the old ruling system and to achieve freedom, liberation, and socialism.

He referred to the fact that the Cuban revolutionaries and people waged an arduous struggle, holding aloft the beacon fire of armed struggle raised in Moncada, and finally achieved the victory of their revolution by overthrowing the Batista pro-U.S. dictatorial regime on 1 January 1959.

He said: Since the victory of the revolution, the heroic Cuban people, under the correct guidance of their supreme commander Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, have firmly defended the fatherland and the gains of the revolution from the U.S. imperialists' repeated maneuvers for aggression, interference, and blockade, and have vigorously advanced along the road of socialism.

Noting that Cuba has become an island of freedom, whose people are all leading happy lives, and a model of socialism in the Western hemisphere, he said that the international position of the Republic of Cuba is enhanced with each passing day and that Cuba plays an important role in international political life.

He then said: We sincerely wish the fraternal Cuban people greater success in their struggle to carry out the new 5-year plan and increase the defense capability of the country by implementing the decision of the 3d Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

He said: Although Korea and Cuba are far away from each other, in the Eastern and Western hemispheres respectively, the people of our two countries have forged close ties of friendship as class brothers, have struggled together in the outpost line of the anti-imperialist struggle, and have closely supported and cooperated with each other.

He said that the historic meeting in Pyongyang last March between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz was an epochal event that strengthened and developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries into a new, high stage.

He said: Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of independence against imperialism, we will, as ever, advance in firm unity with the fraternal Cuban people and extend active support and firm militant solidarity to the Cuban people in their struggle to take back Guantanamo, achieve territorial integrity, and safeguard peace and security in the Caribbean and Central America.

The participants in the banquet toasted the invincible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban people, the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people.

Dailies Praise Cuba

SK260455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today observe the 33rd anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

The gun report sounded at the Moncada Barracks was a historic event of weighty significance in the Cuban people's national liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for freedom and liberation, the author of the MINJU CHOSON article notes, and says: Since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal people have registered big successes in the building of a new life and socialist construction, braving the persistent aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists and their blockade.

Although Korea and Cuba are far away from each other with an ocean and continent in between, the two peoples have forged the firm bonds of friendship. The Korean people have invariably voiced firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle for defending the gains of the revolution and building socialism, repulsing the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean visit of Comrade Fidel Castro in March this year marked an important milestone in strengthening and bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Cuba to a new higher stage. The Korean people will as ever do their utmost to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Cuban people in different fields. They sincerely wish the fraternal Cuban people greater success in the endeavours to carry out the new five-year plan and increase the nation's defence capacity, upholding the decisions of the third party congress.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says the Republic of Cuba, a beautiful island in the Caribbean Sea, has become an island where the people enjoy freedom and happiness, an island of heroes where they dynamically advance without hesitation and vacillation and a beacon of hope which imbues the Latin American people with courage and confidence. All these changes in the land of Cuba, it stresses, are the fruition of the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, and the creative labour of the heroic Cuban people.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT WITH ROMANIA SIGNED

SK260438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Korea and the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences of Romania and a 1986-1988 plan for scientific cooperation between them were signed in Bucharest on July 23. They were signed by Yi Yong-kyun, president of the academy of agricultural sciences of Korea, and Tiberiu Muresan, president of the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences of Romania.

KIM YONG-NAM VISITS ZIMBABWE, MEETS LEADERS

Meets With Mugabe

SK241016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe on July 22 met Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, and his party.

The foreign minister conveyed greetings and a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to Prime Minister Mugabe. Mugabe expressed deep thanks for this and asked the foreign minister to forward his cordial regards to President Kim Il-song. He expressed full support to the DPRK's policy for getting the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and achieving the country's reunification. A friendly atmosphere prevailed at the talks.

Returns 26 Jul

SK261041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his party returned home on July 26 by air after visiting Zimbabwe. They were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. Also present there were Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov, Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Romanian Embassy Aureliu Ioan Lazar, Counsellor of the Socialist Ethiopian Embassy Mesfin Tasse in Pyongyang.

KIM HWAN ATTENDS SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL BOOK

SK251124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] An education seminar was held in the Grand People's Study House on 22 July to mark the second anniversary of the publication of "On Further Developing Educational Work," a historic work by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Present at this seminar were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Committee; and other functionaries concerned, together with university professors, researchers, and functionaries in the educational sector.

Yi Chae-kun, junior doctor [chunbaksa] of Kim Il-song University; Pak Chol-su, junior doctor of Kim Hyong-chik Teachers College; Kim Chun-sok, teacher at the Kim Chaek University of Technology; Kim Kyong-yong, junior doctor of the Construction and Building Materials College; Choe Chong-ui, associate professor and junior doctor of the Educational Science Institute; and Cho Chu-kyong, professor and doctor of Kim Il-song University, made speeches entitled "'On Further Developing Educational Work,' a Historic Work of Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Is a Programmatic Document for a New Turn in Educational Work in Conformity With the Demands of Developing Reality"; "Strengthening Education in Basic Science and Foreign Languages Is a Key That Makes it Possible to Elevate the Quality of Secondary General Education to a Higher Stage"; "Improving the Work of Training Technicians and Experts Is an Important Guarantee for Rapidly Developing Modern Science and Technology and Accelerating Socialist Economic Construction"; "Improving Education Methods Is an Important Demand Which Makes it Possible To Elevate the Quality of Education at Present to a Higher Stage"; "Systematically Promoting the Distinguished Aptitudes and Talents of Students Is an Important Way to Rapidly Develop the Sciences, Technology, and Culture of the Country"; and "Enhancing the Sense of Responsibility and Roles of Teachers Is a Fundamental Guarantee for Improving Educational Work."

The speakers stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work "On Further Developing Educational Work" is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon and a militant banner which our party and people should constantly grasp tightly in raising able and useful chuche-type communist revolutionary personnel and building socialist and communist education.

They said: In his document, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth an original policy designed to effect a new turn in educational work on the basis of the position and role of educational work in pioneering the fate of the country and the nation and the scientific analysis of the inevitable demands of our developing revolution. The speakers explained that the historic work is an educational program comprehensively elucidating the theoretical and practical questions arising in constantly developing educational work to a new, higher stage.

They stressed that the work gives comprehensive answers to all questions on further developing educational work -- such as the question of improving educational methods and systematically promoting the distinguished aptitudes and talent of the students, the question of improving the work of training technicians and experts and accelerating intellectualization of all of society, and the question of raising the qualifications of teachers, enhancing their role, improving educational conditions, and strengthening the party's guidance over educational work.

They pointed out: The historic work "On Further Developing Educational Work" is genuinely an immortal series which monolithically systematizes the theoretical and practical questions of further developing chuche-oriented education in conformity with the demands of developing reality, in which the cause of imbuing all of society with the chuche idea is developing at a high stage, and is a programatic document which makes it possible to enact a new turn in educational work.

They stressed: The functionaries in the educational sector should excellently nurture the growing generation into genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries by deeply grasping the original ideas and theories delineated in the work and by thoroughly embodying them in educational and indoctrination work.

CENTRAL MEETING CELEBRATES WOMEN'S RIGHTS LAW

SK300524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- A central meeting was held on July 29 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the historical law on sex equality. Attending the meeting were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other senior cadres, women anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and officials concerned as well as working women in the city. The chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union delivered a report for the occasion.

The reporter said that the unique chuche-based programme of women emancipation put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the precious feats and experience attained by him in the struggle for its implementation became the deep and strong historic roots of the Korean women's emancipation movement and solid assets and eternal wealth for the solution of the women problem.

The great leader promulgated the law on sex equality on July 30, 1946 and thereby solemnly declared that the Korean women had equal rights with men in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural life and they were completely free from the inhumane yoke and unequal position. The reporter said the promulgation of the law on sex equality was an epochal event which made the Korean women, who had been left outside history for a long time, the master of their own destiny and a significant event which brought a radical turn in the solution of the women's question.

With the solution of the women's question and the vigorous promotion of the cause of their emancipation on a new, higher stage under the wise leadership of the great leader, a fundamental turn has been effected today in the position and lot of the Korean women and their role has risen immensely in the revolution and construction.

The reporter further said:

The women of our country are doing themselves justice on the agricultural, light industrial and other major fronts of socialist construction and performing shining feats by vigorously rushing ahead at the speed of chollima spurred on by the speed campaign. Thus they are contributing to the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by energetically pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Korean women hold their legitimate place in the international arena and the brilliant example of the solution of the women's problem in Korea gives deep confidence and inspiration to the women groaning under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and the progressive women of the world who rose up in the building of a new society.

The proud victory achieved in the accomplishment of the cause of women's emancipation in Korea and all the changes in the socio-political position of the Korean women are attributable to the wise leadership and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, reporter stressed.

The reporter further said:

Today the human dignity and rights of the South Korean women are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and they are subjected to unbearable humiliation and insult as "tools" for gratifying the lust of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and playthings of money and power and hundreds of thousands of women are abused by the U.S. soldiers and other foreign lewd animals.

The reporter stressed that the South Korean women should wage a more valiant anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy together with students and people of all walks of life to win the rights to live and democratic freedom.

WPK'S IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION THEORY VIEWED

SK292221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday emphasizes that the theory of ideological revolution, the work with man, is an original revolutionary theory advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea long ago on the basis of the chuche idea. A signed article of the paper says it was from the middle of the 1940's, the first days after the Workers' Party of Korea seized power and began building a new society, that the ideological revolution started to be promoted as a part of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in Korea. But, the history of the evolution of the theory of ideological revolution and work with people traces its origin to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, it notes, and further says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the original idea that the political work, work with people, is the first process of the revolutionary struggle and the first duty of the communists and created the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas by thoroughly appling it during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Now, the Workers' Party of Korea solves all problems by definitely giving precedence to the ideological revolution and through work with people. This is a brilliant inheritance and thorough application of the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. This means that the WPK has attached greatest importance to the ideological work, work with people and invariably maintained it from before the WPK took power.

The WPK's ideology and theory on ideological revolution, on work with man, comprehensively expound its essence, necessity and questions of principle which should be adhered to in carrying it out. The essence of the ideological revolution propounded by the WPK is human remoulding for revolutionizing and working-classizing all the members of the society to train them as true communist revolutionaries and a political work to enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the working people. Work with man is the work to educate the people in revolutionary idea and rally them organizationally so they might voluntarily participate in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The WPK also gave a correct definition of the position held by the ideological revolution and work with man and principles and methods for their realization. The party's ideology and theory on the ideological revolution and work with man most correctly reflect the principle and lawful character of communist construction.

Even after communism is built, the political work and work with people should be continued and, through this, the party should steadily develop society to a higher stage. This clearly shows that the ideological work and work with people are a precious guideline which should be strictly adhered to in building and managing socialism and communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea has performed immortal exploits in the development of the theory of building socialism and communism and the revolutionary practice of the present era by advancing the original theory on ideological revolution, work with people, and brilliantly applying it from the first days of building a new society, the article emphasized.

FUNCTIONARIES' ROLE IN ECONOMIC WORK VIEWED

SK290506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 28 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July Editorial: "Functionaries, Let Us Organize and Command Economic Work in a Revolutionary Manner"]

[Text] As socialist economic construction is deepened today, the problem of enhancing the role of guiding functionaries has become more important. In order to successfully carry out the party's militant task for this year and to vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction, guiding functionaries should organize and command economic work in a more revolutionary manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

All guiding functionaries should organize and command socialist construction battles thinking of themselves as the masters of the revolution, and should gallantly overcome all difficulties and obstacles, standing at the head of the masses.

Our functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who directly organize and carry out the struggle to implement the party's economic policy by fulfilling their respective work in a responsible manner. Therefore, our party has entrusted the important duty of managing the country's precious property and of operating the economy to them. Accordingly, economic guiding functionaries' loyalty to the party and leader should be seen in the work of organizing the economy, which is their own revolutionary task.

The tasks we should fulfill this year are enormous. Half of the period for this year's battle has already passed. We properly carried out the battle for the first half of the year. However, in order to achieve great success this year and achieve greater economic success next year, we should stage more strained battles from now on. Those who should directly organize and command these strained battles are none other than the economic guiding functionaries.

In our country today, there are outstanding conditions under which, when economic guiding functionaries do their best, they can achieve great successes. We have the correct line and policies of the party, the mighty foundation of the self-reliant economy, the superior economic management system, the socialist economic management principles, and the working class, who are infinitely loyal to the party. Besides these factors, we have every favorable condition that can reasonably organize enterprise complexes and rapidly develop the economy.

Indeed, our country has an outstanding agile horse which can accelerate socialist economic construction like a gust of wind. How can we drive this outstanding agile horse? This depends entirely on economic guiding functionaries. Experiences have shown that, when guiding functionaries are deeply aware of their revolutionary duties and carry out their organizational and command work to implement economic tasks in a revolutionary manner, a breakthrough can be opened and innovations effected. All functionaries should vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction by organizing and commanding economic tasks in a responsible and revolutionary manner in conformity with developing reality.

What is important first of all in organizing and commanding economic tasks is for functionaries to vigorously struggle with a lofty sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary duty assigned by the party. Guiding functionaries' assignments and responsibility is the heavy and honorable revolutionary duty that guarantees our party's operations for economic construction, operations which have been carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan for socialist economic construction. Only when the revolutionary task of each functionary of the party's economic construction operations bears brilliant fruition can this year's battle achieve victory.

Functionaries at committees and ministries of the State Administrative Council and functionaries at enterprise complexes and plants should be deeply aware of the importance of their organizational and command tasks and carry out their economic task in a more revolutionary manner. Thus, they should thoroughly carry out all economic tasks that have been assigned to their sectors and units. Stubbornness in carrying out the revolutionary task finds expression in gallantly breaking through difficulties and obstacles without trepidation and trembling. Our functionaries may face many obstacles and difficulties in carrying out this year's battle. However, if they hesitate to break through these difficulties or resort to others, their work style is by no means that of revolutionaries.

The experience attained by construction workers of the Nampo lockgate has shown that no matter what difficult revolutionary task may be confronted, when commanders push ahead with their tasks with certainty and with a firm determination to carry out the task assigned by the party, workers can resolutely struggle with firm faith in victory and with firm courage. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, those who are carrying out the revolution should gallantly break through any difficulties. The more difficulties there are, the more they should be broken through with even greater stubborn vigor. This is precisely the revolutionary work habit that our functionaries should possess.

All functionaries should resolve knotty problems through their own efforts, and thus carry out the militant tasks assigned by the party to the end by gallantly breaking through all difficulties with the spirit of crossing the burning rivers and walking over a marsh. Setting forth a far-sighted goal and carrying it out without fail is precisely the revolutionary work style our functionaries should display. Any task, the goal of which is high and far-sighted, can bring about zeal and effect an innovation. Setting forth a low goal and carrying it out simply has nothing to do with the work style of those functionaries who are carrying out the revolution.

We are now carrying out economic construction under circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers have become more unscrupulous. Reality demands that we work in a more strained manner and more militantly than ever before. Economic guiding functionaries, when they establish a plan, should establish it reflecting the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the demands of the party; they should establish it in such a way that its nominal capacity can be fully displayed. At the same time, they should implement it in a revolutionary manner. Thus, they should fulfill all plans that they have established under any conditions.

Functionaries' revolutionary spirit and habit and their organizational and commanding abilities find expression in implementing a state plan. The national economic development plan is precisely an instruction of the party and a law of the state. Our functionaries should assume responsibility to the party and the state for the plan they have been assigned. At the same time, they should perform the mission and duty as commanding members of the revoluton without fail by exerting themselves in implementing their plans.

Success in functionaries' work is firmly guaranteed only when they work in a scientific way, not in a subjective way. Problems cannot be resolved when functionaries simply assign tasks to lower echelons and urge them to carry out the assigned tasks. Therefore, guiding functionaries, once they have received a party task, should consult it with the masses and sincerely and repeatedly ponder over it to find a way to solve the problem. Functionaries at the committees and ministries of the State Administrative Council and functionaries at all units, including enterprise complexes and plants, should seek scientific ways to resolve problems, based on their deep grasping and correct analysis of party policies and their correct understanding of the regulations of socialist economy. Thus, they should actively resolve assigned tasks and knotty problems.

Ways for progress and innovation are always found amid the masses. It is the consistent work principle of our party to trust in the strength of the masses and thoroughly resort to them. All functionaries should live and mingle with the masses of producers at all times, should inform them of the teachings of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the demands of the party in a timely manner, should find out ways to implement these teachings and demands together with them, and should inspire and move the hearts of the masses through vigorous political work, thus seeing to it that the masses of producers highly display their revolutionary zeal and initiative.

Today's reality, which is constantly developing on the basis of modern science and technology, demands that functionaries have high commanding ability. Without ability, functionaries cannot have the right to speak nor can they properly manage and operate the large-scale national economy.

Therefore, all functionaries should more properly prepare themselves to become able people politically, ideologically, technologically, and practically through their spirit and study efforts.

All functionaries should have all battle sites of socialist construction effect great innovations in accordance with the intention of our party by organizing and commanding the economic work in a more revolutionary manner through their vigorous will, militant spirit, and high commanding ability.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS KOREAN BUDDHISTS FROM JAPAN

SK310506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on July 30 met and conversed in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with the delegation of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan headed by its Chairman Chang Tae-song on a visit to the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion were Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and Pak Tae ho, chairman of the central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP LEAVES FOR LIBYA 27 JUL

SK270808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA) -- A Korean Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice-Minister Choe Su-hon and a delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left here Saturday respectively for Libya and the Soviet Union.

CORRECTION TO VNS ON ROK STUDENTS, MASSES UNITING

The following correction is to the itemheadlined "VNS Urges S. Korean Student to Unite With Masses" published in the 25 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D-10, penultimate paragraph from line one make read:

It is stressed once again that the masses gathering at the local chapters constitutional revision are never interestd in the NKDP's signature campaign for constitutional revision, but are aspiring for correct political training and a site for the political struggle of the masses." [rewording, supplying indistinct word].

INCREASING DPRK-USSR MILITARY COOPERATION NOTED

ROK - Japan Amity Group Concerned

SK310110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee said Wednesday that Japan pledged to spare no efforts in helping to make the Asian Games this fall and the Seoul Olympics in 1988 successful.

A communique, released after the end of the 24th joint session of the committee here, said Korea and Japan agreed to play a role of bridge in promoting the understanding among youths and academic research about the history of the relations to become "closer and most friendly nations."

The announcement for the program to promote understanding and history research well reflects Korean side's request to create a climate for avoiding misunderstanding regarding a series of controversy over the revision of Japanese history textbooks.

Expressing concern over intensified military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union, the communique said both sides reaffirmed that stability on the Korean peninsula is crucial to peace of the world and agreed to firmly support the resumption of the stalled inter-korea talks and promote creation of an atmosphere for continued talks between South and North Korea.

Affects Area Balance of Power

SK310046 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Exchange of Visits by North Korean and Soviet Warships"]

[Text] Military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union has been further accelerated. This has been demonstrated symbolically through the mutual exchange of visits in July by warships of both sides.

The mutual exchange of naval warships of both sides began with the visit to Wonsan port from 4 to 9 July by three Soviet warships led by Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet friendship treaty. In return, North Korea sent three warships led by Kim Il-chol, commander of the North Korean Navy, on 25 July, to a function held in Vladivostok to mark Soviet Navy Day. It is noteworthy that CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev participated in this function marking Soviet Navy Day.

Great powers around the Far East, which are greatly interested in peace and security in this region, are concerned about the trend toward military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union, which has been further accelerated, because this trend has delicately influenced the military situation in this region. Through RENMIN RIBAO, Red China, which once maintained relations of close military alliance with North Korea, has unusually expressed feelings of discontent with the recent visit to the Soviet Union by North Korean warships.

Countries that should above all the vigilant against the strengthening of military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union are South Korea and Red China. South Korea is compelled to consider influence exercised by this cooperation over the balance of power on the Korean peninsula.

Red China is also compelled to consider the Soviet line of encirclement linking the Soviet Union, North Korea, and Vietnam.

Because of this, Red China has recently urged North Korea to suspend the crossing of North Korean territorial airspace by Soviet aircraft and conveyed its strong will to take countermeasures when Soviet warships visit Nampo port. If Soviet warships freely visit Nampo port situated along the West Sea, the activities of the Red Chinese northern sea fleet, which has its base at Lu Shun port, will be greatly hampered.

In May 1984, when he visited Moscow after an interval of 24 years, Kim Il-song began to lean toward the Soviet Union after maintaining equal-distance diplomacy between Red China and the Soviet Union under the pretext of independent diplomacy. Since then, military cooperation between both sides has rapidly developed.

It is known that the Soviet Union has supplied 36 MIG-23 squadrons, in a step-by-step manner. The Soviet Union has also supplied considerable qualities of surface-to-air missiles and SCUD ground-to-ground missiles to North Korea. In return for this, North Korea has allowed Soviet military aircraft to fly over North Korea to conduct reconnaissance and sortie exercises in North Korean territorial airspace and Soviet warships to visit Najin and Nampo ports. Military cooperation between both sides has become very active. The Soviet Union has urged North Korea to establish a joint intelligence command to conduct joint military exercises and training in the Soviet Union for North Korean Army officers and to closely exchange information. The Soviet Union has also urged North Korea to jointly conduct military research activities.

Needless to say, military contact between North Korea and the Soviet Union constitutes a factor increasing military danger in the Far East. If this influences the military situation, the Korean peninsula will become the first target zone. We should not avert vigilant eyes event for a moment from their military cooperation and collusion.

NKDP 'APPALLED' AT U.S. PRESSURE TO OPEN MARKET

SK300257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Wednesday condemned the increasing U.S. pressure on the Korean Government to open up its market for more than 40 additional items of U.S. commodities. In a strongly-termed statement, the NKDP warned that such pressure is feared to result in anti-government sentiment among Koreans to pose as an obstacle to the friendly relations between the two countries.

"We are appalled that the United States is again increasing its pressure on Korea to open its market for more than 40 additional items of U.S. products, including beef and computers, on the pretext of negotiations for extension of U.S. generalized system of preference benefits to Korean products," the statement said. It said the latest pressure is coming in the wake of a recent package deal about trade friction between the two governments which it contends were made because of Seoul's unilateral concession.

"The U.S. demand for further opening of the Korean market without withdrawing various protectionist measures which are clearly against the regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is an attempt to make our economy a scapegoat for the solution of American economic trouble," the statement said.

MEASURES TAKEN TO CUT TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

Shift of U.S. Exports to Japan

SK251334 Seoul YONHAP in English 1303 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea in a bid to redress its growing trade deficit with Japan plans to make it mandatory for companies which import a large amount of parts and raw materials from Japan to export a certain amount of their goods to Japan. It also considers boosting the export to Japan of several commodities, including textiles and steel, which have been mainly exported to the United States. Exporters of those products to the United States will be required to ship to Japan a certain ratio of their exports bound for the United States under a measure to cope with the ever-growing trade imbalance with Japan.

South Korea's trade deficit has risen sharply recently with the first six-month deficit reaching 2.7 billion U.S. dollars. The deficit is feared to swell to 5 billion dollars at the end of this year. Last year's trade deficit was 3 billion dollars.

In a meeting of working-level officials from government ministries and trade organizations and the Bank of Korea, the participants also decided to regulate some imports from Japan which have excessively increased recently. The meeting, which was chaired by assistant Economic Planning Minister Mun Hui-kap, reviewed ways of giving financial assistance to importers which plan to switch its import sources from Japan to the United States or other countries.

Shift of Japan Imports to U.S.

SK260222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Friday decided to place under import surveillance some Japanese-made commodities that have recorded recent exports gains in Korea. In an effort to help reduce Korea's snowballing deficit in its trade with Japan, the government also decided to shorten the repayment period for short-term credits for trade with regions accessible within 10 days, a ranking economic planning board official said.

In a meeting with representatives from Korea's leading export industries, Assistant Economic Planning Minister Mun Hui-kap said that the government will reduce tariff benefits for some Japanese-made commodities that have experienced significant import increases in recent days. The government has no alternative but to take these and other hardline measures to reduce Korea's mounting deficit in its trade with Japan, Mun said. The government's decision, outlined by Mun in the meeting, will also require firms that depend heavily on Japan for the importation of raw materials and parts to shift their import sources from Japan to the United States and European countries.

The government will support firms that shift their import sources by covering some of the expenses incurred in the process through financial support and tax favors, Mun said. Firms that export large volumes of commodities to the United States will be required to shift a specified quantity of their exports to Japan. In a related move aimed at boosting exports to Japan, the government has decided to encourage firms to open a joint sales promotion center in Japan.

In the first half of this year, Korea incurred a deficit of 2.7 billion dollars in its trade with Japan, compared with a 3 billion dollar-deficit in all of 1985. The deficit is expected to surpass 5 billion dollars by the end of this year.

CONSTITUTION PANEL BEGINS WORK, RIVAL PARTIES MEET

NKDP Delegates Listed

SK240108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" colunm]

[Text] After a month of turns and twists, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday completed the selection of its 17 delegates to the special House panel on constitutional revision.

Of them, six were appointed by Kim Tae-chung, another six by Kim Yong-sam, two by NDP president Yi Min-u and three by minor faction bosses.

Those selected by Kim Tae-chung were Yi chung-chae, Yi Yong-hui, Ho Kyong-man, Cho Sun-huong, Ho Kyong-ku and Chang Ki-uk.

The six by Kim Yong-sam were Pak Yong-man, Kwon O-tae, Pak Chan-chong, Mok Yo-sang Yi Yong-chun and Kim Chong-kil.

Reps. Kim Tae-yong and Yi Chol were appointed by Yi Min-u. The minor faction representatives were Kim Su-han, Kim Yong-pae and Pan Hyong-sik.

The delegates include seven law-makers who were indicted by the prosecution in connection with the so-called "floor violence" last year.

Among the appointees are five first-term Assemblymen.

Rep. Pan Hyong-sik who was recommended by an NOP vice president Yi Ki-taek was a last-minute replacement of Rep. Pak kwan-yong.

Rep. Pak Sil who has been active in developing new policies for the past year but was dropped in the list expressed a strong complaint, saying that there is no standard for the selection.

No Tae-u, Yi Min-u Meet

SK291134 Seoul YONHAP in English 1119 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP) --Top leaders of South Korea's two rival political parties agreed Tuesday to finalize the projected constitutional revision before theend of the three-month regular session of the National Assembly begining in September. In an exclusive working luncheon at the National Assembly building, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DIP), and Yi Min-u, president of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), reaffirmed the constitutional amendment based on national consensus through the special committee set to be launched in the Assembly Wednesday. The two also agreed on the early resolution of pending political issues, including the one that involves seven NKDP lawmakers who have been indicted for their roles in a melee at the National Assembly last year.

The No-Yi meeting was the opener of a scheduled series of top-level meetings between major political parties ahead of Wednesday's inauguration of the special National Assembly committee. Wednesday morning, No is scheduled to meet with Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party. In the meeting that lasted about two hours, their talks concentrated on the release of dissident detainees, the amnesty and reinstatement of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, and other pending issues that might hinder the operation of the committee. In connection with the release of dissident detainees, No pledged his efforts to help set free some of them on parole as part of the amnesty scheduled for the National Independence Day that falls on Aug. 15. He recalled that through efforts made by the government and the ruling party, 446 of them have already been released since their similar meeting on May 29. No indicated an early settlement of the issue involving indicated NKDP lawmakers by saying, "Let's wait and see the actions of the government authorities."

In response to Yi's appeal on the alleged sexual abuse by a police investigator on an arrested college coed, No expressed regret but called for leaving the case in the hands of the judiciary institution. He denounced the aborted opposition rally to protest the case, saying that the opposition should have tried to dispel suspicions, if any, through the court action rather than to make political use of it by holding an illegal assembly.

Regarding the operation of the special committee, No called on the political parties to cooperate with mutual concession for the success of the committee, which he said is the key to the success of democracy on the Korean soil. "It would be desirable to leave the details of the committee's operation, including the duration of the committee activities, up to the hands of floor leaders and the committee itself," he added.

Saying that the DJP will finalize its platform on the draft amendment by Aug. 20 after undergoing all the procedures, No urged the NKDP to decide on its policy with flexibility for possible compromise by accommodating wide-ranging opinions on overall issues, including basic rights and form of government, and not to be confined to the direct presidential election method.

As for the granting amnesty and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung, No reiterated earlier positions of the government and the ruling party that it could be considered only after preconditions such as his repentance of his past activities are fulfilled. Prior to the meeting, Yi had complained that no progress was made in connection with the release of dissident detainees although No had pledged his utmost efforts in their meeting on June 21. He demanded an early release of dissidents who are standing trials or serving jail terms for their roles in anti-government activities and reinstatement of those who have been released after being detained for their involvement in activities for constitutional revision. Yi also demanded that the governmemt grant amnesty and reinstate Kim Tae-chung at an early date so that all people may participate in the debate for constitutional amendment.

No Tae-u, Yi Man-sop Meet

SK300511 Seoul YONHAP in English 0458 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, met with Yi Man-sop, president of the opposition Korea National Party, over breakfast on Wednesday to discuss how to cope with difficulties stemming from the process of revising the constitution.

The National Asssembly's ad hoc committee for constitutional revision is scheduled to open a plenary session on Wednesday to draft a constitutional amendement.

In the meeting, according to No, Yi responded positively when No explained to him the results of Tuesday's meeting between himself and Yi Min-u, president of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party, thereby creating an atmosphere conducive to constitutional revision.

No quoted Yi Man-sop as saying that the government should pardon political detainees on the occasion of the independence day, Aug. 15. In response, No said that some detainees will be freed on that occasion.

Concering the operations of the ad hoc committee, the two leaders agreed to deal first with easy matters, such as basic rights and economic aspects of the Constitution, and to hold public hearings on the matter of constitutional revision in major cities.

Panel 'Inaugurated' 30 Jul

SK300347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The special constitutional revision committee set up in Korea's National Assembly was inaugurated on Wednesday. The panel will take on the task of rewriting the Constitution, based on negotiations among the rival political parties.

In the inaugural plenary sessison, Rep. Chae Mun-sik of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was elected chairman of the 45-member special committee. The assemblymen also selected five lawmarkers to represent the three parties: Reps. Yun Kil-chung and Yi Chi-ho of the DJP, Yi Chung-chae and Kim Su-hwan of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Sin Chol-kyun of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP)

The rival parties plan to reach a compromise on the major contents of the revision before the regular National Assembly opens on Sept. 20 to vote on the proposed revision. Under the committee's schedule, a national referendum on the matter of constitutional revision will be held before next spring. The committee is not expected to have an easy time revising the Constitution because the rival parties differ sharply over what type of government should be set up under the new constitution. The NKDP has adamantly supported the adoption of a presidential system involving the direct election of the president, while the ruling party has pushed for the establishment of a cabinet system.

Under the existing Constitution, the constitutional revision requires approval by more than two-thirds of the National Assembly members and finalization in a national referendum. No single political party has enough National Assembly seats to unilaterally pass the revision bill. Political observers said that the Assembly's special committee is expected to begin full-fledged activities after the DJP presents its own version around Aug. 20.

PASASON ASSAILS U.S. AID FOR CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

BK300636 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[29 July PASASON commentary: "Adventurous U.S. Step Against PRK"]

[Text] According to a foreign report on 24 July, a Bangkok-based U.S. official stated that the United States is providing additional assistance worth $5.5 milion for the so-called Cambodian refugees at various camps in Thailand, thus raising U.S. financial assistance for the so-called Cambodian refugees in Thailand to $9.5 million in 1986.

It is well known that the announcement on additional U.S. assistance for the so-called Cambodian refugees in Thailand followed the conclusion of the conference of the so-called resistance groups from six countries recently organized in Washington D.C. with the participation of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and some U.S. senators. The purpose of the conference was to seek additional assistance from the White House in terms of weapons and money and support in the political sphere. The so-called resistance groups from six countries include representatives of the Cambodian reactionary groups -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk, and Son Sann disguised as members of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea coalition group. For this reason, the announced additional assistance worth $5.5 million for the so-called Cambodian refugees living in various camps in Thailand is in fact intended for this Cambodian reactionary group. In addition to providing food for the reactionaries, the assistance includes training and the provision of weapons for them so that they can oppose the Cambodian people's revival efforts.

As a matter of fact, the announcement on additional assistance for Cambodian reactionaries disguised as refugees is a direct result of the Washington conference of the so-called resistance groups from six countries held early this month. To hoodwink world opinion cherishing peace and justice in the world as well as U.S. public opinion which is still beset with the U.S. Indochina war nightmare, the Reagan administration announced the assistance for the so-called refugees as a pretext. In fact, this move is intended to increase U.S. assistance for various groups of Cambodian reactionaries, including the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan group. This action, coupled with the U.S. declaration of 10 July as the day of solidarity with the Cambodian people, clearly shows that the United States is increasingly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK while carrying out a state terrorism strategy against Libya, Nicaragua, Angola, and other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The announcement on the additional assistance is a new, more dangerous step taken by the United States against the revival of the PRK.

Despite all this, it is certain that the PRK's wheel of history will move forward continuously. If the United States refuses to draw lessons from its shameful defeat in the war of aggression against Indochina in the past, each of its current steps will undoubtedly lead it closer to the abyss of more bitter defeats.

RETURNING TRADE DELEGATION STRESSES SOVIET TIES

BK301417 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane, July 30 (OANA-KPL) -- "More attention on economic cooperation with the Soviet Union in the coming years is to be paid on the building of communication, transportation and the development of the production of export goods, and other key branches," said Vanthong Sengmuang, head of a Lao econo-commericial delegation upon his arrival here yesterday after ending a week friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

An agreement on bilateral economic cooperation, good exchange financial clearance as well as on Soviet scientific and technological assistance for 1986-90 to Laos and protocol on 1986 goods exchange were signed in Moscow by the Laos delegation and its Soviet counterpart.

According to these documents, the Laos side is to increae its export quota such as wooden products, tin, coffee and other forestry products; and the Soviet Union is to provide Laos with machine, means of transportation, oil, construction materials, and ncessary goods.

"These documents are factors developing the all-round cooperation of mutual interest between Laos and the Scviet Union, and hence contributing to the development of socio-economics and the profitable exploitation of Lao natural resources," described Vanthong Sengmuang, minister of commerce.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT STUDIED

Vientiane Military School

BK301429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] On 14 July, the administration of the primary combined military training school in Vientiane organized a session to officially study the draft political report of the party Central Committee with attendance of all officers and men attached to the school. The documents which were studied at the school were basically the contents of the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

After listening to the lecture and exchanging views with one another during group discussions, all the participants unanimously agreed that the draft political report outlined by the party for the 1986-1990 period was full of rich contents because it contains the orientation, tasks, and policies of the party both for short and long-term objectives. It outlined more details for national defense and public security work, and the two strategic tasks of the party. At the same time, the draft report also spells out the regulations on international relations, especially toward neighboring countries sharing common borders with our country.

After studying the draft political report of the party Central Committee, all the participants came to more clearly understand the status, role, and responsibilities of our country as well a the responsibilities of our entire party, army, and people in guiding the country toward socialism and to understand more clearly the duties of the armed forces in fulfilling the tasks of national defense and socialist construction in our country.

Air-Defense Battalion

BK301423 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] On the morning of 16 July 86, Air-Defense Battalion "A" in Vientiane region launched a campaign to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. Attending the study in addition to all the cadres and combatants attached to the battalion, were cadres and combatants from the technical battalion and independent air-defense company. The participants studied together the draft political report and expressed views with a sense of responsibility to this report before it would be presented to the Fourth Party Congress. At present, these battalions are attentively studying the contents of the report.

The report went on to say that earlier, Air-Defense Battalion "A" also successfully organized a political life campaign for its leading cadres who subsequently more clearly understood the victories scored by our revolution scored over the past 10 years. They completely approved the draft political report of the party Central Committee.

Industry Ministry Study Session

BK301522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] At a time when our entire party, army, and people are striving to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, cadres and workers attached to the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts recently organized a session to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented to the Fourth Party Congress. It was attended by 617 people, including 89 women.

Ki Thoumphala, deputy minister of industry and handicrafts and secretary of the grass-roots party committee of the ministry, gave an interview to our station reporter on the success of the study session.

[Begin recording] From 30 June to 7 July, our entire ministry organized a political life campaign on the basis of the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented to the forthcoming fourth party congress. During the campaign, all cadres and members of the party profoundly studied together and appreciated the situation, orientation, immediate and long-term tasks of the socialist revolution in the country. The political life campaign unanimously agreed with the contents of the draft political report. During the campaign, we came to understand more clearly the great and firm victories and achievements scored by our people in carrying out the socialist revolution in our country in the past 10 years. We are very proud of the achievements and victories we have scored together. At the same time, we are also able to pinpoint the difficulties, weak points, and remaining shortcomings faced by our people in the past. Then, the party cadres and members paid attention to solemnly analyzing their own weak points and shortcomings. [end recording]

FOUR PARTIES TO FORM COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK310047 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Democrat, Social Action, Chat Thai and Ratsadon parties have agreed in principle to form a coalition with General Prem Tinsulanon as head of the Government, Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

He said further that his party had forwarded to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin Gen Prem's name as its choice for the next prime minister.

He said: "The four parties have agreed to form a government. Chat Thai has decided to propose Gen Prem as premier and from what I have heard other parties will also be proposing his name."

Asked if the Democrat Party would go alone with this, Maj-Gen Chatchai, who said that he had met with Democrat deputy leader Marut Bunnak and Banyat Banthatthan as well as Democrat secretary-general Wira Musikaphong on Tuesday, replied, "I understand that the Democrats also agreed with naming Gen Prem."

The breakthrough in the coalition set-up followed hectic negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned which started in earnest a day after the election.

The Democrat negotiating team, led by Mr Marut, met with SAP leader Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday to discuss formation of a government. ACM Sitthi also met with his key ministers and party stalwarts separately, named Phong Sarasin, Surat Osathanukro, Montri Phongphanit and Prayut Siriphanit.

A senior SAP source said, however, that the SAP had not yet made any demands as far as Cabinet portfolios were concerned.

The source said that the SAP-Chat Thai link-up was made so as to indicate to the Democrats that they should not make too many demands.

The Chat Thai Party administrative committee voted to give full authority to Maj-Gen Chatchai and secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha to carry out all negotiations and make all decisions concerned with the setting up of a government.

Maj-Gen Chatchai said that Chat Thai has also "joined hands closely" with the SAP in an effort to set up a government though the party feels that the Democrats, as the largest party, should be the core in a new government.

Mr Banhan said that if the Democrats cannot set up a government, Chat Thai may take the initiative and try to form one.

Asked if Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun could be prime minister, Mr Banhan said, "Other parties probably will not agreed. They could only do that if they have a majority in Parliament and under present circumstances it would be difficult. We shouldn't stress that the prime minister must be an MP."

However, he said that Chat Thai is still opening its door for negotiations with other parties like the United Democratic Party. He said that a coalition government of five to six small parties was still possible and could be stable with good coordination.

During the Chat Thai Party meeting, a group of people from Bang Kapi staged a protest in front of the Royal Hotel calling on MPs not to foreget that they had promised not to name Gen Prem as prime minister. Representatives of student groups also came to see the party leadership to protest the naming of Gen Prem.

Maj-Gen Chatchai said that the four parties had not yet discussed which ministries each will be responsibile for. He said that this should not be a problem because it should rest with the Prime Minister to delegate responsibility to each party.

A well-informed source, however, said that Chat Thai had set its eyes on the Communications and Industry portfolios.

Another source said that the SAP wants the Commerce and Agriculture portfolios as also insisted by the Democrats. The smallest of the four coalition partners in terms of seats, Ratsadon, has not made any demands, but it is speculated that its leader, Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, who has close ties with Gen Prem, may be made deputy defence minister. The party is likely to be given a few more seats in the Cabinet, said the source.

Meanwhile, Narong Wongwan, leader of the Ruam Thai Party, which is still possible partner in a coalition government, said that he had been approached by two parties to join the Government. Mr Narong declined to name the parties, but said that Ruam Thai had not yet decided whether or not to join.

Mr. Narong, however, strongly backed Gen Prem for prime minister. "If the parties which contacted me don't want to have Gen Prem, then I will have to reconsider whether Ruam Thai should join the Government. But the likelihood is that we won't. I want someone who is sincere, honest and loyal. Those are the qualities of Gen Prem that I have come to know from working with him," he said.

Ruam Thai secretary-general Piyanat Watcharaphon said that it has decided to "stay still" and wait to see if the parties setting up a government would offer it one with a good image that has the support of the majority of people. The party voted to give Mr Narong full authority to decide whether or not it should join the Government.

He said that formation of a government is far from over because the prime minister has not yet been named. He said that by democratic principles the premier should come from the elections, but added "you also have to think about the well-being of the democratic system in the long run. If the person is someone elected and there will be problems, then this will have to be carefully thought about."

UDP leader Tuntheng Thongsawat said that he is opposed to the idea of having Gen Prem as premier, but said that he had not yet thought about trying to combine the small parties to complete in forming a government.

"But if the big parties forming a government want Gen Prem, then I will be the Opposition because I don't support him. This type of thing is already obsolete. Political parties don't have to worry about military. Each of us can do our duty," he said.

Samak Sunthorawet leader of the Prachakon Thai Party, which is likely to be excluded from the coalition set-up, said yesterday that he didn't mind being in the Government or on the opposite side because he used to play both roles before.

Talks Hit Snags Over Portfolios

BK310117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The haggling over the formation of a new coalition government headed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has apparently hit snags because of the Democrat Party's demand for three key Cabinet portfolios, government sources told THE NATION last night.

The source also said that the Democrats wanted a commitment that the party will take control of the Interior, Finance and Commerce Ministries while Gen Prem's political strategists want non-partisan figures on whom the premier can rely to take up the two key portfolios and the defence posts.

The negotiations so far have failed to set specific quotas for the political parties and Gen Prem but sources said that at least seven Cabinet members should be hand-picked by Prem. The Ratsadon Party has also been eyeing the interior ministry post.

As a result of the obstacles, Chat Thai and Prem's political strategists proposed that the details should be worked out once Gen Prem is appointed prime minister.

Informed sources told THE NATION that the Ruam Thai Party of acting Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan has been left out of the coalition talks, leaving only four political parties as prospective partners: Democrat, Chat Thai, Social Action and Ratsadon.

Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun told reporters that he had held talks with SAP and Chat Thai leaders on a four-party formula.

"There are still some problems we have to iron out on the details of the new line-up," he said. But Chat Thai sources said that details of the coalition have yet to be agreed upon and should be left to Gen Prem as new head of the coalition government.

We have to listen to him (Prem) on how many outsiders he will nominate to what portfolios," one Chat Thai source told THE NATION.

Chat Thai MP from Khorat Thoetrit Bunyarit charged that the problem was with the Democrat Party. "Chat Thai and the others have no problems now," he added.

Realiable sources said that the only agreement reached so far by the parties is that they would support Gen Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister.

The sources said that Gen Prem's quota should be seven or more. The portfolios under his quota should be the posts of finance, interior and defence ministers as well as the PM's Office minister.

There were different versions explaining why Ruam Thai was left out. A Ruam Thai source told THE NATION that the party was left out because its demand for control of the Agriculture Ministry was rejected by Chat Thai Secretary General Banhan Silapa-acha. But a Chat Thai source only said that the party was left our of quota talks.

Highly-placed sources with access to negotiations however, attributed it to a "complaint" against Ruam Thai's election campaign which happened to offend somebody.

Phichai told reporters that he would report the details of his talks with the SAP and Chat Thai leaders to the executive committee which will meet today.

Earlier, the Chat Thai executive committee huddled and later on met its MPs on the coalition talks. As a result of the meetings, Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Chat Chai Chunhawan said, the party decided to officially back Gen Prem for the post of prime minister and to form a coalition with Democrat, SAP and Ratsadon.

A flurry of activities continued yesterday. These included a meeting between Banhan and Chatchai at the latter's residence last night. The duo were authorised by the party members to handle the negotiations.

SAP executive committee also met yesterday after a party meeting of MPs and SAP men resolved to empower party leader ACM Sitthi Sawetsila to negotiate on the coalition and appoint any SAP men to help him.

Move To Make Khukrit P.M. Fails

BK310041 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Moves are under way among a number of parties to form a coalition government led by M.R. Khukrit Pramot and with General Athit Kamlang-ek as defence minister, the BANGKOK POST was told last night.

Political party, military and government sources said the architects of the move wanted to bring together the United Democratic, Social Action, Community Action, Prachakon Thai, Chat Thai, Muan Chon and, probably, the Ruam Thai parties to blunt the Democrats attempt to set up a coalition with General Prem Tinsulanon as premier.

If such a coalition can be set up, they will invite M.R. Khukrit to assume the premiership and offer Gen Athit the defence portfolio, the sources said.

This set-up, if it ever succeeds at all, would command a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives with altogether 210 seats.

A SAP source who acknowledged the existence of the move, told the BANGKOK POST it was doomed to failure because the SAP had rejected it. He further said there was no way SAP leader Sitthi Sawetsila would be able to work with UDP leader Buntheng Thongsawat, who led the mass defection from the SAP in May.

Army sources said Chat Thai would also stay out of the move. Furthermore, Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday that agreement had already been reached in principle for the Democrat, Chat Thai, SAP and Rasadon parties to form a coalition with Gen Prem as the prime minister.

The army sources said that with the Democrats in the opposition, this planned rival coalition would not last long.

Radio on Post-Election Tasks

BK301049 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Jul 86

["News in Perspective" Feature]

[Text] As economic issues will continue to be the major task facing the post election coalition government, foreign policy is expected to be increasingly geared toward boosting exports and reducing the adverse effects of protectionist measures in Western countries. The new government will have to seek new markets for Thai products while at the same time trying to regain its export shares in the United States, European countries, and Japan. This will pressure the government to consider trading with socialist countries.

Mr Phichai Rattakun, leader of the Democrat Party which is tipped to be the core of the new coalition government, has said he would like Thailand to adopt a free trade policy with Indochinese states and has indicated that his party's intention to have more say in formulating Thai foreign policy. However, with the election of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, leader of the Social Action Party, no dramatic change is likely since he is expected to continue at the helm of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will undoubtedly adhere to his omnidirectional foreign policy declared last November. The policy says that Thailand's internal and external security, economic power, and international political influence must be strengthened and that this is what Thailand's foreign policy has been based on.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, Thailand needs to find a proper response to the more open and diplomatically skilled overtures made recently. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi has said potential exists for the two countries to improve their economic ties. He said that Thailand has been moving on a broad front and would deal with the Soviet Union on the basis of its reciprocal action, taking as the basic assumption that progress of their relations in one area could eventually induce progress in another, but previously there might have been an impasse. [sentence as heard] But so far, Thailand has been cautious to its approach to Moscow's initiatives for expanding Thai-Soviet economic relations.

The 7-year old Cambodian problem continues to be the main impediment to improved relations between Thailand, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union. Solution to the problem will be the main political role ASEAN will continue to play, although Air Chief Marshal Sitthi wants the regional grouping to focus more on economic cooperation. He has proposed that the next ASEAN summit to be held in Manila next 9-11 July should concentrate mainly on economic issues. The foreign minister will have to convince his partners to accept that economic priorities should be at the top of the agenda for the summit.

With a seat at the UN Security Council, Thailand has had a wider role to play than just as a member of ASEAN. Sitthi has said Thailand has to take a major role in international affairs. The Foreign Ministry has also been working to improve its political and economic relations with other developing countries. Countries in Latin America and Africa have been supporting ASEAN on the Cambodian issue in the United Nations, and Thailand has succeeded in mastering Latin American support against the export subsidizing policies on agricultural products of the major Western countries.

Makeup of New Parliament Reported

BK300253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Businessmen, professional politicians and lawyers dominate in the new House of Representatives in which a majority of members are aged in their forties.

An Interior Ministry report shows that businessmen overwhelmingly comprise the biggest single group by occupation, with 86 having won seats in the general election.

Full-time politicians hold 41 seats, followed by lawyers with 32 seats.

Twenty-four newly-elected MPs are former government officials and another 12 are farmers. Eight are employees in private businesses and four are doctors.

A further 99 listed a range of livelihoods and 41 did not specify their occupation, the report said.

Of the total 347 House members, 12 are women.

A total of 126 new MPs are aged from 40 to 49. Ninety are in the 50-59 age range and 74 are aged from 30 to 39.

Forty-one are aged over 60 and sixteen fall into the 23-29 age bracket.

More than 200 MPs in the new House have a university education with 159 having completed bachelor degrees and 53 having studied at graduate level.

Fifty-one MPs completed primary level education (Prathom 1 to Matthayom Suksa), 40 completed secondary school and 17 hold vocational education certificates. Four are graduated of teachers' training colleges.

BURMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

BK290809 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A Burmese delegation arrived in Bangkok today to investigate the border dispute with Thailand over the Mae Sai River. The Burmese team, led by U Sein Lwin, director general of the Survey Department, will spend 4 days in Thailand during which they will go to Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai Provinces with a team of Thai officials to find facts along the river.

Director general of the Thai foreign ministry's legal and treaty department Waikun Samruatruamphon recently said that Burma claimed that it had lost about 1,000 rai of land due to the change of Mae Sai River as a result of the construction of water gates and weirs on the Thai side of the river. Mr Waikun said that under the Britain-Thailand Treaty in 1939 it was agreed to use the channel of Mae Sai River as the demarcation line between Thailand and Burma. He also said that in the past the Mae Sai River channel has changed several times in the course of nature, causing disputes between the two countries.

ARMY CURTAILS COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

BK291249 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The 4th Army Region has successfully crippled the activities of the communist insurgents in southern provinces. Commander of the 4th Army Region Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong said government forces continued to put pressure on the remaining members of the Communists Party of Thailand. As a result, he said, a large number of insurgents had given themselves up to the authorities while their activities in the area have been sharply reduced. He said that the communist insurgents could no longer launch large-scale attacks against the government forces in the south.

Regarding the problem of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] Lieutenant General Wanchai said 14 CPM strongholds had previously been seized during the "Thaksin operation," a coordinated operation with the Malaysian forces. He said the government has also developed some villages in the south into so-called strategic villages in which small villages have been merged into a large community. He added that several development programs have been jointly implemented by government agencies in these strategic villages.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SIHANOUK VISIT

BK300742 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry has announced that Prince Sihanouk is planning to visit some countries in the ASEAN bloc soon, and is scheduled to arrive in Thailand on 5 August. Prince Sihanouk will be accompanied by a group of seven persons, including his wife, Princess Monique. The group will arrive in Bangkok at the 6th wing [Air Force VIP passenger terminal] on 5 August at about 2255 on board Singapore Airlines Flight 26.

RADIO REPORTS GORBACHEV'S 28 JULY STATEMENT

BK301158 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's stand to broaden new and equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific.

Speaking in Vladivostok on Monday, General Secretary Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union will do its utmost to consolidate and develop the friendship and diversified relations with Mongolia, the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The Soviet leader said his country is considering the question of partial withdrawal of its troops from Mongolia.

It is ready to broaden relations with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Brunei, and the Republic of Maldives.

Regarding China, Gorbachev affirmed that the Soviet Union is ready to discuss at any time and any level with China additional measures to create an atmosphere of good neighborliness.

On relations with the United States, General Secretary Gorbachev noted that his country advocates another summit (?be held) United States. At the last Geneva summit the two sides tried to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations, clarify the international situation, [and] promote talks on arms reduction. The coming summit, Gorbachev pointed out, must serve the same.

He also said by the end of 1986 the Soviet Union will pull from Afghanistan six regiments along with their military equipment.

RADIO COMMENTS ON THAI GENERAL ELECTIONS

BK300206 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] On 27 July Thailand held general elections for 347 seats in the House of Representatives. Sixteen political parties ran in the election and more than 50 percent of the total 26 million eligible voters cast their ballots. In the capital of Bangkok only about 30 percent of eligible voters exercised their right. Incomplete results show that the Democrat Party of Deputy Prime Minster Phichai Rattakun won 100 seats, an increase of 41 seats over the last election, thereby becoming the strongest political party. The Chat Thai Party won 62 seats, and the Social Action Party won 51 seats.

No party holds a majority -- more than 50 percent of the seats -- in the new House of Representatives, so the new government is likely to be a coalition. Various political observers predict that the Democrat Party, which is leading in this election, will approach the Chat Thai and Social Action Parties to form a new government. The problem now is who will be the prime minister in the coalition government. Public opinion believes that the new Thai prime minister must be acceptable to and supported by the military, the most powerful circle in this country.

VU DINH LIEU VIEWS FOOD PRODUCTION SITUATION

OW281415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23-24 Jul 86

[23 July NHAN DAN article by Vu Dinh Lieu, vice Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers: "Will Our Country Be Able To Reach the Target of 24-25 Million Tons of Grain by 1990?"]

[Text] Over the past more than 10 years, especially during the period of the 1981-85 5-year plan, our country has encountered many difficulties created by successive natural disasters in almost all regions, by the two border wars waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the multifaceted war of sabotage and land-nibbling attacks at the border that have caused many losses and hardships to our people, and by a serious imbalance due to untimely supplies and lack of material and technical bases. Yet, we have succeeded in gradually practicing intensive cultivation on the agricultural front, especially in rice production.

It is the general view that when the volume of production increases 1 percent, the amount of material supplies must be raised 2 percent. Over the past years, our country has increased fertilizer production, which was noted in 1983 in particular. A number of irrigation works, which had been built in accordance with the previous 5-year plan, have begun to show their effectiveness. Our people have contributed tens of millions of working days to digging millions of cubic meters of earth in building water conservancy projects. Scientific advances concerning seeds, cultivation periods, and production intensity, have been applied. However, draft power, especially that of tractors, has decreased. Agricultural materials, especially fertilizers and insecticides, have been provided insufficiently for production and not on schedule.

In 1984 and 1983, although we ran into the problem of importing additional amounts of chemical fertilizers from capitalist markets, rice productivity and output kept rising, thanks to the application of new management systems, including the system of contracting out end-product quotas to workers' groups and individual workers. This system proved to be satisfactory as it helped encourage our peasants and workers to devote more labor to practicing intensive cultivation, mixed crop cultivation, and catch crop overlapping [goois vuj]. In fact, Hai Hung Province planted four crops per year while the suburban areas of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City planted six vegetable crops.

Regarding subsidiary food crops, no remarkable changes have been noted in general, but a new factor has appeared: North Vietnam notably increased its winter crop production in 1985, achieving an output of more than 300,000 tons in paddy equivalent. In particular, many localities planted corn, even in ricefields, thus increasing the corn acreage, output, and yield. They planted as many as 390,000 hectares of corn in 1985, raising the corn yield from 11.5 quintals per hectare in 1976 to 13.9 quintals per hectare on an acreage of 10,000 hectares. Corn output was raised from 386,000 tons in 1976 to 584,000 tons in 1985. Corn production is expected to develop further in the years to come. Regarding potato cultivation, many localities have applied the (?cloning) method to save seeds. They have also experimented with sowing potato seeds in ricefields.

Greater attention has been paid to subsidiary crop processing. Ho Chi Minh City has initiated a method of mixing 35 percent manioc flour with 65 percent of wheat flour to make bread and various kinds of very tasty cakes.

Development of agricultural production, especially grain production, constitutes a condition for promoting livestock production.

Within 10 years, our country's livestock production has developed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The number of buffaloes, oxen, hogs, and domestic birds has increased by 20, 60, 45, and 16 percent respectively. In 1985, the average weight of a slaughter hog reached 60-80 kilos. There are many models of combining agricultural cultivation with livestock breeding and of simultaneously raising two species, such as fish and hogs. I will have an article on livestock production later.

Thanks to production development and the implementation of more rational policies, our annual grain procurement norms have been raised. The amount of grain procured was 2,308,000 metric tons in 1980 and 3,961,000 metric tons in 1985. To me, this increase was due to the following main factors:

First, our party's very correct, creative line has begun to promote some systems, especially the system of contracting out product quotas to workers' groups and individual workers and the two-way contract system. In perfecting agricultural production relations, Nam Bo has adopted the lowest form of production collectives. Although the entire country has continued to be slow in perfecting these relations, this task continues to be a very important one and there remain many problems to be solved. Scientific and technical advances have been applied to production, especially rice production. Various sectors and echelons, especially installations, have provided more intensive guidance. In particular, our collective peasants have worked industriously and creatively while the working class has given them its support.

Besides our achievements, we have displayed many shortcomings and weaknesses. Although the paddy yield has increased, the entire country achieved only 28.5 quintals per hectare in 1985, a low yield compared with that of other countries in the world. In 1984 and 1985, our grain production increases were not very high due to many reasons, mainly the shortage of fertilizers and insecticides. The area of land left lying fallow has remained large, including millions of hectares of bare lands and hills. In many regions, the number of cultivation cycles of land remains very low, not over 1.3 times a year in the Mekong Delta for instance. There has still been no close coordination in the use of labor and land. Adequate attention has not been paid to combining agriculture, forestry, fishery, and industry; to coordinating specialized cultivation and trade operations; and to applying anti-erosion measures.

Although the perfection of production relations in Nam Bo has been basically completed by forming production collectives as the main form, there remain many issues that require profound study. No specific measures and suitable steps have been taken to perfect production relations nationwide. No adequate attention has been paid to combining state, collective, and family operations, with state operations being the kingpin. No proper efforts have been made to organize models of cooperatives or associated agriculture, industrial, and credit production collectives in order to affirm and multiply their good aspects and correct the bad ones. Many cooperatives and production collectives still practice rice monoculture and good models have developed slowly. The application of the system of contracting out product quotas to workers' groups and individual workers has not been consistently monitored and reviewed in order to develop their good aspects and correct the bad ones. There has been no adequate coordination between agricultural transformation and industrial and trade transformation and between the rural and urban areas. There has been no specific plan for improving the people's diet in accordance with local conditions. Since the plan for lowering the population growth rate has not been implemented properly, this rate has increased by over 2 percent annually. The systems and policies regarding agricultural management in general and grain production in particular have not been firmly and uniformly improved. Many of these systems are irrational.

Although we have achieved fair progress in the application of scientific and technical advances in production, especially in the selection of plant strains, breeds, crop cultivation patterns, crop seasons, cultivation intensity, and so forth, many shortcomings still prevail. Since capital survey work has not been implemented properly, we have not yet secured reliable installations for planning work and plan building. The greatest progress has been noted in the selection of rice strains. However, most of these rice strains are imported. No adequate attention has been paid to selecting local rice strains to be hydridized with foreign ones and turned into Vietnamese rice strains.

Regarding material and technical bases in support of agricultural production, we have achieved progress in water conservancy work in the Red River Delta. However, we have experienced electricity shortages and encountered many difficulties in fighting waterlogging. In many regions, especially in the Mekong Delta, the number one rice granary of the entire country, and in the Central Highlands, our progress has been insignificant.

Regarding agricultural materials, fertilizers, insecticides, and tractors, we still depend on foreign countries. We still experience severe shortages of drying grounds, warehouses, wrapping materials, processing plants, and transportation means and their deterioration rate remains high. From harvesting to consumption, the waste of grain and other farm products has reached 7.8 percent and even 20 percent in some localities. We still fail to protect paddy and other farm products from waste, although we have made some progress each year in protecting our grain. If the food production rate reaches 300 kilos per capita and if we adopt plans to control grain and goods, can lower the deterioration and waste rates, and implement rational distribution plans, we will be able to solve in the main the food problem for the entire society although rations may be small.

The aforesaid shortcomings and weaknesses have been caused by the failure of various echelons and sectors to realize that agricultural production is the foremost front and to concentrate their efforts on supporting it. We must not only consider agricultural production as the foremost front and the production of grain and foods as the central task, but must also translate this awareness into action.

It has been noted that the rate of investment in agricultural production for 1981-1985, though higher, was lower than that for 1976-1980. Adequate attention has not been paid to making investments in industry in support of agriculture and to studying and solving promptly and satisfactorily the issues regarding systems and policies for agriculture and food production. As a result, the rice-growing areas have generally become poorer than other areas and those localities known for intensive cultivation and high production have become even poorer.

To achieve this important objective, the entire country must strive to reach by 1990 the target of 24-25 million tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, including 21.5 million tons of paddy and 3.5 million tons of subsidiary crops measured in terms of paddy; or 21 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary crops measured in terms of paddy. If we can produce 24-25 million tons of grain, the average per capita rate will be 350-360 kgs. It is estimated that our population will reach 68 million by 1990. This rate, though still lower than that of other countries in the world, is difficult to achieve in the present conditions of our country. At this point, we may ask: Will our country be able to reach the target of 24-25 million tons of paddy by 1990? And how can we reach it?

Over the past years, scientists have made calculations on the basis of advantages and difficulties and advanced many plans based on set requirements. To me, however, the proposed 24 million tons is fairly realistic, and concentrated guidance and resolute efforts are needed to reach this target. The planend 25 million tons is the highest target. To attain the proposed target, it is planned that the Red River Delta must achieve 4,030,000 tons of paddy and 580,000 tons of subsidiary crops; the Mekong Delta 9,840,000 tons of paddy and 180,000 tons of subsidiary crops; the Midlands and northern mountainous region 2,200,000 tons of paddy and 900,000 tons of subsidiary crops; Former Zone 4 2,050,000 tons of paddy and 560,000 tons of subsidiary crops; the Central Highlands 480,000 tons of paddy and 410,000 tons of subsidiary crops; the coastal areas of Southern Trung Bo 1,700,000 tons of paddy and 480,000 tons of subsidiary crops; the Eastern Nam Bo 1,200,000 tons of paddy and 390,000 tons of subsidiary crops.

To attain the proposed figures and settle a number of issues raised for each region, we must pay attention to better implementing the following tasks:

All regions must thoroughly understand the party's line, more vigorously develop the laboring people's collective mastery, and simultaneously carry out these three revolutions: the revolution of production relations; the scientific-technological revolution; and the ideological and cultural revolution, in which the scientific-technological revolution is the kingpin.

We must always bear in mind that socialist industrialization is the center of the entire period of transition, but agricultural production is the foremost task and grain and food production is the center. This awareness must be manifested by a revolutionary movement and practical, harmonious, and uniform revolutionary actions, in support of the foremost front of agriculture which is the basis of socialist industrialization.

We must further intensify scientific and technological work and concentrate our efforts on completing at an early date the perfection of the capital survey as a basis for planning work and plan construction, and on deploying cultivation patterns for crops, domestic animals, crop seasons, density, technical and working rules, and so forth.

We must, on the basis of planning, work out a plan for redeploying labor in coordination with land allocation in each district and city in particular and in the entire country. We must strive in such a way that in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, we can complete in the main labor deployment and the coordination of potentials of land, forests, and seas. Importance must be attached to the Central Highlands, the Midlands, the northern mountainous region, the southern region, and the Mekong Delta.

Water conservancy -- the foremost technical measure -- is very important for all regions. According to the Ministries of Water Conservancy and Agriculture, to reach the target of 24-25 million tons of grain by 1990, it is necessary to ensure the irrigation of 5,173,000 hectares of the total 6,550,000 hectares put under cultivation, including 2 million of more than 2 million hectares put under winter-spring rice; 965,000 of the 1,050,000 hectares put under summer-fall rice; and 3,103,000 hectares of the more than 3.5 million hectares put under 10th-month rice. We must also ensure sufficient electricity and fuel to meet irrigation requirements.

Fertilizers and insecticides are the primary materials for agriculture.

As far as insecticides are concerned, we must mainly concentrate on preventing rice pests in general; selecting pest-resistant rice strains; doing careful sanitation work in ricefields; applying advanced cultivation methods; transplanting rice plants in rationally thick rows; planting rice on schedule; fertilizing rice crops in a balanced and methodical manner; and inspecting ricefields on a permanent basis. We must make timely preparations and forecasts for fighting rice pests and coordinate manual methods with the spraying of chemicals. We must promptly expand crop protection corporations in all districts. We must also secure annually 20,000-25,000 tons of insecticides which will cost 18-20 million dollars, as well as manual and mechanical sprayers. It is suggested that the central government bear the cost and readjust prices in the signing of two-way contracts.

The prices set on 1 October 1985 were so low that it is impossible to make up for losses, but no losses have been incurred with regard to fertilizers.

Regarding draft power and agricultural mechanization, according to current calculations, the draft power of buffaloes and cattle has to help ensure cultivation of 60 percent of available croplands. We must still use 40 percent of tractors in soil preparation to ensure cultivation schedules, increase the number of cultivation cycles of lands, expand the cultivated area, and open virgin lands.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, by 1990 the population of buffaloes and cattle will reach 3,560,000, 70 percent of which can be used as draft power. So, between now and 1990, with our available tractors, we must produce or import spare parts for replacements, repairs, and maintenance work. We must secure annually an additional 1,500-2,000 large tractors and 1,500-2,000 small tractors and pay special attention to producing spare parts.

Regarding socialist transformation and perfection of production relations in agriculture, we must formulate plans to build and improve production collectives and joint production collectives in Nam Bo. We must work out plans with specific requirements and contents and suitable steps to increase the quality of cooperatives and production collectives throughout the country.

Regarding systems and policies, on the basis of the resolutions of the central government and especially of the party Central Committee's resolution on eliminating centralism, bureaucratism, and subsidization and on switching to the socialist system of economic accounting and trade business, we must formulate plans as the central work for both collectives and households, in accordance with agricultural production requirements. We must simultaneously create conditions for production installations to exert their financial autonomy and take the initiative in production and trade activities. We must examine our policies, especially the policy on prices, in order to develop both agriculture and industry and make our peasants engage in production activities with enthusiasm and devote all their minds and strength to intensive cultivation and livestock production. We must study and promulgate a policy of granting preferential treatment to those rice-producing units, rice-growing areas, and rice producers as well as to those intensive cultivation high-yield rice-growing areas, those localities which have encountered many difficulties in production, and those regions which have produced large amounts of food products.

In particular, we must examine and perfect the two-way economic contract system so that signatories can bear the same responsibility and enjoy the same benefits and rights. We must strive to encourage production development while controlling the largest amount of grain and goods, carrying out distribution operations with a spirit of economization, adopting a policy of strictly banning the use of rice in alcohol distillery, and applying strict and severe punitive measures.

On the other hand, we must apply a more appropriate policy and uniform measures to make everyone implement family planning work conscientiously. We must improve the people's diet on the basis of each region's conditions and each nationality's traditions. We must strive to strengthen the district level as clearly instructed by the Fifth Party Congress and adequately specified by the Seventh Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee. A plan must be formulated to implement these instructions.

I want to stress the need to urgently and accurately reexamine and supplement the general projects, sectorial projects, and installations' projects; boldly achieve division of labor and decentralization in the districts under the guidance of the provinces and central sectors; and reexamine the districts' organizational apparatuses in order to streamline and invigorate them, distinguishing between the state's managerial function and the function of production and trade. We must adopt plans to foster and train cadres, and strengthen the skills of cadres in the districts and installations, especially in the Midlands, the northern mountainous region, the Central Highlands, and the Mekong Delta.

We must concentrate our strength on providing better guidance on the agricultural front and in implementing central tasks. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the party's Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers, we must strive to devote more strength to guidance work and matters concerning cadres, guidelines, policies, and material supplies and capital for the foremost front of agriculture and for the central task of grain and food production.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATIONS LAY WREATHS FOR WAR DEAD

OW271530 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- Delegations of the Communist Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Ministry of Defence, the Hanoi party and people's committees and the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee, today laid wreaths at the Mai Dich War Dead Cemetery in honour of the War Dead and Invalids' Day (July 27).

The party and state delegations included Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; and Hoang Quoc Viet, honourable chairman of the Fatherland Front Central Committee.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, the delegations called on the war invalids being treated at the army hospital 108 in Hanoi.

Vice-Chairman Dong Si Nguyen conveyed regards of Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the war invalids and wished them quick recovery to rejoin their units and families.

AUSTRALIA

USSR EMBASSY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN CANBERRA

Supports Nuclear-Free Zone

BK310858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] A senior Soviet diplomat has told a press conference in Canberra that Moscow might give unilateral support for the South Pacific nuclear-free zone. A charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy, Mr (Valeriy Zimskov), said a speech by the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, in Vladivostok this week had called for unilateral or multilateral support for the zone. The Soviet official also warned that the potential militarization of the Pacific was developing at a high speed, and the region could be turned into an area of confrontation. The Canberra press conference was told that the Pacific region needed a mechanism such as the Helsinki Agreement in Europe through which comprehensive security arrangements could be negotiated. The Soviet Embassy official said Moscow would be prepared to host an Asia-Pacific conference on the subject but it did not expect any fast decisions. He added that the Soviet Union's negotiations for fishing agreements with Pacific island states were purely an economic exercise with no political conditions attached.

Proposes Talks on Fleet Reduction

BK310936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Canberra, July 31 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union called here on Thursday for a meeting of all Asian and Pacfic nations to form a framework for dialogue like that resulting from the 1975 European security conference in Helsinki. It suggested that the Japanese city of Hiroshima, which was atom-bombed in World War II, might provide a suitable venue for such a conference. In a statement read out to journalists, the Soviet Embassy here said there was immense potential for militarisation of the Pacific region. "Militarisation and escalation of the threat of war in this part of the world are picking up dangerous speed," the embassy said. "The Pacific is turning into an area of confrontation."

The statement came as part of an Asian initiative announced by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok in the eastern Soviet Union earlier this week. It said the East-West summit in Helsinki had set up a mechanism for a dialogue in Europe. "By way of an objective, no matter if it need be a remote one, we would propose a conference in the mode of Helsinki to be attended by all countries of there go. "One of the optional venues for holding such a conference could be Hiroshima."

The embassy said the Asia-Pacific region should become part of a greater "comprehensive system of international security" with prime attention given to settling regional conflicts on the basis of existing proposals to solve problems in Afghanistan, Korea and Cambodia. Second, we stand for putting abarrier in the way of the proliferation and build-up of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific region. Thirdly, we propose to start talks on the reduction of activities of fleets in the Pacific." The Soviet Union also suggested a conference, which could be held at a Soviet coastal city, to formulate measures to ensure the security of sea lanes in the pacific and to prevent international terrorism.

Discusses Wheat Purchases

BK310916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Union says it is too early to say whether the United States farm subsidies will hurt Australia's share of the Soviet wheat market. Senior officials at the Soviet Embassy told Radio Australia's Canberra corespondent, Graham Dobell, that price was not the only factor in buying wheat.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] The Soviet Embassy called a briefing to talk about its proposals for security and cooperation in the Pacific, but much of the questioning was on wheat. The Soviet trade representative, Mr (Tikhonov), said that wheat was a business matter and price would play a big part in Moscow's buying policy. But he said Russia was also interested in countertrade and selling more to Australia. [Words indistinct] and look at quality as well as price.

The embassy charge d'affaires, Mr (Zimskov), welcomed comments by the trade minister, Mr Dawkins, that Australian farmers should look at buying Soviet rather than American tractors. He went on to say though that it was too early and too hypothetical to talk about future wheat deals. [Zimskov] It depends on how the (?whole situation evolves), and, of course, we shall be always there to negotiate with Australians on the best possible deal as far as wheat or any other produce is concern.

[Dobell] When asked whether Moscow would use Washington's policy to drive down the world price of wheat, the Soviet officials laughed and said it was too early for definite answers. [end recording]

HAWKE STEPS UP CRITICISM OF U.S. WHEAT POLICY

BK310640 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister has stepped up his criticism of America over planned sales of subsidized wheat to China and the Soviet Union. Mr Hawke said if the sales go ahead Americans will be seen as monumental hypocrites. His comments come shortly before a delegation of Australian politicians is due to arrive in Washington for talks with U.S. Congressmen on the wheat subsidy issue. On his arrival at Parliament House in Canberra, Mr Hawke said American politicians should be wary of seeking short-term solutions to economic problems.

[Begin Hawke recording] You cannot spend your lives and shape your philosophy according to certain fundamentals, as American parties have, about the need to protect basic freedom and ideals of liberty the concept of freedom of market, and then repudiate them, throw them out the window and make yourself a laughing stock and a monumental hypocrite and expect to have credibilty amongst either your allies or your foes. It is time for politicians in the United States to get their priorities right. [end recording]

There has been an initial reaction to Mr Hawke's comments from the American ambassador to Australia, Mr Bill Lane. Although refusing to comment directly on the criticism, Mr Lane conceded that it was possible America could be seen as simultaneously promoting free trade and subsidizing its farmers. Mr Lane said he would not comment further until after seeing a transcript of the prime minister's remarks. [passage omitted covered by referent item]

NEW ZEALAND

LARGE DISCUSSES GORBACHEV'S PACIFIC COMMENTS

HK310104 Hong Kong AFP in English 0053 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 31 (AFP) -- Soviet praise for the South Pacific nuclear-free zone was "no accident, but part of a big-power spotlight" on the region, New Zealand prime Minister David Lange said Wednesday night. He was commenting on the call by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for all the nuclear powers to guarantee the status of the zone, made in his speech at the Soviet port of Vladivostok Tuesday.

Mr. Lange said Mr. Gorbachev's speech was also a signal that the Soviet Union wanted to talk about disarmament from a position of strength. "He was signalling to the world by his audio-visual spectacular that they (the Soviet Union) are a Pacific power. They are clearly a North Pacific power," said Mr. Lange. He said he "did not know" what Mr. Gorbachev meant when he pledged in his statement "to start talks on the reduction of the activities of fleets in the Pacific, above all, nuclear armed ships."

Mr. Lange also noted that the Soviet ambassador to Wellington, Vladimir Bykov, also apparently "did not know himself" what the undertaking meant. Mr. Bykov said earlier Moscow "could not say" whether it would definitely sign the protocols to the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty, partly because they were not in completed form. The protocols are expected to be ratified by the South Pacific Forum states when they meet in Fiji next week.

China is the only other nuclear power which has so far suggested it may be willing to accept the treaty and protocols, with the United States, Britain and France all confirming they are studying the details. Mr. Lange also said the row between the United States and small Pacific states over tuna fishing rights had seen at least two states sign fishing agreements with the Russians. He said talks aimed at resolving the problems between island states and the Americans had been inconclusive and "this posed big problems."

While the Pacific island states were naturally more aligned to the West, there was a question of whether this could continue when they had "the choice" of accepting lucrative offers from the Russians for fish when the United States till now had paid nothing. Mr. Lange said the United States regarded such Soviet deals as serious and the "inevitable outcome" would be an escalation of superpower rivalry in the Pacific. "I judge that to be not in New Zealand's interest and not in the Pacific's interest," said Mr. Lange.

GROWTH RATE DROPS 6 PERCENT FROM 1985

HK310336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 31 (AFP) -- New Zealand's growth rate slowed to 0.9 per cent in the year to the end of March, a fall of more than six per cent on the previous year, it was announced Wednesday. The sharpest contraction came in the March quarter, when growth fell 2.5 per cent compared with the same three months a year earlier, the government statistician said. It was the third successive quarter to show a downturn.

Statistician Steve Kuzmicich said the figures showed "a significant retraction" of the economy had occurred, with manufacturing output dropping 7.3 per cent, construction output 11.4 per cent, and agricultural activity 1.5 per cent. Finance Minister Roger Douglas said the retraction was "no cause for alarm or surprise." He said government had predicted in 1984 that the level of activity at that time was "unsustainable. The only surprise has been the length of time which passed before the downturn actually occurred."

BUDGET TO HOLD SPENDING, CLOSE LOOPHOLES

HK310142 Hong Kong AFP in English 0120 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 31 (AFP) -- The New Zealand budget to be unveiled Thursday night is expected to hold government spending and close key tax loopholes, according to analysts. Finance Minister Roger Douglas has already announced reductions of 750 million U.S. dollars in the government's projected deficit for the year and promised tough tax action on tax write-off schemes.

Reductions in direct tax levels have been announced for introduction from October first, cutting top rates from 66 cents in the dollar to a maximum 48 cents. In place of the direct tax reductions, the government plans a wide-ranging indirect goods and services tax which will apply to everything from foodstuffs to even parking fines.

Tonight's budget is expected to continue the government's economic restructing programme, while holding the deficit to no more than four percent of gross domestic product, and to also continue the government policy of internal borrowing to fully fund the deficit. The government is using tight monetary policies as a key part of its strategy to reduce inflation, now running at an annual rate of 9.6 percent -- the first time it has been in single figures for more than a decade, analysts said.

Cigarette smokers are likely to pay up to one U.S. dollar a pack for cigarettes from Thursday night, with the budget tipped to add 30 U.S. cents to their price. Alcohol is also expected to have extra taxes imposed on it, while petrol and fuel prices are tipped to drop by up to six U.S. cents a litre. Mr Douglas will deliver the budget to Parliament Thursday night, starting about 5:30 p.m. (0730 GMT).

PARTY URGED TO RENOMINATE SUHARTO FOR PRESIDENT

BK301205 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Jakarta -- Regional executive councils of the United Development Party [PPP] have asked the PPP Central Executive Council to request retired General Suharto to be renominated as candidate for the Indonesian presidency at the general session of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] in 1988. The unanimous decision was contained in a statement issued by all the PPP regional executive councils in Jakarta on 24 July 1986.

The statement also called on the PPP Central Executive Council to assign all the members of the PPP faction in the MPR to support the candidacy and election of retired General Suharto as president of the Republic of Indonesia for the 1988-93 term at the upcoming MPR general session in 1988.

The unanimous decision was made because all the Indonesian people have enjoyed the tangible results of national development being carried out by the New Order Government to implement Pancasila. This has boosted the dignity of the Indonesian people. Even the international community has praised President Suharto for Indonesia's success in achieving self-sufficiency in rice. [passage omitted]

TEMPO INTERVIEWS MOKHTAR ON ASEAN, CAMBODIA

BK300033 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 26 Jul 86 pp 20, 21

["Excerpts" of interview with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumatmaja by TEMPO correspondent Fikri Jufri in Jakarta on 19 July]

[Text] [Fikri Jufri] What do you think of current Indonesian-Australian relations?

[Mokhtar] As far as relations between the two governments, I see no strain. The same is true with relations between the peoples of the two countries. We have strained relations with the Australian press only, and now they seem to be confused about the situation.

[Fikri Jufri] In what way are they confused?

[Mokhtar] In reality, Indonesia is an interesting coverage area for the Australian press. However, after we became angry with them, they realized that what they had done to us was a great disservice to them. Many people in the Australian press criticized the article published in the SYDNEY MORNING HEARLD as an unwarranted story about the Indonesian president and his family. This resulted in the ban on Australian journalists entering Indonesia.

[Fikir Jufri] It seems there is now a rather conciliatory attitude in the Australia press.

[Mokhtar] I think so, and we in turn must also adopt a similar attitude. We should be sensitive to the criticisms, especially when they involve our country's dignity. However, we should not be oversensitive, either. For the time being, we may be lucky that there are no more "attacks" from the Australian press. However, in the long term, this situation may not be beneficial to us because without the presence of their correspondents here, we may well lose our means to influence Australian public opinion.

[Fikri Jufri] What about the planned visit of President Suharto to Australia?

[Mokhtar] For the time being, we have no hope of realizing such a visit. I would not recommend the visit, either, because I may give the wrong signals if I did.

[Fikri Jufri] We have never heard of our high-ranking officials visiting Australia, while many Australian officials, including one minister, have visited Indonesia.

[Mokhtar] That is right. However, let us see about the next year. What is important is that we not be in a hurry for such visits.

[Fikri Jufri] There have been reports that Papua New Guinea wants to join ASEAN, but backs down each time due to the strong reaction of the opposition in Port Moresby. Is ASEAN itself still open for new members?

[Mokhtar] I think it is enough for ASEAN to have six members now. We have reached consensus on many issues through a long process of association. A new member will not automatically make ASEAN more effective.

[Fikri Jufri] ASEAN's history is indeed full of consensus. Some people have attributed ASEAN's unity to the existence of a common problem faced together, namely that of Cambodia, while economic cooperation is far from satisfactory because each member country prefers to look after No. 1.

[Mokhtar] Yes, some people even say that the existence of ASEAN should no longer be maintained. However, let us see which alternative is better -- working alone or together. I believe the second choice is more attractive. Just look at the movement to oppose protectionism. Thanks to coordinated action, we have become more united. In this case, even a large member country like Indonesia can benefit from what a small country like Singapore can offer.

[Fikri Jufri] For example?

[Mokhtar] As far as skills and the service industry are concerned, Indonesia can capitalize on Singapore's ability instead of looking to faraway countries.

[Fikri Jufri] Is the ASEAN formula to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem still valid? Things are quiet in the diplomatic arena, while war is continuing to rage in Cambodia.

[Mokhtar] I believe it is still valid. Some people say that ASEAN's policy on Cambodia has failed because no solution has been reached thus far. My comment is: "Do you think the criterion lies on the successful solution of the Cambodian problem?" In fact, the real objective is not to find a solution to the problem, but to prevent the use of military power by Vietnam outside Cambodia. In this case, ASEAN is successful.

[Fikri Jufri] But Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach always maintains that Vietnam has no military ambition to invade Thailand.

[Mokhtar] This is what he has said. If ASEAN had recognized the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh as some political observers in our country think ASEAN should, Vietnam would not have stopped in Cambodia. After facing difficulties in Cambodia, it has declared that it has no further ambition beyond Cambodia.

[Fikri Jufri] Do you think that the pragmatists in the Hanoi Politburo will gain the upper hand someday?

[Mokhtar] I think it is clearly inevitable, even though we must still consider the role played by the Soviet Union. It remains to be seen whether Moscow will reach a compromise with Beijing over Cambodia. Unfortunately, when the time comes for the pragmatists to assume power in Vietnam, that country will have lost its momentum. Ten years ago, when the country was newly united, many rich countries offered to help it. Now, faced with economic recession, these countries cannot help much. Only Japan can be expected to help Vietnam.

TOLENTINO, OTHERS GIVEN 10 DAYS TO REBUT CHARGES

HK310608 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 31 (AFP) -- A state prosecutor said Thursday that he has given Arturo Tolentino and other people accused of leading a coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino 10 days to explain why they should not be charged in court with rebellion. Luis Victor, the chief state prosecutor of Manila, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he sent subpoenas Wednesday to the suspects, and "they are required to submit their counter-affidavits within 10 days." In the Philippines, state prosecutors called fiscals determine whether there is enough evidence to charge a suspect in court.

The Justice Ministry earlier recommended to Mr Victor the filing of rebellion charges against Mr Tolentino and 40 other civilians and military men who led a coup attempt at the plush Manila Hotel July 6. Mr Victor said if there is "prima facie evidence" against Mr Tolentino and the 40 others, he will file a case in court. He said his office had not yet sent subpoenas to the military men involved "because we are still waiting for a letter from the Defense Ministry that they have taken their oath of allegiance and therefore, should be exempted from the charges."

Mrs Aquino earlier offered clemency to the coup leaders if they took an oath of allegiance to a temporary charter called the Freedom Constitution. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile led the Armed Forces, including three generals and some of the 300 soldiers who joined the coup attempt, in a mass oath-taking ceremony Monday. Most of the civilian leaders were still deciding on their plan of action in a meeting at the house of a former government official Thursday, a spokeswoman for the leaders said.

ENRILE COMMENTS ON OFFICERS OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

HK310308 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 24

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile cited reasons yesterday why the military officers who took part in the Manila Hotel putsch and later pledged allegiance to the Freedom Constitution will not be charged with rebellion.

Speaking before the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines (Focap), Enrile said the Justice Ministry is awaiting certification from the Ministry of Defense that the "loyalist" officers indeed took their oath of allegiance.

Enrile expects them to be stricken off the list of those charged.

"My understanding is that the military personnel who came out within 24 hours (from the Manila Hotel) will not be charged. Then there was the additional requirement to pledge their oath... They did both," the defense minister said.

Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos Monday led the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in pledging loyalty to the Freedom Constitution and the Republic.

But, Enrile said, the government should pursue reconciliation efforts with the "loyalists" without prejudice to instituting punitive criminal measures. Some of the "loyalists" killed one man in their recent Sunday rally.

The defense minister was asked if he was going to the United States with President Corazon C. Aquino. He said, "I have not been asked by the President to go...I'm not like a little boy who likes to tag along."

When pressed for a definite answer, he said, "I'm on order of the President." He added that he does not see "increased security problem" when the President will be out of the country.

"Why are you the object of suspicion?" A journalist followed up. Enrile said, "I don't know. Maybe I'm sounding like a ghost so they are apprehensive of me. I expect unfriendly forces..."

Enrile also said there is no basis for the perception that a military coup is likely in the country.

"It is inane to think about it and do it...The church and the public will see it with disfavor. The military will not want to start such a precedent," he added.

On the issue of policy-making on defense matters, Enrile said the Defense Ministry does not write policies; it merely implements them.

He said there is no policy on what action to take regarding captured New People's Army (NPA) rebels and underground activists while the ceasefire talks are going on.

He pointed out that captured insurgents are usually charged and brought to court.

Enrile also spoke on the Guardians, a fraternal "mutual benefit" organization within the AFP.

"It is not a clandestine nor sinister organization. We scrutinized the Guardians during the Marcos regime because of his (Marcos's) apprehension. He did not understand it...It does not worry me. They have been there for a long time. There is no danger...," he said.

REPORT DETAILS GENERALS' PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

HK300742 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 11

[By Joel W. Lacsamana]

[Text] Ramrod straight, their eyes fixed at some imaginary target in the distance, the loyalist generals who participated in the Manila Hotel "incident" collectively intoned their pledge of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution, together with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

The generals, standing two deep directly parallel to the flagpost in front of the general headquarters building in Camp Aguinaldo, were among some 1,000 other officers and other civilians and military personel of the defense ministry and the GHQ assembled for the symbolic oath-taking.

Enrile later described it as a clear display of the military "united, not fragmented."

Curiously though, the expressions on the faces of the "loyalist" generals seemed altogether similar. Gray, forbidding visages that did not seem to register any semblance of guilt, embarrassment or even atonement for actions or deeds past. Indeed for some of them the expressions of stony silence seemed more of an effective wall thrown up against the particularly unruly gang of reporters and photographers who had instantly swooped down on them for interviews immediately after the oath taking ceremonies.

"General Echeverria,," a television reporter shoved a microphone under the nose of Gen. Jaime Echeverria, one of the officers who had rushed to the Manila Hotel at the height of former MP Arturo Tolentino's proclamation. "What can you say about this oath taking?"

"It shows the unity of the Armed Forces against one common enemy," Echeverria echoed, his brows knitted in what seemed to be a permanent frown.

"And what enemy is that, sir?"

"Why, the communists, of course," Echeverria seemed surprised.

"What about the Manila Hotel coup and your participation in it?"

"Let's not talk about the Manila Hotel incident," Echeverria seemed to be getting irritated. "That's in the past."

"By taking this pledge of allegiance, can we now assume that your loyalty is to President Cory Aquino?"

"My pledge of allegiance is to the Constitution, the Filipino people, the flag and to the commander-in-chief. That should answer your question," Echeverria harrumphed. Interview clearly over.

"General Palafox, sir, what is your political viewpoint now that you have taken your pledge to the Freedom Constitution?" (Apparently, being a reporter nowadays gives anybody a license to ask a stupid question.)

"I have no political viewpoint," said Brig. Gen. Antonio Palafox, who was also one of the generals seen at the Manila Hotel: "I support the Constitution, and whoever is President now.

The next question, however, almost wiped out the genial smile from Palafox's face. "Do you think your recent retirement from service was due to your participation in the Manila Hotel incident?"

"No," stony-face was back.

"What about Arturo Tolentino?"

"What about him?"

"Do you still believe he is the acting president of the Republic?"

"Let's not talk about the Manila Hotel. That's history," Palafox said.

Gen Jose Ma. Carlos Zumel, former superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) was next. "Sir, do you think this oath-taking erases whatever participation you had in the Manila Hotel coup?"

"First of all, that was not a coup," Zumel smiled. "I... we merely went to the Manila Hotel to watch the Tolentino oath-taking.

"Would you join in another Manila Hotel incident in the future (it was the television reporter again)?"

"No, probably not in the Manila Hotel again," Zumel was turning out to be a pretty cool media character.

But then probably sensing the import of his statement, hastily amended, "We will support Tolentino if he is a legitimate official, Right now, we support the commander-in-chief. The people have spoken."

Some reporters spotted Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, the officer who led some 300 soldiers belonging to Guardian organization out of Pampanga to the Manila Hotel. "Colonel, Colonel...," one tried to ask a question.

"Sorry, no comment," Cabauatan who was trying to look as inconspicuous as possible, said. The expression on his face was an answer in itself and the press hounds wisely withdrew.

Other generals present were Brig. Gen. Rolando Pattugalan and Gen. Artemio Tadiar. Though they smiled cordially to the press, their answers were the same. We support to the Constitution, flag, the people and the commander-in-chief.

The unwritten statement was that, "We took the oath. That pretty much shows where our allegiance lies, doesn't it?" The media wisely chose not to press the issue.

"Ahh, gentlemen, how are you today," Enrile, smiling as always, saved the generals from further interrogation.

He grabbed Palafox on the arm and steered him out of earshot. "General Palafox, I see you're in civilian outfit today. You know..."

The oath taking was over.

KBL CRITICIZES CHARGES AGAINST TOLENTINO, OTHERS

HK310431 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] criticized the government for vindictivness in filing rebellion charges againsts former assemblyman Arturo Tolentino and 40 others. In a declaration of the KBL Central Committee, it said that the action was in violation of the conviction and recommendation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. It added that Tolentino and his followers could not be considered to have staged a rebellion because no appointments were received and no functions discharged.

Issues Manifesto

HK220629 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Jul 86 p 15

[Undated full-page "Manifesto" attributed to KBL Central Committee; no indication whether item is paid advertisement]

[Text] MANIFESTO

SO OUR PEOPLE MAY KNOW

Whereas, despite the incessant clamor by our long-suffering people for the return of the Rule of Law and for the protection of civil, political and property rights as enshrined in the Constitution, the Aquino government has failed to heed the voice of the aggrieved and to comply with its promises and pronouncements;

Whereas, in defiance of the Filipino electorate's sovereign will as clearly expressed in the ballot, the incumbent government continues to claim authority to rule on the basis of a minor public demonstration (billed as a "revolution" to give it the appearance of a national upheaval), but up to now has failed to show authentic proof of real support by the electorate;

Whereas, without proof of the validity of its claim to legitimate authority, the present ruling power has committed the following acts againt the Filipino people and the Constitution:

A. Abolished the 1973 Constitution (which had been drafted by elected delegates and approved by the people in a proper plebiscite), instead of simply amending or abrogating it in a convention of elected representatives;

B. Dissolved the Batasang Pambansa, the peoples' parliament of duly elected representatives -- an obvious act of retaliation against the Batasan for its having proclaimed the canvassed results of the February 7, 1986 presidential and vice presidential elections -- instead of seeking recourse as provided by law to legal protest before a presidential electoral tribunal;

C. Removed duly elected local officials and replaced them with hand-picked party favorites, instead of holding elections in accordance with the law;

D. Violated the independence and integrity of the judiciary by disregarding the constitutionally guaranteed tenure of the Supreme Court justices, who were required without justification to tender resignations so that new justices could be named and selected ones retained, all of whom shall then be beholden to the new administration;

E. Despite similar constitutional guarantees of tenure, required other constitutional officers to either resign or turn over their posts to arbitrarily appointed replacements;

F. Dismissed thousands of civil servants in disregard for their security of tenure as guaranteed by the Civil Service Law;

Whereas, the Filipino people, believing in freedom and democracy, reject communism; protest the fraternization of the present government with known communists; and object to the communist demand of coalition with the government;

Therefore, be it known that we in the KBL, the political party of majority of the people, hereby:

1.. Support vice president-elect Arturo Tolentino's taking of his oath of office as vice president, then acting president in compliance with the Constitutional provision applicable when the duly elected president is unable to discharge the functions of his office;

2. Recognize Acting President Arturo Tolentino's oath-taking as a symbolic affirmation of the faith of millions of Filipinos in constitutional government and in the legal existence of the 1973 Constitution;

3. Commend Acting President Arturo Tolentino for not disturbing, by his oath taking, any lawful function of government, not having usurped any such function;

4. Consider Acting President Tolentino's acts last Sunday, July 6, as a courageous and honorable response to the many appeals and grievances of the millions represented by those who, despite brutal measures adopted by the government, have persisted in gathering at the Luneta, Manila Hotel and other places to express their adherence to the principle of constitutionalism;

We urge our fellow countrymen, in the interest of freedom, peace, and the rule of law, the respect and uphold at all times, as we do, the following indispensable elements of democracy:

1. Constitutionalism, so that, among other things, any amendment to the Constitution shall be done through the peoples' elected delegates who represent legitimate interests, and not through an arbitrarily appointed commission representing only partisan or other narrow interests;

2. Election of local executives, rejecting as undemocratic any attempt to impose on the people appointed officials or OIC's [Officers in Charge] in provincial, city or municipal governments;

3. National self-respect, to keep our sovereignty inviolate, without outside interference in our country's internal affairs;

4. Fraternal tolerance, as a unifying element to bring about genuine reconciliation and true national unity free of hypocrisy or deception.

In keeping with our commitment to constitutionalism and the Rule of Law and our desire to promote unity among our people we pledge ourselves anew to the principles of democracy; reaffirm our loyalty to the Republic and the ideals for which it stands; we reiterate our resolve to ensure for every Filipino the blessings of freedom, justice and democracy -- and progress in our country.

[Signed] THE KBL CENTRAL COMMITTEE

We request those who share in our beliefs to reproduce this MANIFESTO for distribution to as many people as possible.

Calls For New Elections

HK251511 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Former Batasang Pambansa Speaker Nicanor Yniquez, acting Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) president, yesterday said if an election for members of legislature and local officials is held, there should also be elections for president and vice president.

Yniquez said if no presidential election is held, it will confirm doubts of ulterior motives in appointing members of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) and will repeat the errors in the 1935 and 1973 Constitutions.

Reacting to the recent decision of the Con-Com Committee on Amendments and Transitory Provisions giving President Corazon Aquino and vice president Salvador Laurel a six-year term starting last Feb. 25 without holding new elections, the KBL said it "is immoral and will create a political unheaval that will worsen national instability."

The KBL central committee and "President Aquino and Vice President Laurel were installed to their positions under a revolutionary government and must declare that they are willing to submit themselves to a new election."

"To extend their term without election is politically immoral and downright illegal because this is being done through Con-Com members who were appointed and not elected by the people," the KBL said.

KBL leaders said the Con-Com "was unilaterally set up by Aquino without consultation with the people who should have elected its members to insure that their true fellings and sentiments are properly reflected in the new Charter.

"The Con-com was also set up through a so-called Freedom Constitution, likewise formulated and imposed without having been ratified by the people," they added.

To Present Alternative Constitution

HK280743 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Two constitutions will fight for ratification by the Filipinos once President Aquino calls a national plebiscite this year. According to some sources in the KBL, the new opposition party will present its own version of the constitution at the plebiscite as an alternative to the new constitution drafted by the Constitutional Commission. Former member of parliament Manual Garcia said the KBL members of the defunct Batasang Pambansa are drafting an alternative constitution. According to him, the KBL constitution will be presented at the plebiscite and they will campaign for its approval by the people. If the KBL pushes through with its presentation of an alternative constitution, it will mark the first confrontation between the former ruling party and Mrs Aquino since the 7 February snap presidential elections. It is expected that the national leaders of the KBL will also submit service records of ousted governors, city and municipal mayors, as well as of KBL barangay chairmen and councilmen in their campaign for the alternative charter. Garcia also said the entire force of the KBL supports ex-MP Arturo Tolentino who has claim to the presidency of the country.

MITRA COMMENTS ON DELAY IN TALKS WITH REBELS

HK251517 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Jul 86 p 8

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] Government peace negotiator Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. said the other night that the delay in the ceasefire talks with communist insurgents is due to the failure of rebel negotiators to contact their government counterparts.

"As far as we are concerned," Mitra said, "we are ready anytime. If they want to start the ceasefire talks today or tomorrow, any place they want, we are ready."

Mitra said the absence of former senator Jose W. Diokno, the other member of the government panel who is now in the United States for a medical checkup, will not hinder the peace talks.

He said he has been given authority by Diokno before he left last Monday that he could negotiate with the rebels in Diokno's absence.

"And so we are waiting," he said during the weekly TV program "Meet the Press" Wednesday night.

Mitra said he could not understand why the rebels have not made contact although they have named their negotiators long ago.

The Communist Party of the Philippines and its military army, the New People's Army, will be represented in the talks by former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, leaders of the National Democratic Front or NDF.

Mitra said there actually had been no contact with the rebel emissaries since he and Diokno were named several weeks ago to comprise the government panel.

He said there had been informal contacts with persons he was sure were rebels but these people, he said, made it clear to him that they do not represent the NDF or the peace negotiators.

Mitra said he has been waiting for at least even a phone call from either Ocampo or Zumel, both of whom were his colleagues when he also worked as a journalist.

"I really want to meet them now," he said. "The government is eager to start the negotiations but the rebels don't seem to be in a hurry."

Asked what could be the reason behind the failure of the rebels to contact, Mitra said he does not know.

Diokno, meantime, gave Mitra a definition of the safe conduct passes issued to Ocampo and Zumel and their bodyguards.

Diokno said the passes mean that the negotiators and their bodyguards should be free from surveillance, harassment, molestation, or arrest. In short, Diokno said, it means freedom to go to and from places where talks are scheduled.

He also said that the security personnel accompanying Ocampo and Zumel should not be identified and should not be disarmed as long as the two rebel negotiators identify themselves.

'Willing To Go Anywhere'

HK251519 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ramon V. Mitra Jr., one of the government's emissaries in the forthcoming negotiations with the communists, said yesterday that he is willing to go where the rebels are even in the absence of former Senator Jose W. Diokno just to get started the much delayed ceasefire talks.

Mitra told reporters that the negotiations between the government and rebel representatives can resume anytime and anywhere. Earlier two emissaries of the communist insurgents met for preliminary talks with Mitra and Diokno. The talks took up minor details leading to the preparation for the formal peace negotiations.

"I can proceed with the negotiations myself even if Diokno is not around and if the rebels want, I'll go to their place even without a safe-conduct pass from them," Mitra said.

However, he said, he is not inclined to publishing the details of the talks so as not to jeopardize the negotiations.

Mitra stressed that Diokno's having gone to the U.S. for cancer treatment will not delay the government dialog with the rebels.

The agriculture minister said whatever the outcome of the talks he can contact Diokno on his hotline to the hospital, brief him on the developments and receive proposals from him.

Mitra also urged the political arm of the communist rebels, the National Democratic Front [NDF], to file and register with the Commission on Elections [Comelec] their group as a political party to be recognized by the government.

He said this can be done after the peace talks, adding that it will be the Comelec which will decide if the NDF will be recognized.

Mitra and Diokno were appointed by President Aquino to head the negotiations for the reconciliation with the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army.

The government also accepted the designation of Satur Ocampo, a former newsman and member of the central comittee of the CPP as member of the CPP panel. With Ocampo is Antonio Zumel, chairman of the National Democratic Front.

Mitra also disclosed that the first thing they will request from the rebels is a stop to hostilities while the negotiations are underway. "That is at the top of our agenda," he said, "But it is only a suggestion, they might want other things, but that's what we want to accomplish if possible.

Warns NPA To Start Peace Talks

HK280505 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra called on the NPA rebel leadership to set up a definite date and place for peace talks with the government. Mitra made the call in Cagayan de Oro City where he is attending a PDP-LABAN [Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] constitutional convention. He said the NPA has not contacted him and his co-negotiator, former senator Jose Diokno, since the first preliminary meeting with NPA emissaries last month. Mitra said the ball is now in the NPA side and they should now tell the government if they wish to start peace talks. He warned that President Aquino might soon unleash the full force of the Armed Forces against the NPA rebels unless they agree to start peace talks and stop their attacks.

ENRILE COMMENTS ON CEASE-FIRE NEGOTIATIONS

OW251249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 25 KYODO -- Military resources will be concentrated and redeployed in insurgency areas even with the government's commitment to hold cease-fire talks with communist-led rebels, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Friday. "Some perceive an apparent inconsistency in this, but it is actually part of the so-called talk-fight strategy that has been proven in several parts of the world," Enrile said in his address to sugar planters from the central Philippines at a meeting in Manila. "We cannot talk and stop fighting and we cannot fight without talking. So while we are talking with our adversaries, we must continue to apply pressure on them," he said.

Enrile said a "defensive yet visible military presence" before and during the talks is "indispensible" because it will allow the government to negotiate from a position of strength, maintain the balance of forces and prepare for a "fast-moving confrontational situation" if the talks fail. Enrile clarified the counter-insurgency policy apparently in reaction to remarks made by Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, a former human rights lawyer, who said early this week that the military cannot stamp out the 17-year insurgency unless soldiers are first "reeducated." "If I am at times assailed for my somewhat strong positions regarding the insurgency, then I say, amen to my belief for I did not come to public service to seek popularity," said Enrile, who had been defense minister for the past 16 years.

Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos led a civilian-backed military revolt which toppled Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule and installed President Corazon Aquino. He was retained by Aquino in the new Cabinet, which has been described by analysts as a shaky coalition of leftist, liberals and rightists who hold clashing views on how to put an end to the 17-year insurgency.

Enrile has publicly expressed skepticism on the outcome of the negotiations and accused the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military, the New People's Army (NPA), of deliberately attempting to delay the preliminary talks with government negotiators. The charge was denied by rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo, a former journalist and political detainee, who said it is Enrile who is trying to "sabotage the dialogue and to discredit the revolutionary movement," Ocampo, a negotiator for the leftwing underground coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), said in signed statment received by KYODO news service Friday that he talked with human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, one of the government's ceasefire negotiators.

He said he "took up several matters related to the dialogue-negotiations" with Diokno last Monday before Diokno left for the United States for a medical examination.

OCAMPO REPORTEDLY MET WITH DIOKNO 21 JUL

HK250833 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A communist rebel leader appointed as emissary to cease-fire negotiations with the government said that he met with a government representative last Monday. Former newsman Satur Ocampo denied accusations that the rebels are deliberately delaying the talks. According to him, he held talks with lawyer Jose Diokno shortly before the latter left for a medical check up in the United States. Nonetheless, he did not reveal the contents of their talks. Meanwhile, Diokno's aides and family said that they cannot comment on Ocampo's report. Earlier, agriculture minister Ramon Mitra complained that the representatives of the rebels have not approached him.

MISUARI WILLING TO HOLD DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

HK231127 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the Moro National Libertion Front Nur Misuari, says he is prepared to hold a dialogue with the Aquino government to discuss issues pertaining to the MNLF's demands. Marilu Linggad has the details:

[Begin recording] Misuari gave this statement to the newspaper [name indistinct]. He warned the Armed Forces of the Philippines against entering MNLF territory, saying they would fight to defend it. Misuari would not say if the MNLF was receiving financial and military aid from any Islamic countries. He said the MNLF is awaiting the start of the peace talks, stressing that the people of Mindanao should be consulted on whether an independent Muslim state should be set up. [end recording]

Orders Cessation of Hostilities

HK270042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] A breakthrough is seen in the long drawn-out hostilities in Mindanao between the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front and the Armed Forces. The front chairman, Nur Misuari, has reportedly ordered the Bangsa Moro Army to cease all hostilities with the new Armed Forces. Philippine Defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile informed Army Chief of Staff General Ramos that Misuari had ordered all his front commanders to remove the obstacles to peace initiatives of the Aquino government in Mindanao. The defense minister said that perhaps it is time for both sides to reimpose conditions and terms of the cease-fire agreement signed on 20 January 1977, even without the presence of representatives from the ministerial commission of the Islamic Conference.

Enrile Welcomes Move

HK280501 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday welcomed the move of Nur Misuari ordering his men to stop armed hostilities momentarily to give peace another chance in Mindanao.

Enrile said he received a report that Misuari has directed his field commanders to refrain from attacking government troops despite the absence of a formal ceasefire. According to the report, Misuari would like to remove the obstacles to the peace initiatives of President Aquino who is seeking a lasting solution to the long-drawn Mindanao conflict.

MNLF Representative Arrives

HK310615 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI Radio Station in Ilocano 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A consultative meeting of the MNLF Central Committee will take place to determine the areas covered by the Tripoli agreement. The MNLF's political representative, (Usman), arrives in Manila today to negotiate with the government. It was reported that Agapito "Butz" Aquino has been assigned to visit Nur Misuari in the Mideast in August to set up formal talks on the peace-and-order problem in Mindanao. The consultative meeting will be headed by MNLF leader (Estad Soamin Esay), who is now in Libya. The first meeting was held in Bandang, Sulu [words indistinct]. According to (Usman), the MNLF Meeting is being undertaken in response to President Corazon Aquino's initiatives on the issue of Mindanao.

MUSLIM TRIBAL LEADERS PUSH AUTONOMY DEMAND

HK290643 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 86 pp. 1, 14

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Muslim leaders of Mindanao urged yesterday that the new charter grant autonomy to the Moro people "within the realm of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic."

The proposal was firmed up during a consultative forum held at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Quezon City by Muslim ulamas, uztads, academicians, scholars, political leaders, and other professionals representing the Maranao, Tausug, Maguindanao, and Yakan tribes.

The Muslim leaders sought autonomy as an alternative to secession or independence "because it will provide the socio-political, economic, cultural, and educational systems which will support their practice of Islam under a democratic system of government."

Sheik Ahmad Basher, conference chairman, said the Moro people will seek the grant of autonomy through a special provision to be included in the draft of the new constitution.

Basher said the Christians and other tribal groups of Mindanao will continue to be governed by existing Philippine laws and rules.

Under the proposed autonomy, the Muslim leaders said that non-Muslim inhabitants will not be prejudiced since laws will be enacted to cover both Muslims and Christians.

They stressed that the Christians will not suffer discrimination and repression in a Muslim autonomous region because "Islam does not suppress the rights and privileges of anyone, regardless of their religious belief."

The autonomy is basically similar to that being sought under the Tripoli Agreement by the moderate factions of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) headed by Hashim Salamat of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF) and Dimas Pundatu.

Nur Misuari, chairman of the radical MNLF faction is insisting on a complete independent Muslim state in Southern Philippines.

The new proposal seeks the granting of Muslim the autonomy as prescribed by the new constitution instead of the Tripoli Agreement signed by the Philippine Government and Misuari in 1976 in Libya. [sentence as published]

The Muslim leaders claimed that autonomy is their "legal and historic" right, having been an independent and sovereign Bangsa (nation) Moro long before the coming of Spanish colonizers in 1521.

Dr Abdullah T. Madale, spokesman of the group, said the position of the conference delegates is an expression of the Moro people's conviction that autonomy is the "only visible alternative to separation or secession."

Madale said the Muslim leaders "repose their hope in the new Charter now being drafted as one which shall grant recognition to their historic status, inherent rights, and aspirations."

Minister Candu Muarif of the Muslim affairs and cultural communities expressed support to the proposal.

"This is the time that we can achieve our objective all of us must pray, all of us must fight and we will move forward as one until our goal is achieved," Muarif said.

Former senator and now Constitutional Commissioner Domocao Alonto said the "struggle of the Moro people for autonomy did not start just now it has started from the very beginning that foreign invaders set foot on our shores."

Among those who attended the conference were ex-senator and now Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Manintal A. Tamano, Agrarian Reform Deputy Minister Jiamel Dianalan, Con-Com Commissioners Lugun Uka and Ponciano Bennagon, Princess Tarhata Alonto Lucman, ex-MPs Potri Pacasum and Omar Dianalan, Justic Mam Busran, Mindanao State University Vice President Manaros Boransing, and Hadja Zorayda Abbas Tamano.

SPOKESMAN DENIES CPP SPLIT OVER CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK231129 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 17 Jul 86 p 3

[By Staff Member Jun Lopez]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is not split over the forthcoming cease-fire negotiations with the government as claimed by military intelligence reports, an underground spokesman said yesterday.

At the same time, the CPP accused the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the defense ministry of "begging for more U.S. military aid while screaming anti-government hysteria."

The CPP, a member of the National Democratic Front (NDF) whose emissaries will face government peace negotiations soon, said the NDF is studying proposals from different sectors and regions nationwide for the proposed cease-fire.

Earlier, top military intelligence officers claimed the regional and central committees of the CPP are split on the cease-fire.

"We have submitted to the national NDF our proposals for considerations in the cease-fire talks," Ka [Comrade] Julio, the spokesman for NDF-Cagayan, said in an interview.

He said the NPA regional operational commands (ROCs) have dismissed regional cease-fire talks because the issue on arms truce is of national concern.

ROCs, he said, are optimistic the negotiations would lead to a "lasting peace based on justice and democracy."

According to the military, the CPP's regional organizations have felt that the central committee is "becoming soft" by entering the peace talks. ROC spokesmen, however, reiterated their willingness to honor the truce.

"The propaganda barrage of the reactionary Armed Forces of the Philippines and the MND [Ministry of National Defense] only proves their unwillingness to enter into cease-fire negotiations," he said.

He asked, "Is the military capable to abide by and implement what would be reached in the cease-fire talk?"

Ka Julio also accused the military of strengthening their armed presence in practically all areas in he countryside where "the national democratic revolution of the NDF/CPP/NPA is gaining."

In those regions, a de facto revolutionary government is recognized and supported by the people, mostly peasants, he claimed.

The source, one of the high-ranking members of an underground group, is in his late '20's. He is a veteran of the First Quarter Storm and currently the sectoral representative to the NDF.

He is fair skinned and talks fluent English and Tagalog.

The interview was conducted somewhere in Manila.

NPA ACCUSES MILITARY OF 'TWISTING FACTS'

HK290515 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Rhony Laigo]

[Text] The New People's Army has accused the military of twisting facts in media reports to give the impression that the insurgents' tactical offensive is continuing despite the government's call for peace talks.

In an interview in LIBERATION, the rebels' official organ, Ka Ronnie, of the NPA general staff, cited published reports during the first week of May about encounters which according to him took place many months ago. He pointed out that the clash in Cotabato where 10 NPA's and nine Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) members were reportedly killed was made to appear to have taken place in May when in fact it happened in January and that only three communist fighters were killed while the CHDF soldiers were merely disarmed.

Although raids and ambuscades do occur and continue, he said that this is because military terrorism and counter-insurgency against the NPA and the masses also continue without letup. (Defense Minister Enrile said the other day that redeployment and concentration of military resources in rebel-affected areas will continue even as the military pursues reconciliation efforts of the government).

Ronnie also said that incomplete reports show that there has been no significant, marked or perceptible decrease in the number of incidents between the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the NPA. He added that although there are some areas or regions where hostilities have apparently abated, there are also some areas -- notably Cagayan, Bicol, Mindanao, and some visayas islands -- where encounters have been more frequent. These, he revealed, are areas where the AFP has continued intense military operations even after the February uprising.

On the other hand, he stressed that the NPA, upon instructions from the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), has become more selective with targets, concentrating on confiscation of crony properties, punishment of notorious elements and "enemies of the people" and disarming private armies of warlords and CHDF's.

He explained that the NPA's actions are mainly defensive in nature. He further said that the NPA has assumed an active defense posture policy which is based on four assumptions. These are first, that the enemy is strategically superior or is on the offensive, second, that the NPA can achieve local superiority in some areas within the region by concentrating there a relatively large force having the element of surprise, mass support (for example in legisties and intelligence) and greater mastery of terrain, third, that although the NPA may not have local superiority, it can launch tactical defensive actions whose purpose is not to annihiliate the enemy but to frustrate or disrupt its plans through sniping, sabotage and harassment operations, and fourth, that the NPA can stage tactical counter-offensives where the initiative in a certain military action may be wrested from the enemy.

He added from the beginning, the NPA has always been on the defensive i.e. frustrating enemy's plans and maneuvers.

He said that since the formation of the NPA, there have been some comrades who left the army to lie low for various reasons, such as poor health, or the desire to live with their families or simply because they cannot take the hard life of a guerilla anymore.

But he denied the AFP's claim that the Red fighters are coming down from the hills in droves because the CPP erred in its boycott stand and caused the demoralization of many of its members.

He added that there has been no significant increase in the annual rate of guerillas leaving the NPA every year. He denied that many are now prepared to surrender and that there are no more NPA members in Cebu and in Davao.

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TAMURA ANNOUNCES SEMICONDUCTOR ACCORD WITH U.S.

OW311445 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura announced Thursday night Japan and the United States have agreed on bilateral semiconductor trade after more than a year of negotiations in both capitals.

The agreement calls for both governments to establish a price monitoring system to prevent Japanese microchips from being dumped in the U.S. market.

It also requires the Japanese government to make efforts to give American microchips wider access to the Japanese market, ministry officials said.

Tamura said in a statement the agreement is extremely significant in promoting the sound development of Japanese and U.S. semiconductor industries and affecting favorably the overall relations between the two countries.

He said full consideration has been paid to avoid damaging the interests of other countries.

Tamura expressed hope that the related industries of both countries will understand and cooperate in realizing the objectives of the agreement.

MITI Official on Accord

OW301646 Tokyo KYODO in English 1537 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- Japan and the United States have reached a final agreement on bilateral semiconductor trade with an expectation that U.S. firms would expand their share in the Japanese semiconductor market, a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday night.

The agreement is expected to be initialed Thursday afternoon (Washington time) and signed later, MITI officials said.

Yukiharu Kodama, director-general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, said the U.S. administration suspended dumping investigations into two Japanese-made microchips -- erasable, programmable read-only memory (EPROM) and 256-kilobit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips -- in the American market.

The overall agreement covers eight products: EPROMS, 256k DRAMS, static-rams, emitter-coupled logic rams, 8- and 16-bit microprocessors, 8-bit microcontrollers and other custom-designed chips, Kodama said.

The Japanese-U.S. overall agreement marks the first governmental accord in high-technology trade.

The U.S. Demanded that Japan "guarantee" the doubling of U.S. share in the estimated 6 billion dollar Japanese semiconductor market to about 20 percent in five years, Kodama said.

But the final agreement did not "guarantee" the expansion of U.S. share, saying only the Japanese Government will provide further support for expanded sales by foreign firms in Japan, he said.

The agreement called upon major Japanese chipmakers of EPROM and 256k DRAM chips to submit quarterly cost-accounting data and sales prices on the basis of which the U.S. Department of Commerce will monitor prices to prevent Japanese chipmakers from selling their products at less than fair market value.

The accord came in last-ditch subcabinet-level negotiations between Makoto Kuroda, MITI vice minister for international affairs, and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith in Washington.

Japan is obliged to monitor "company-specific costs and export prices," reported by Japanese chipmakers, to prevent dumping of Japanese-made microchips in "third party markets" including European Community (EC) and Asian nations, Kodama said.

MITI will establish an organization to assist U.S. firms to increase their sales in Japan and to promote "long-term relationships" between microchip users and U.S. semiconductor manufacturers, he said.

Both countries stressed that the agreement would not hamper interests of any third parties and provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Summary of Accord

OW311640 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- The following is the summary of Japan-U.S. agreement on bilateral semiconductor trade released Thursday by the Ministry of Internatonal Trade and Industry.

1. Market access

(1) Both governments hope to expand free trade in semiconductors based upon market forces and competition.

The Japanese Government will encourage semiconductor users in Japan to use foreign-made semiconductors.

The U.S. Government will encourage U.S. semiconductor makers to step up sales efforts.

(2) Both governments expect steady expansion of access to the Japanese market of foreign-made semiconductors.

(3) The Japanese Government will implement the following measures and the U.S. Government will support them as much as possible.

a. Japan will establish an organization for the promotion of sales of foreign semiconductors in Japan, the quality assessment of foreign products and the promotion of exchange of researchers.

b. Japan will promote long-term cooperation between Japanese users and foreign makers.

(4) Both governments will refrain from taking measures that would lead to excessive capacity for producing semiconductors.

2. Prevention of dumping

(1) Suspension of dumping investigation

The U.S. Government will suspend dumping investigation intc EPROM (erasable, programmable read-only memory) chips and 256-kilobit DRAM (dynamic random access memory) chips or larger drams.

(2) Monitoring system for U.S. market

a. The Japanese Government will monitor costs and prices on specified products exported from Japan to the U.S. in view of the importance of eliminating dumping.

b. These products will be identified by aagreement of the two governments from among those semiconductors which Japanese companies produce in substantial volume, are increasingly exported to the U.S. and meet either of the following criteria: They are standard and general-use semiconductors or there is evidence or a threat of sales at less than fair value.

c. Cost and export price data on monitored products will be submitted to the MITI in accordance with procedures established by MITI. Japanese exporters will be advised to provide MITI with the data concerning the sales prices to third parties in the U.S.

d. Both governments will conduct negotiations on request by the U.S. Government that Japanese industries submit information on their semiconductor sales if they are sold at below fair value.

e. Based upon the negotiations, the Japanese Government will advise industries to refrain from exporting and selling semiconductors at below fair value.

f. The U.S. Government reserves the right to initiate dumping investigations. The U.S. Administration will undertake consultations before it begins voluntary investigation.

g. The U.S. Government will encourage Japanese semiconductor exporters to submit required data at an early stage.

(3) Monitoring sytem for third market

The Japanese government will conduct appropriate monitoring of costs and export prices regarding exports to third countries in view of the importance of eliminating dumping.

3. General rules

(1) The agreement takes effect provided that two suspension agreements between the U.S. Department of Commerce and Japanese exporters concerning dumping investigation on EPROM and DRAMS with a memory capacity of 256 kilobits and above are realized.

(2) Both governments will hold talks to review the implementation of the agreed measures.

(3) The agreement could be abrogated if the base of the agreement changes substantially.

(4) Any provisions of this agreement should not hamper interest of third countries and affect rights and obligations of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

(5) The term of the agreement is five years.

Industry Leader Views Accord

OW010313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 1 KYODO -- A Japanese semiconductor industry leader Thursday pledged faithful observance of a bilateral semiconductor trade agreement reached between Japan and the United States the same day.

Shoichi Saba, president of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, said the agreement places heavy burdens on Japanese semiconductor manufacturers. "But we are determined to faithfully abide by and implement the agreement," he said.

Saba, who is chairman of Toshiba Corp., said he will also do his best to contribute to healthy development of the semiconductor industries of both Japan and the United States.

Japan and the United States Thrusday reached a final agreement on a bilateral semiconductor trade dispute. The agreement calls on Japan to take measures to expand the share of U.S.-made semiconductors in its domestic market and prevent "dumping" of Japanese-made chips in the U.S. market.

The U.S. Government, in exchange will suspend investigatins into alleged "dumping" of Japanese-made chips in the U.S. market by Japanese makers.

Meanwhile, Hajime Tamura, Minister of International Trade and Industry, said the agreement is significant in that it will have a good effect on overall Japan-U.S. economic relations as well as on the healthy development of semiconductor industries in both Japan and the United States.

He said he expects the agreement to go a long way toward improving overall economic ties between the two countries, which are now faced with difficult problems such as trade friction.

U.S. INCREASING DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA

Military Aid to ROK Stepped Up

SK310401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 30 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 31 July commentary: "Growing Restless With War Zeal"]

[Text] Having flatly refused to accept our peace proposal for holding talks between military authorities, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets have recently stressed increasing their military capability and completing an offensive posture for northward invasion.

Saying that the Korean peninsula is a key zone of U.S. interests, the U.S. imperialists have requested of the U.S. Congress military aid worth $232.2 million, an increase of 41 percent over that of the present fiscal year, for the next fiscal year. Following this, they have further strengthened the forward deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea and military aid to the puppets.

While accelerating implementation of a plan to modernize the equipment of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have reorganized the organizational and command systems of troops, and have strengthened the firepower and mobility of the U.S. 2d Infantry Division according to a U.S. -South Korea joint defense plan, so they can mobilize their overall military capabilities for hostile activities at any moment. In particular, the U.S. imperialists have built a space tracking observation station in Taegu as part of the star wars plan. They have begun building a nuclear weapons storehouse on Mt Kyeryong. At the same time, they are positively forging ahead with a plan to build 36 nuclear weapons storehouses, called WS-3's, in Kunsan.

What we cannot overlook is that in connection with this, U.S. Defense Department spokesman professed that information on the storage of nuclear weapons and on conserving these weapons is not secret. This directly shows what a grave phase the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a nuclear war have reached.

While boisterously babbling everyday about the quick establishment of a wartime system and about the stockpiling of wartime materials, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has intensified an atmosphere of war throughout South Korea by staging an exercise for all-out wartime mobilization called the "Ulchi-86" exercise. The exercise began 14 July.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets' act of increasing military capabilities and their war commotion are criminal acts that run counter to peace, that cannot be compatible with dialogue, and that are a challenge to our sincere efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and resolve problems through dialogue and negotiations.

The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets to increase military capabilities and provoke a nuclear war will only make military confrontation on the Korean peninsula acute, will only heighten tension, and will only promote confrontation with strength. This is the situation. Nevertheless, while clamorously babbling about a nonexistent threat from someone, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are using tricks to wear the cap of peace themselves. However, this will convince no one.

Saying that the few years prior to 1988 are a critical time, [kobi], the U.S. imperialists have transferred missiles, destroyers, and helicopters to the South Korean puppets. They have recently transferred F-16 fighter bombers to the South Korean puppets for deployment and operation. This is necessary not for defense, but for an invasion of our republic.

According to an agreement reached at the annual security consultative meeting held in April this year, the U.S. imperialists are trying to deploy in South Korea new types of military hardware, such as Stinger and Red-Eye missiles, tanks, armored cars, rockets, and helicopters for offensive use, and even notorious binary chemical weapons, which have been unanimously rejected by the people of the world. Where is clearer evidence concerning the attempt of the U.S. imperialists and puppets to seek a war of northward invasion?

Because the U.S. imperialists and puppets have traversed the road of confrontation and war by refusing to accept our peace proposal, the situation in our country has developed on the verge of war, and multilateral dialogue, which is in a state of suspension, has faced the danger of rupture [kyolyol].

The U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan ring should carefully consider what consequence their reckless acts running counter to the alleviation of tension and to dialogue will produce, and should act discreetly.

Reagan 'Bellicose, Nuclear Maniac'

SK291040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists for increasing the danger of nuclear war in South Korea under the cloak of "peace". Referring to the fact that the United States is now stepping up its plan to build 36 special nuclear depots in Kunsan, South Korea, a signed article of the paper says:

Owing to the adventurous nuclear policy of U.S. imperialism, the Korean peninsula has turned into a place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest in the world. Over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of different kinds including nuclear bombs and shells and neutron weapons are deployed in South Korea, a major nuclear frontline base of U.S. imperialism.

The nuclear weapons shipped into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists are means of war to deliver a forestalling attack on our republic and other socialist countries. The U.S. imperialists have long prepared to use nuclear weapons in Korea. They worked out plans to drop nuclear bombs on our republic three times between 1950 and 1969.

Reagan, the most bellicose nuclear-maniac of the successive rulers of the United States, is getting over-heated to ignite a nuclear war in Korea, chosing the Korean peninsula for a breakthrough in it. South Korea where more than half of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the whole of the Far East region are amassed has been turned into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East, no 1 nuclear base in the world, which is four times NATO in the density of nuclear deployment.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to dominate the Korean peninsula, control the Asian Continent and, furthermore, realize their dream of world supremacy by igniting a nuclear war, a new war of aggression with South Korea as a forefront base. They snould withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and give up nuclear war maneouvres.

S. KOREAN 'HELL' UNFIT FOR ASIAN, OLYMPIC GAMES

SK311024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- South Korea is unfit for any international sports games as it is always threatened with death and disaster. "Going to South Korea means going to hell", "Why should people go to the brothel to die?" and "One should refrain from such foolhardy acts as jumping into fire, carrying brushwood on one's back." This is what the world public says. This shows the horrible sight of South Korea where the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique tries to host the Asian Games and the Olympiad for a sinister political purpose.

South Korea is a terrible land where AIDS called "worst satanic disease" and "disease of death" is prevalent. As of the end of last year South Korea recorded 4,400 sufferers of AIDS whose death rate is 100 percent. Their number explosively increased to 11,000 as of February this year.

In his survey data contributed to the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO, a university professor in Seoul estimated the number of people infected with AIDS at over 600,000. AIDS sufferers are wandering about the streets in South Korea, spreading the disease. The Peruvian paper EL NUEVO DIARIO said the number of AIDS sufferers would increase in South Korea till 1988. "If the 24th Olympiad is held in South Korea, many sportsmen and tourists of the world can hardly escape death from AIDS", warned the paper.

Further, even smallpox whose disappearance the World Health Organization officially announced in the world is reported in South Korea where prevalent are Susukamushi disease which casues terror in Japan, Southeast Asia, Australia and other regions, epidemic hemorrhagic fever which the U.s. imperialist aggression forces spread through germ weapon tests, hepatitis and other diseases.

Pollution also endangers the lives of people in South Korea. The Pusan swimming bay set by the puppet clique for the site of the yacht race in the Asian Games is seriously contaminated by the daily inflow of 28 tons of waste water containing harmful heavy metals. The air above the marathon route is too seriously polluted for runners to have breathing during their training. The air pollution in Seoul is 3-4 times the international tolerance limits and pollution by solder and cadmium which cause general paralysis of the whole body is over 10 times that in Tokyo. The water pollution of the River Han, the source of service water in Seoul, is over 15 times the tolerance limits. It contains injurious materials which cause nerve centre paralysis, break down bones and endanger even the lives of people.

Worse still, the puppet clique and wicked manufacturers produce various kinds of canned goods containing caustic soda and hydrochloric acid, rejected foodstuff articles made of cowbones, soy containing chemical materials which may cause cancer and other harmful foodstuffs.

All these will be or sale as "luxury goods" for the international games. In South Korea there are more than 20,000 kinds of such foodstuffs. They cause various kinds of diseases among people, claming even human lives.

OLYMPIC COHOSTING PLAN FAVORED BY WORLD OPINION

SK301145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 21[illegible]9 GMT 29 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMN 30 July commentary: "The Cohosting Proposal Enjoys Support From the World"]

[Text] In connection with the 24th Olympic Games, a broad range of public opinion from the world's political, social, and sports circles actively support our proposal for North-South cohosting of the games. Public opinion stresses that only this cohosting proposal can guarantee smooth functioning of the 24th Olympic Games, highly appraising our cohosting proposal as the most just and realistic proposal worthy of being viewed as important -- a proposal reflecting the unanimous aspirations and desire of the Korean people and conforming to the lofty ideals of the Olympic movement. Also, public opinion demands that the Olympic Games never be used as a camouflage for maneuvers to divide the nation and provoke a new war, and demands that our cohosting proposal be certainly realized to save the Olympic movement from crises and create a favorable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The fact that our cohosting proposal connected with the 24th Olympic Games enjoys support from a wide range of world opinion proves the justness, reasonableness, and fairness of our proposal. This can be said to be the outcry of the world's conscience and reason, wishing to save the Olympic movement from crises, promote its normal development, and prevent the Olympic Games from being reduced to the prey of political intrigues. This support, about all, reflects a principled stand toward the question of the venue for the 24th Olympic Games.

Basically, due to incessant instability and disturbances from political, social, and military viewpoints dominating Seoul and the danger of war constantly prevailing there, Seoul is not a place that deserves to host the Olympic Games. This notwithstanding, the imperialists have mobilized all kinds of dirty means and methods to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul. This is because they seek the wicked political purpose of realizing their scheme to cook up two Koreas by embellishing South Korea, their colony, as an independent state and by inciting confrontation and enmity between the North and South.

It is obvious that participating in the Olympic Games to be held in South Korea, as sought by the imperialists, is tantamount to agreement with the U.S. occupation of South Korea and a boost to the U.S. policy of two Koreas. For this reason, many countries and sports organizations in the world are strongly opposed to holding the Olympic Games in Seoul. This means that the danger of a schism is being created in the Olympic movement.

The reason world opinion actively supports and sympathizes with our cohosting proposal is that the proposal has become the best way to save the Olympic movement from crises. As unanimously acknowledged by world opinion, our cohosting proposal will make it possible to help hold the Olympic Games smoothly and, at the same time, to create a favorable atmosphere for peacefully realizing the reunification of our country. The support of world public opinion for our cohosting proposal complies with this principled demand.

A document adopted at the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of the nonaligned countries recently held in Pyongyang stated resolute and firm support for the proposal to cohost the 24th Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated that the Soviet Union supports the DPRK's proposal to host the 24th Olympic Games in North and South Korea.

The spokesman for the Chinese Olympic Committee stated that realization of the cohosting proposal would contribe to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A meeting of the liaison committee, -- which works to bring together American political parties supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, -- recently held in Cuba resolutely stated that holding the Olympic Games only in the South will not add to the just and legitimate aspirations of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In their joint statement, Indian parliamentarians stressed that the cohosting proposal must be realized to save the Olympic movement from crisis and create a favorable phase for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Many countries have clarified that unless the cohosting proposal is realized, they will not attend the games, and they have demanded that, though it is late, the venue for the games must be moved elsewhere now.

This strong support of world public opinion for the proposal to cohost the Olympic Games is a grave warning against the unjust attempt of the imperialists and their lackeys to seize the 24th Olympic Games as prey in their dirty political intrigues.

Our cohosting proposal connected with the 24th Olympic Games must be realized without fail. If our cohosting proposal is realized, all countries in the world -- including those countries who have so far rejected holding the Olympic Games in Seoul -- will participate in the 24th Olympic Games, and the Olympic movement will be saved from shism.

Also, it is obvious that if North and South Korea cohost the Olympic Games, distrust and misunderstanding between the North and South will be removed, national rapproachement and unity will be achieved, and favorable results will be achieved in pressing ahead with North-South dialogue.

We have already made clear that, in case North and South Korea cohost the 24th Olympic Games, we will provide excellent soprts facilities for all kinds of games to be held in Pyongyang, we will warmly welcome all guests, including the players, staff members, reporters, and tourists who will come to Pyongyang, and we will extend all conveniences to them.

If the imperialists and their lackeys opt for not cohosting, but for creating a certain state of subordination [chongsok sangtae] by inflicting these or those limits on our fair proposal while slandering it, they will be plunged into a grave predicament and the international Olympic movement will be confronted by a serious and irretrievable crisis.

We expect that the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries in the world will make active efforts to realize our proposal to cohost the Olympic Games.

CHANGSONG SETS GOOD EXAMPLE FOR LOCAL ECONOMIES

SK300756 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 29 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 July editorial: "Let Us Develop the Local Economy as in Changsong County"]

[Text] Twenty-five years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught the conference of guidance functionaries of Changsong County and its livestock farming functionarires how to epochally improve the people's living standards in mountainous areas. On 30 July 1961 at the Changsong County conference of guidance functionaries and livestock farming functionaries, the great leader elucidated the specific tasks and ways to develop the local economy, including how to actively develop livestock farming, and how to develop the local economy with raw materials produced in the mountainous areas, and thus increase the production of foodstuffs and people's consumer goods by Changsong County, which is located in the mountainous areas. After providing a firm guiding principle for improving the people's living standards in the mountainous areas, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave much on-the-spot guidance in various parts of Changsong County and wisely led the development of agriculture and livestock farming and consolidation of the local industrial bases as well as properly managing the county seat as a base to link the urban and rural areas.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the active guidance of the party, over the past 25 years Changsong County has set excellent examples in developing the local economy and improving the people's living standards and epochal changes have been effected in the living of the people in the country.

In the county, several dozen local industrial plants, including food processing, chemical, and furniture plants, have been built, thus properly meeting the people's demands for foodstuffs and people's consumer goods and supplying some people's consumer goods, including paper and chemical industry products, to other areas. The county has rapidly developed livestock farming for such plant-eating domestic animals as cattle, sheep, goat, and rabbits. As a result, livestock production has increased and, with these products as raw materials, a local industrial base has been firmly established. At the same time, sterile land has become fertile, thus increasing grain production.

In the past, Changsong County depended on other counties to solve its food problems. But it is now producing some surplus foodstuffs for other areas after supporting itself with its own foodstuff production. Thus, Changsong County, which was once known as the place where people could not live, has now become a people's paradise which has no envy toward the villages in the urban and plains areas. In particular, in recent years Changsong County, by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, has won proud successes in further developing local industry and epochally improving the people's standard of living. Local industrial plants have stabilized production at a high level by guaranteeing full operation, and the appearance of the county seat has remarkably changed through vigorous construction. All these successes that Changsong County has won in developing the local economy and improving the people's living standards are excellent examples that should be followed by all other counties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that by relying on the existing foundations, all counties should develop local industry to an even higher stage.

Our party's unchanging demand is to develop local economy and improve the people's living standards by exploiting the mountains in the mountainous areas and exploiting the seas in the coastal areas. The people of Changsong County have actively utilized the resources produced in the mountain areas, thus developing the local economy and epochally improving the people's living standards. The functionaries of all other counties should follow the examples set by Changsong County and develop the local economy by exploiting the mountains in the mountainous areas and the seas in the coastal areas.

The key is that Changsong County has stabilized production of the local industrial plants at a high level by properly utilizing the geographical conditins of the mountainous areas and increased local industrial production through the independent solution of raw materials. All counties should develop local industries by independently solving the problems of raw materials and strengthening the raw material production bases. By so doing, they should independently meet the demands of the people in the counties for foodstuffs and people's consumer goods.

The important experience of Changsong County is that it has fully mobilized and utilized all hidden potentials and possibilities in the county, thus ceaselessly expanding its local industrial bases and vigorously struggling to modernize them.

Over the past period, Changsong County has built numerous local industrial plants. In particular, recently it newly built a caustic soda production base, glass bottle production base, beer and soft drinks production base, and lumber processing base, thus further modernizing its local industry and establishing foundations to increase the variety of goods. In so doing, Changsong County has received no support from other areas or large plants and enterprises. It has only actively mobilized and utilized its own hidden potentials and depended on its own technology.

The functionaries responsible for development of the local economy as well as for the people's livelihood should follow the examples set by Changsong County. They should possess the firm fighting spirit to accomplish their task independently, work out specific measures to increase the variety of people's consumer goods, and implement them one-by-one. By so doing, they should continue to place great emphasis on developing the local economy.

For development of the local economy as well as for improvment of the people's living standards, it is important to properly organize the county seats. The experience of Changsong County shows that the county seats can be independently and properly organized if a cement production base is independently established and if modern construction equipment and building materials are independently provided. All counties in the country should follow the examples of Changsong County and highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, thus strengthening the building material production bases in accordance with their situations and accelerating the modernization of construction work. By so doing, they should organize the county seats as the bases of politics, economy, and culture.

In developing the local economy and improving the people's standard of living epochally, it is important to ennance the function and roles of the county party committees. In developing local industry, the functionaries of the Changsong County party committee have taken the lead. They have actively mobilized party organizations and the broad masses by highly arousing their self-conscious enthusiasm and creativities. Functionaries of the ocunty party committees should realize that they are responsible for developing local industry as well as for increasing the production of people's consumer goods by following the examples of Changsong County.

By so doing, they should further intensify party guidance over economic construction in the local areas. The functionaries of all counties should ensure full operation of the local industrial plants, further strengthen the local industrial foundations in conformity with the growing demand of the people, and place even greater efforts on the struggle to increase production of people's consumer goods. By so doing, they should develop local industry to an even higher stage. At the same time, they should even more properly meet the growing demand of the people for people's consumer goods and foodstuffs by the independent efforts of their counties. In so doing, they should thoroughly respond to the party's call to improve the people's standard of living epochally.

KPA NAVY FLOTILLA ENDS VISIT TO VLADIVOSTOK

Seen Off 29 Jul

SK010520 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The KPA naval flotilla which made a goodwill visit to the Soviet port of Vladivostok to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, left Vladivostok yesterday after the successful completion of the visit.

Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet; functionaries concerned, including the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Soviet of Primorskiy Kray and the first secretary of the Vladivostok CPSU City Committee; and many other citizens and soldiers saw off the KPA naval flotilla.

Earlier, on 28 July members of the KPA naval flotilla inspected naval ships of the Soviet Red Banner Pacific Fleet and visited a Soviet marine unit. On the same day, Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol attended a function to confer the medal of Lenin on Vladivostok and visited the Pacific Navy University named after (Nakalov).

Yesterday, members of the KPA naval flotilla toured the juvenile palace and other plants and enterprises in the city.

The art propaganda troupe of the KPA Navy gave art performances at Soviet naval units on 27 and 28 July.

Returns 30 Jul

SK312251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- The flotilla of the Navy of the Korean People's Army led by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy, returned home Wednesday after paying a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The KPA Navy art propaganda group also returned home together with the flotilla.

U.S. PRESSURE TO INCREASE VALUE OF WON REBUFFED

ROK: No 'Artificial Adjustments'

SK010134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 1 Aut 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will not make any "artificial adjustments" in the current exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar, a government source said Friday. The government has not yet received an official offer from Washington to open negotiations concerning the appreciation of the won against the greenback, the source said. There will be no "artificial change" in the current floating rate multi-currency basket system, even if Washington makes an official proposal to hold currency talks, the source added.

Under the present system, the value of the won fluctuates in accordance with the weights of the five major international currencies -- the U.S. dollar, the British pound, the West German Mark, the Japanese yen and the French franc. Kim Kyong-won, Korean ambassador to Washington, met earlier in the week with U.S. Treasury Department officials to discuss the matter. He reportedly explained in detail Korea's current floating exchange rate system to the U.S. officials, according to the source. Without making a special adjustments, the won will rise gradually in value against the dollar in the second half of the year, to the point where the real strength of the won is fully reflected, and Washington will have to understand this, the source said.

KNP Urges U.S. To Withdraw Plan

SK010406 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP) -- The Korea National Party (KNP) Friday urged the U.S. Government to revoke its official proposal for the appreciation of won currency. In a statement, the minor opposition party said that U.S. Government's request that Korea raise the value of the won against the U.S. dollar is "open pressure." Applying the pressure on Korea, the United States did not consider the difficult economic situation facing Korea, it said. In an effort to reduce its huge trade deficit, the United States recently began negotiating with Korean and Taiwanese officials to explore the possibility of letting their respective currencies appreciate against the greenback. The U.S. move met strong opposition in Korea from political parties, business circles, and the media, but the government has kept mum on the issue.

ROK TO IGNORE U.S. PRESSURE FOR BEEF IMPORTS

SK010055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Hwang In-song said yesterday that the government will not comply with the U.S. pressure to import beef until the domestic beef price stabilizes.

Hwang said that he predicts the United States will put pressure on the nation regarding beef importation in the face of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Hwang was discussing the current trade issue between Korea and the United States with lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in a policy coordination session at the party headquarters.

Minister of Finance Chong In-yong and Vice Minister of Economic Planning Board Mun Hui-kab were present at the meeting.

Also on hand from the party were Change Sung-man, chairman of the policy committee, and Na U-pae, director of the Policy Coordination Committee.

In addition to the beef, Hwang said the government made it clear to the U.S. Government that Korea will not import orange and frozen potatoes, whose purchase the United States is demanding.

Meanwhile, Vice EPB Minister Mun said the government is preparing measures to counter additional U.S. pressure for market opening which is expected during the U.S. election period.

He said there has so far been no "formal" U.S. request that Korea appreciate its own currency or take more market-opening measures.

Some reports have said Washington would soon begin talks with the Seoul Government to seek the appreciation of the Korean currency in an effort to reduce growing U.S. trade deficit with Korea.

In the meantime, Finance Minister Chong said the government is not considering allowing foreign cigarette manufacturers to produce cigarette here in future joint ventures.

CULTURE MINISTER ON OLYMPICS, JAPANESE TEXT BOOK

SK310114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Korean Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong Tuesday urged Japan to show sincerity in correcting distorted description of facts in a Japanese history textbook.

"Korea and Japan alike should have a regard for each other's self-respect," Yi said, referring to recent abusive remarks by the Japanese educaton minister on its invasions of Asian nations.

Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio reportedly told a news conference Friday that "the guys who complain of Japan's history textbook should first look back if they had not committed such a thing (invasions) in their history."

Minister Yi made the points in an interview with Rayzo Utakawa, managing editor of the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN, at his office Monday. The story was carried in the daily Tuesday.

Yi also made clear that in hosting the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Seoul would not make further concessions to Pyongyang beyond an arbitration proposal made by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

IOC President Juan Samaranch proposed June 11 that table tennis, archery, one group in the soccer competition and the start of the 100km cycle road race be given to Pyongyang.

Touching on the Pyongyang's recent proposal for three-way military talks of defense ministers, Yi termed it as part of its well-disguised peace offensive.

Military issues constitute highly sophisticated political ones and should be taken up in a meeting between top authorities of Seoul and Pyongyang which Seoul has consistently called for, he said.

REGIME TO WITHDRAW INDICTMENTS OF NKDP LAWMAKERS

SK010011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The government will withdraw the indictments of seven opposition lawmakers charged with acts of violence at the National Assembly last year, a leading official of the ruling party said yesterday.

Rep. Chong Sun-tok, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, said that the prosecution is expected to drop the indictments against the lawmakers of the New Korea Democratic Party next week to solve one of the major political issues of today.

He told reporters that the NKDP lawmakers' case should be settled "clearly" at this time when the ruling and opposition parties are trying to seek a "grand compromise" for constitutional amendment.

"There may be an opposition against the withdrawal of the indictments among prosecutors, but it will be possible on the premise of a political solution," he said.

Earlier in the day, Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong asked the government to drop legal actions against the NKDP lawmakers, who were prosecuted for their acts in the course of protesting the DJP's unilateral passage of this year's budget bill.

The head of legislature made the request in a luncheon meeting with Prime Minister No Sin-yong, which he hosted at the Lotte Hotel.

The indicted NKDP lawmakers are Kim Yong-pae, Chang Ki-u, Yi Chol, Kim Chong-kil, Kim Tae-yong, Kim Tong-chu and Sin Sun-pom. The first five are members of the special House Committee on Constitutional Amendment.

The DJP secretary general also said that political detainees would be released on a gradual basis as it is impossible for the government to free everyone at once due to legal procedures.

"Prisoners detained in connection with the political situation number about 800. At present, 230 of them have been convicted and others are in various stages of prosecution," he revealed.

"Some 90 of the convicts, who have served more than half of their prison terms, are expected to be paroled on the Aug. 15 Liberation Day," he said.

He further said he expected that the government would speed up on-going investigations of political detainees and their trials as it may help the work of parties in rewriting the basic law.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK 30 JUL

SK310135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly embarked on the hitorical work of rewriting the Constitution on the basis of partisan agreement by formally inaugurating its Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment yesterday.

The projected amendment, if realized, will be the ninth since the establishment of the Republic. The current basic law was revised in October, 1980 on the eve of the inauguration of the present Fifth Republic.

But, the rival members of the ad hoc panel are expected to confront with each other from the very beginning of their work as they are at odds over the panel's operational matters as well as the question of power structure.

The House panel, composed of 45 members evenly shared by the ruling and opposition camps excluding the chairman, held its first meeting at a conference room of the Assembly, and elected Rep. Chae Mun-sik of the Democratic Justice Party chairman. The panel members also elected without a vote five assistant chairmen as designated by each party. They are Reps. Yun Kil-chung and Yi Chi-ho from the DJP, Yi-Chung-chae and Kim Su-han from the New Korea Democratic Party and Sin Chol-kyun from the second opposition Korea National Party.

Following the first session, Chairman Chae and the five assistant chairmen held a meeting to discuss panel procedures. They agreed to hold the next full sessions of the panel tomorrow, Aug. 7 and 8, and to operate the body under a unanimous system. They also decided to set up three sub-committees on basic rights, power structure and economy and social affairs. They decided to discuss later the schedules for the public hearings the panel plans to hold to hear public opinions on the revision in major cities.

The panel set sail 36 days after the parties unanimously resolved to create it on June 24 after a series of negotiations among party leaders. The formation of the panel was first demanded by the NDP, which presented a resolution calling for its formation in May last year. The ad hoc panel has set a goal of achieving a compromised version by settling the crucial question of how to choose the form of government for the new Constitution by Sept. 20, the initial deadline for its activity. But, the activity of the panel is sure to be loose until after Aug. 20 by which time the DJP promises to present its own draft amendment.

The opposition NDP and KNP have already confirmed their respective draft revision bills featuring the presidential government system based on the direct election of the president as the form of the government. The two parties will submit their bills shortly to the panel. Against the opposition bloc's choice of the presidential system, the ruling party has virtually selected the parliamentary cabinet system, heralding rough sailing for the panel. Therefore, signs are that rival parties will seek compromise through behind-the-scenes negotiations among their leading figures in the long run rather than in the panel. They have already agreed, in principle, to hold diverse talks among their leading officials such as secretaries general, floor leaders, and chief policy-makers who are not members of the panel, when the panel faces a deadlock. Currently, no party has the floor force to pass an amendment alone. None of the three parties has two-thirds of the total House seats (276) required for the passage of a constitutional amendment.

Chairman of the panel, Rep. Chae said, "Now, we have assumed the most difficult work at the most difficult time. We should achieve, without fail, the amendment through agreement, the great task given to us, through dialogues, patience and negotiations." He asked the panel members "to meet the people's wish to see no no more political confusion." He said that there is no way but resort to a vote showdown when the parties fail to reach an accord. "But, I am convinced that seeking a compromised version on the basis of mutual concessions is more democratic way then a vote showdown," he stressed.

SPK HAILS GORBACHEV'S VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

OW010113 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 31 -- The Kampuchean people, together with other peace-and-justice loving people throughout the world warmly welcome Soviet leader M. Gorbachev's speech at Vladivostok as another vivid expression of the Soviet Union's deep concern for the destiny of mankind. As pointed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that the nuclear war would not be a simple confrontation between the two blocs, it would expose human civilization to extermination. His proposal for convening a Helsinki-type conference among Asian and Pacific states has entirely conformed to the aspirations of the three peoples on the Indochinese peninsula in general and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in particular.

On the question of Kampuchea, the Soviet leader pointed out that the Kampuchean people have suffered enormous losses; that this country as well as its cities and villages were repeatedly subjected to U.S. bombings. After untold sufferings, he added, Kampuchea has regained its right to choose friends and allies for itself. Kampuchea cannot be allowed to return to the tragic past; and the fate and future of this country cannot be decided at any remote capital or even at the United Nations. M. Gorbachev also declared the Soviet Union's determination to further strengthen its friendship with Kampuchea.

As clearly expressed at the foreign ministers' 10th semi-annual conference the three Indochinese countries are willing to foster the relation of good neighbourliness with Thailand, thus turning the Kampuchean-Thai and Lao-Thai borders into borders of peace and friendship, and solving the problems concerning their relations with Thailand through negotiations. The 11th Indochinese foreign ministerial conference pointed to the three Indochinese countries' principled and well-meaning position in regard to their relations with the People's Republic of China, saying that the time has come for the resumption of the China-Vietnam talks on the normalization of the relations between the two countries as time and again proposed by the Vietnamese side. The restoration of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand, and China on the other, would constitute an exemplary important factor to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

The Kampuchean people sincerely thank the Soviet Union for its unswerving support and wholehearted assistance and will do their best to join the Soviet Union in her noble efforts to ensure stability, peace, friendship and cooperation in Asia, Pacific and the world over.

GRENADE ATTACK ON SRV OFFICERS IN PHNOM PENH

BK010032 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From the "Report From Various Battelfields" feature]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: At 2000 [1300 GMT] on 15 July, our guerrillas in Phnom Penh, in cooperation with the Cambodian security force's men who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies and our people in Phnom Penh, lobbed hand grenades at a group of Vietnamese commanders in an area west of Kirirom movie theater in Phnom Penh, killing 12 Vietnamese -- including 1 captain and 2 lieutenants -- and seriously wounding 4 Vietnamese experts attached to Phnom Penh.

Following our grenade attack, the situation in Phnom Penh became chaotic. The Vietnamese enemies were in great panic and imposed a state of emergency, banning traffic from that night until 18 July. [passage omitted]

VODK CLAIMS INCREASED PENETRATION OF PHNOM PENH

BK311300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Our National Army Has Expanded Its Combat Activities to the Southern Part of Phnom Penh"]

[Text] At the beginning of July 1986, the sound of gunfire by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army broke out loudly and simultaneously in the southern part of Phnom Penh city.

On 10 July, our National Army liberated and took control of Chhung Leap township, 9 km south of Ta Khmau town. We killed 20 Vietnamese enemies on the spot, and wounded 10 others; destroyed 21 assorted weapons and 24 motorboats; and seized a large quantity of weapons and materiel. On 14 July, our National Army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position at Prek Ho along route 2, 2 km south of Ta Khmau town. We killed or wounded 14 Vietnamese enemies, destroyed 7 assorted weapons, and seized a quantity of ammunition and war materiel. On 15 July, our National Army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position at Boeng Toek Chou, 7 km south of Ta Khmau town, on the west bank of the Basak River, in S'ang District [Kandal Province]. We killed 8 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 13 others; destroyed 8 weapons; and seized 4 weapons, 9 motor boats, and some ammunition and war materiel.

These are new brilliant victories we won in this rainy season. They constitute a new development in the military situation on the Cambodian battlefield.

The battlefield around Phnom Penh has now been widely expanded. Since the 1984-85 dry season, our compulsory forces have launched their activities systematically in Muk Kampul, Ponhea Loe, Udong, Ang Snuol, and Kandal Stoeng districts, which are adjacent to Phnom Penh's northern, northwestern, and southwestern parts. Later, our National Army crossed the Mekong River to launch activities in Kaoh Sotin and Sithor Kandal Districts in the northeastern and eastern parts of Phnom Penh. In July, the gunfire of our National Army began to explode in S'ang and Kandal Stoeng districts in the southern part of Phnom Penh. Thus, by the beginning of this eighth rainy season, the battlefields around Phnom Penh had been expanded widely. The fact that the areas around Phnom Penh have become battlefields is favorable to our struggle in both the political and military fields. This is because:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh and other areas throughout the country have been shaken and become more chaotic and desperate. This is because the Vietnamese aggressors' administrators have realized that the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia will certainly be lost.

2. Our people and National Army throughout the country have been greatly encouraged by this. All of them have thus fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors. This will speed up our struggle more progressively. Our friends in the world and the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world which support our struggle have been satisfied with and applauded this progress and jointly support us even more enthusiastically.

3. This development has laid bare the true nature of the Vietnamese propaganda and deceitful maneuvers about their taking full control of Cambodia and the irreversibility of the Cambodian situation.

4. Our regular and widespread activities in the areas around Phnom Penh will draw more Vietnamese troops from elsewhere to protect Phnom Penh, thus leaving their weak points in other areas for our National Army to attack easily.

For this reason, the battlefields around Phnom Penh are of great significance militarily and politically. This is why our people and the National Army throughout the country are very happy to hear the recent gunfire in the southern part of Phnom Penh.

Our National Army and people throughout the country wish our National Army units on the battlefields south of Phnom Penh as well as all our National Army units on all battlefields around Phnom Penh new and greater victories and good health in continuing their noble mission more effectively to help quickly liberate our beloved fatherland from the Vietnamese aggressors.

VONADK CLAIMS GRENADE ATTACKS IN BATTAMBANG TOWN

BK300200 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Battambang battlefield: On the night of 22 July, our National Army lobbed grenades into the 7 January movie hall in Battambang town, killing 6 and wounding 20 Vietnamese soldiers. On the same night, our National Army lobbed grenades into the 13 January movie hall at the end of the old stone bridge in Battambang town, killing two and wounding some other Vietnamese soldiers. On the night of 23 July, we again lobbed grenades into the same movie hall at the end of the old stone bridge, killing two -- a provincial official and a policeman -- and wounding seven Vietnamese soldiers. In sum, during the three incidents, we killed 10 and wounded 27 Vietnamese enemy sodiers for a total of 37 casualties. [passage omitted]

SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED BY XINHUA 27 JUL

BK311049 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, made a written statement and granted an executive interview to a XINHUA correspondent in Beijing on 27 July. On that occasion, the samdech said that it is and will be the duty of the CGDK to continue to strengthen national unity and determination to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until the end, without thought of retreat. Intensifying combat activities on the battlefield will be the only way of forcing Vietnam to agree to resolve the Cambodian problem in accordance with the just resolutions of the United Nations on Cambodia and with the 8-point proposal of the CGDK.

Concerning the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the samdech said that a large number of heads of state, heads of government, and foreign ministers of friendly countries have applauded it. They realized that the proposal attests to our CGDK's good will and great wisdom and regarded it as being a realistic base for settling the Cambodian problem.

Concerning the situation inside the country, the samdech said it has become more favorable to the armed forces of the tripartite coalition government. More soldiers of the Heng Samrin puppet army have deserted their ranks and fled to join the CGDK's resistance forces.

Concerning the cooperation among the three factions of the CGDK, the samdech said the armed forces of the three factions have had greater trust in each other, increased military cooperation more effectively, and helped each other as blood brothers. For example, when the samdech's army was short of ammunition or had a wounded soldier, the DK forces would help by giving it ammunition and medically treating the wounded soldier.

KHIEU SAMPHAN ENDS VISIT TO ZAMBIA 24 JUL

BK291013 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and his delegation left Lusaka for home on the morning of 24 July. His Excellency Sianga, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, and a number of other Zambian personalities turned up at Lusaka airport to see the vice president and his delegation off.

On 23 July, his Excellency Sianga organized a cordial party on behalf of the Zambian Government in honor of the vice president and his delegation.

During its stay in Zambia, the delegation visited the residence where President Kenneth Kaunda lived from 1960 to 1962 when he led the Zambian people in the struggle for national emancipation. It also visited other places. Wherever Vice President Khieu Samphan and his delegation went, they were warmly welcomed by the people there.

During the farewell at Lusaka airport, his Excellency Sianga reaffirmed Zambia's opposition to outside interference in another country and demanded that foreign troops withdraw from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed deep thanks to the Zambian people and government for their profound feeling of friendship and solidarity. He wished the Zambian people more successes in national defense and construction under his Excellency President Kenneth Kaunda's leadership.

VARIOUS GROUPS STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

Government Offices, Localities

BK311337 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] So far, many ministries, departments, and localities have completed the important political life campaigns to contribute views to the party Central Committee's draft political report, which will be presented to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. In the meantime, several other services are still studying this report in earnest, for example the Ministry of Public Health, the State Planning Committee, Paklai District in Sayaboury Province, Na Le District in Luang Namtha Province, Soukhouma District in Champassak Province, and several localities in Savannakhet Province.

In engaging in these political life campaigns, cadres, state employees, and people of all tribes have come to understand the victories and achievements scored in many fields by our entire party and people over the past 10 years. They have also come to realize and acknowledge certain weaknesses, remaining problems, and experiences drawn from their work in the past and turned them into important lessons for fulfilling the tasks in the near future. During the study sessions, all participants have profoundly appreciated and unanimously approved the draft political report. As a result, they have become more determined to raise the standard of their knowledge and capabilities, to consolidate their attitudes, to heighten a sense of vigilance, and to clearly identify friends and foes in order to help fulfill the tasks of defending and building our socialist country.

Mass Debates

BK311420 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Vientiane, July 25 (KPL) -- Mass debates over the draft of the political report to be released at the forthcoming 4th Party Congress are being carried out throughout the country. In accordance with the instructions issued earlier by the Secretariat of the LPRP CC, the whole party, Army and people were recommended to give their opinion on the strategic poolitical line of the party, to deeply study and formulate propositions to the draft of the party's political report. Many state institutions and mass organizations had already poositively responded to the party Secretariat's instructions. At present, debates over the draft are being in action at the Ministry of Public Health, the State Planning Committee, as well as in remote provinces. Debates were organized by the authoritative bodies of various institutions and organs concerned.

Air Force Units

BK311418 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] To promote a political life campaign among all members of all units, on 27 and 28 June 1986, many offices and units under the Air Force command organized sessions to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee. The sessions were successfully concluded. After studying the contents of the political report, the participants profoundly appreciated the achievements scored by our people in the past 10 years, the immediate and long-term economic construction policy of our party, the direction of the national defense and public security tasks among the masses, the changing developments in the world at present and in the future, and the orientation of building the party in the new period of the revolution.

They came to understand new phenomena on the reality of the socialist transformation and construction in our country and pledged to resolutely fulfill the plans outlined in the draft political report of the party Central Committee.

Army Schools

BK311335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] On the morning of 11 July, the ideological training school of the Army General Political Department organized a session to study the documents on the draft political report of the party Central Committee. Attending were the directors of the ideological training school, the language training school, the specialized subjects training school, and all cadres, teachers, and students of these schools.

The study session lasted 5 days. After engaging in the study, the cadres and combatants at these schools came to understand the outstanding achievements scored by our people in the past 10 years in defending the building the country and helping to implement the first 5-year state plan. At the same time, they also came to more clearly understand the immediate orientation and tasks of the second 5-year state plan. On the closing day of the study session, the schools also launched an emulation campaign among themselves to profoundly study politics; to clearly identify friends and foes; to strive to carry out specialized work in a brilliant manner; to forge unity within the unit, among all units, and between the army and people; to forge solidarity with the international community; to especially raise the role of leading and consolidating cadres; and to build the schools in all fields to score great achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress.

Military School Womens Union

BK311324 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] According to a report, on 2 July the committee of the women's union of the intermediate and advanced combined army officers training school, led by its chairwoman, organized a session to study the documents on the contents of the "3-Good and 2-Duty Campaign." The regulations of the Federation of Lao Women's Unions, the speech of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered at the first national congress of Lao women, and the draft political report of the party Central Committee, aimed at allowing its members to thoroughly appreciate the party's policies and political line.

The study session was divided into two parts with each part taking 4 full days and with more than 170 members attending. After engaging in the study, each member reviewed her own fundamental good and weak points in order to outline new determination to assume the new tasks entrusted by the party and state and to translate into reality the second 5-year state plan.

UKRIT ANNOUNCES 6 PARTIES TO SUPPORT PREM

BK010211 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Six political parties commanding a total of 266 newly-elected MPs have submitted in writing their decisions to back Gen Prem Tinsulanon to head a new coalition government, Parliament President Ukrit Monkhonnawin announced last night.

The six parties were the Democrats, Chat Thai, Social Action [SAP], Ratsadon, Ruam Thai and Community Action [CAP] parties.

Ukrit said since the six parties command an overwhelming majority in the House, he will seek royal approval for the appointment of Gen Prem as prime minister.

The parties described Gen Prem as being "neutral and the most suitable person" to head the new coalition goverment under the present circumstances. They pledged their cooperation with Gen Prem in forming the new coalition government.

Informed sources said that although six parties have submitted their supportive decisions for Gen Prem, the coalition may not include all of them. So far, four parties (without Ruam Thai and Community Action) have agreed to form the new coaliton.

Ruam Thai is under Narong Wongwan while CAP is headed by Bunchu Rotchanasathian.

The announcement coincided with he return of Gen Prem from his Khorat retreat last night amidst speculations that a royal command to convene the new House is forthcoming.

Political observers also expected the official appointment of Gen Prem to come about soon after the House opening.

The support for Gen Prem was not a surprise so far as Democrat, Chat Thai, SAP and Ratsadon are concerned. Political strategists have mapped out the new coalition formula which comprises the four parties.

The MPs under the Democrat banner total 100 while those for Chat Thai, SAP and Ratsadon amount to 63, 51 and 18 respectively. Ruam Thai has 19 MPs under control while 15 others were elected under the ticket of the Community Action Party.

The decision submitted by the Democrat Party said that with 100 MPS under its control, the party would serve as the core to form the new coalition and after having consulted with SAP and Chat Thai, the party agreed that Gen Prem was the most suitable, and neutral man to lead the new coalition.

Earlier, the Democrat Party resolved in a party meeting to back Gen Prem and sent an official note to Ukrit, spelling out its support for the premier.

The note, however, reiterated that the Democrat Party with 100 MPs under its control should be the core of the new coalition government in the making. Chat Thai and Social Action had earlier nominated in writing Gen Prem as prime minister in their notes to Ukrit.

The resolution came after about two hours and a half of heated debate on the question.

Former Ubon Ratchathani MP of the Democrat Party Suthat Ngoenmun told THE NATION the date for the first session of the House is expected to fall on Monday.

Political observers dismissed speculations that Gen Prem would be officially appointed very soon before the first session of the House because it would go against the traditional practice.

HM the King has to preside over the ceremony to open the new House.

"But I think, that it is possible that the royal command to set the date for the first session of the new House is forthcoming since it appears to me that all is ready for the appointment of Gen Prem, a step that should follow the House opening," one well-informed observer commented.

Democrat, Chat Thai, Social Action and Ratsadon have agreed to form a coalition government on the condition that Gen Prem will be at its helm.

The Democrats were apparently the most reluctant party to go along with the terms but decided to follow suiit after a meeting of party executives at party leader Phichai Rattakun's Yaowarat office Wednesday night and the party meeting yesterday.

Informed sources said that during the heated party debate on the premiership question, Bangkon MP Chalat Worachat, Buriram MP Karun Saingam and former Ubon Ratchathani MP Suthat Ngoemun were the most vocal opponents to the party's backing for Gen Prem. They insisted that the party should back Phichai as prime minister.

Party Secretary General Wira Musikaphong however argued that the party must be realistic enough to back Gen Prem.

After the bitter debate, 89 MPs voted for the resolution to back Gen Prem while Chalat votes against it.

Informed sources said that the Democrat leadership had been told to give a reply on the question Wednesday night or yesterday before noon at the latest -- or else it could be forced out into the opposition corner.

In such a case, Chat Thai and SAP will serve as the core of a new coalition line-up comprising Prachakon Thai of Samak Suntharawet, Ruam Thai of Narong Wongwan and Ratsadon of Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan. Community Action led by former deputy prime minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian could also be brought in.

Party spokeswoman Suphatra Masadit and other Democrat leaders told a news conference that a five-member working group led by Phichai yesterday reported the outcome of talks with Chat Thai and SAP to the meeting.

The two parties stood firm that a non-partisan figure must be prime minister because none of the political parties had swept the majority seats in the house. As a result, the party voted 89-1 for a proposal to back Gen Prem as prime minsiter, they said.

Deputy party leader Banyat Banthatthan, one of the five working group members, said that the talks to farm out cabinet portfolios were still inconclusive and that the new prime minister would consult with the prospective coalitin partners on the matter.

But he reaffirmed that such a big party as the Democrat should be allowed control over economic-related ministries in accordance with the party's platform to bring the economy out of the doldrums and further reinforce democracy.

He also said that it was normal that the Democrat Party would set its sights on the position of the house speaker.

Informed Democrat sources said that deputy party leader Kraisorn Tantipong had been approached by a party leader to be the party's candidate for the post and that he had agreed to the offer.

Democrat sources said that with the exception of Phichai, the other four members on the working goup had held exploratory talks with SAP and Chat Thai over the Democrat's demand for the coalition to adopt the party's economic platform as the basis of the government policy and for certain portfolios, including agriculture, commerce, industry and interior.

However, the other two parties countered that the portfolios could not be farmed out without the knowledge and consent of Gen Prem.

Gen Prem should have a say on the matter because he is going to head the government, the two parties argued. Serious negotiations to allocate the cabinet portfolios are expected after the appointment of Gen Prem as prime minister.

Sitthi on New Government

BK010814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, acting leader of the Social Action Party, made a statement about the news on the formation of a government at the Foreign Ministry's Information Service Center in Saranrom Palace.

[Begin Sitthi recording] I want to make a brief statement. First, because no political party won more than half the total seats in the House of Representatives, unofficial meetings and negotiations have been held among four parties to form a government. As no party has more than half of the votes in the house, it is deemed that the prime miniter should be neutral. All four parties unanimously agreed that General Prem Tinsulanon is the most suitable person do take the premiership and form the next government.

Second, a meeting between Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, and party leaders and secretary generals of the four parties was held at the Sisao Thewet residence this morning. The four parties are the Democrat Party, the Chat Thai Party, the Social Action Party, and the Ratsadon Party. The meeting agreed that the new government will include only these four parties. The prime minister's quota of appointments will not be allocated by party.

Third, the Social Action Party has only 51 seats, the third largest in the house. So, it has to follow the bigger parties.

Four, regarding reports that I will become prime minister, this is impossible becasue our party has only 51 seats. During the election campaign, I never mentioned becoming prime minister. I only said that, if my party gets sufficient seats and support from other political parties and other factors, I will not deny the responsibility in my capacity as a party leader. But now, my party has fewer seats, so, I will not be bold, and have never been bold, to offer myself to be prime minster. [end recording]

Khukrit on Prem Premiership

BK010231 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The former leader of the Social Action Party (SAP), M.R. Khukrit Pramot, yesterday lashed out at the announcement naming Gen Prem Tinsulanon as the next prime minister.

He said such an announcement before the House sits is unconventional even though it is not against the Constitution.

"Nothing has been done in accordance with the tradition so far. But I don't care any more," he said.

Asked if the selection of Gen Prem as premier for another four-year term meant that political parties had commitment to an elected head of the country, M.R. Khukrit said he didn't know anything because he was in hospital during the campaign period.

"However, those who made such promises must be responsible for their words. There will be another election. Just guess the result of breaking a promise," he warned.

Phichai Declines Money

BK010221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun was offered 200 million baht to lead a coalition without Gen Prem Tinsulanon but with a general as deputy premier and defence minister, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

The offer was turned down by the Democrat leader, who favours a coalition with the Social Action, Chat Thai and Ratsadon parties and with General Prem as prime minster.

A senior party member said three emissaries approached Mr Phichai this week to form a coalition with small parties including the United Democratic, Chat Thai and Muan Chon, which oppose Gen Prem's continued tenure as prime minister.

The Democrat Member said Mr Phichai was asked to head the new coalition with a general getting the defense portfolio and the deputy premiership.

Anti-Prem Protest Movements

BK010225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The anti-Prem move intensified yesterday with more than 200 university students and labour unions representatives rallying at Parliament to voice their strong opposition to the attempt to invite Prem Tinsulanon back as head of the new Government.

The students, mostly from Ramkhamhaeng University, turned up at Parliament in the afternoon to submit a letter, supporting the nomination of an elected MP as prime minister, to the president of the Parliament, Ukrit Monkhonnawin.

The letter, which the students claimed, was signed by all Ramkhamhaeng lecturers with the exception of Rector Sukhum Nuansakun and the dean of the Science Faculty, said the nomination of an outsider as premier will destroy the democratic system and the practice is against the wish of King Rama VII who sacrificed his power in order to give the mandate to the people.

"Any person who is not elected by the public has no right to reap political gains by using loopholes in the Constitution and the democratic system," the letter said.

The letter, which was later handed over to Secretary General of Parliament Bang-on Im-ocha, was attached with a list of names of over 20,000 people opposing the would-be nomination of an outsider to the premiership.

The students also urged politicians to keep their promise, made during election campaigns, that they would support the parliamentary system by backing an elected MP to lead the nation.

The students said they will return to the Parliament again after the name of the next prime minister is announced. Another group of students yesterday evening rallied at the Democracy Monument for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, United Democratic MP Waranchai Chokchana yesterday morning led a group of representatives from labour organizations to lay a wreath in front of the statue of King Rama VII at the Parliament. A black ribbon on the wreath said "Please send us a premier who comes from election."

The group also carried banners attacking Gen Prem Tinsulanon and reminding newly-elected MPs of their promise to pick a party leader for the premier post.

Some of the Banners said: "Please go home, Pa [Prem's nickname] Prem," and "The economy will get worse if the administrator doesn't come from election."

Without naming names, the group said political parties which cannot keep their words should dissolve themselves and admit that they were formed to cheat the people.

The demonstrators also said that labour groups had issued a communique to announce its stand against a non-elected prime minister.

Bombing Under Investigation

BK010217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Police Department has ordered an urgent investigation after a bomb exploded in front of the Democrat Party headquarters early yesterday morning and a time-bomb was found in a Bangkok cinema less than 13 hours later.

Metropolitan Police Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Samnao Withitworakan said police were trying to establish if the two incidents, which coincided with hectic negotiations between political parties on the formation of a new coalition government, were politically-motivated.

An ex-cavalry officer wanted in connection with the September 9 abortive coup was killed and another sergeant was wounded in the explosion at 1.20 a.m. yesterday. Police said it was believed the man killed was carrying the bomb when it went off.

Special Branch Police Commander Maj-Gen Kasem Saeng-mit said the dead officer, identified later as Kamphon Fungakson formerly attached to the Saraburi-based Fourth Cavalry Battalion, was one of the key suspects who had played an important role in last year's coup attempt. Police found a picture of fugitive coup leader Col Manun Rupkhachon and two forged military ID cards on his body. He died about two hours after being admitted to Phra Mongkutklao Hospital where Cavalry Master-Sgt Pirom Bunmasem, who is in critical condition, was also taken.

Pol Maj-Gen Kasem said police yesterday were also trying to establish if the discovery of a time-bomb in the Lido Cinema on Rama I Road was politically motivated.

The bomb, made from one pound of TNT wired to a battery and an alarm clock, was discovered by a ticket attendant just before the start of an afternoon show.

Police said the attendant, Khlaeo Chanchaona, 34, found the bomb under a seat. It is thought it was left by a woman who attended the noon show.

The bomb which was found at 2 p.m. was defused 40 minutes later. Bomb disposal experts said they could not tell when the bomb was set to explode because the alarm clock to activate the device was not set on normal time.

They said the size of the bomb, which was placed in the middle of the theatre, was enough to cause devasting damage and injury.

Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon said after an urgent meeting with senior police officers that investigators found an extortion note demanding 200,000 baht in cash from the theatre management at the ticket counter which indictated a non-political motive.

But Pol Major-Gen Kasem said police have been told not to rule out the possibility that the bombing attempt was a political act.

He said several political groups were trying to disrupt attempts by political parties to form a new government and were opposed to the return of Gen Prem Tinsulanon as premier. These groups have brought in students and have been trying to persuade labourers to join them, he said, adding that students should be warned not to become the political tools of these groups.

Pol Lt-Gen Samnao said he believed the person who planted the bomb inside the cinema did not intend to kill anyone but only to attract publicity.

ROYAL DECREE CONVENES PARLIAMENT 4 AUGUST

BK010608 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Royal decree convening Thai Parliament]

[Text] Royal signature: King Phumiphon Adunyadet issued on 1 August 1986, being the 41st year under the reign of the present king.

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has ordered that it be decreed that, whereas the general election of members of Parliament was held on 27 July 1986 and per Article 115 of the Constitution calling for the first meeting of members of Parliament to be held within 30 days after the election day, empowered by Articles 115, 117, and 159 of the Constitution, he orders that a royal decree be issued for the meeting of the National Assembly to be held on 4 August 1986.

Countersigned by General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

ASIA, PACIFIC SEMINAR TO FOCUS ON SOVIET THREAT

BK311035 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Thailand and the United States will jointly organize a seminar late this year to seek ways to improve the efficiency and cooperation of armies of countries in Asia and Pacific region. A memorandum of understanding was signed on Tuesday by Assistant Army Chief of Staff for Operations Lieutenant General Suchinda Khraprayun and U.S. Western Commander Lieutenant General Charles Bagnal. About 130 army officers from about 25 counties in the region will participate in the seminar entitled The Army of the Future: Improving Effectiveness. The seminar will be held from 27 November to 9 December.

Lt Gen Suchinda said that apart from discussion on resources and training, the seminar will focus on the Soviet threat in the region. He said the participants wil exchange ideas which will enable the Thai Army to learn from the experiences of the armies of advanced nations. At the same time, the foreign delegates will learn from the Thai Army about its role in national development and communist suppression.

FURTHER ON NHAN DAN ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

OW010253 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Report on 30 July NHAN DAN editorial: "A Noble example in Striving for the Cause of International Peace, Security, and Cooperation"]

[Text] The paper NHAN DAN says: Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made an extremely important speech on 29 July in Vladivostok on the Pacific coast, which has evoked the biggest repercussions in [words indistinct] and world opinion. This speech reflects the Soviet Union's just stand and noble sense of responsibility on major international issues.

In the continuing tense international situation created by the United States, Comrade Gorbachev once again appealed for checking the arms race, [words indistinct] destroying nuclear weapons, and making unremitting efforts to seek political solutions to regional conflicts. These are major issues now before mankind, urgent matters of life and death for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia.

The editorial points out: In his speech in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev put forward his clear ideas and important peace intitiatives for the Asia-Pacific region, including such big countries as the Soviet Union, the United States, India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Mexico, and Indonesia.

To realize its new globalism, U.S. imperialism has put forward its extremely reactionary doctrine for Asia and the Pacific. In so doing, the United States is attempting to maintain its imperialist position in this important -- increasinggly important — region, to develop its hegemonism, and to impede and oppose revolutionary movements and the ongoing process of new changes.

In appraising the victory won by the Vietnamese people in resisting imperialism in this region, Comrade Gorbachev said: This has once again displayed the (?inexhaustible) strength of freedom and socialist ideology. We are deeply touched by this.

The editorial says: In his speech in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev once again expounded the Soviet policy, propositions and peace initiatives for the Asia-Pacific region. This embodies a principled stand on the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and the Leninist foreign policy adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support Comrade Gorbachev's 28 July statement and fully support the Soviet Union's correct position and series of new and important proposals for establishing new fair relations and creating an atmosphere of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and satisfying the aspirations and interests of various nations in this region.

The editorial says: After reaching agreement with Afghanistan, the Soviet Union announced that it would withdraw some of its troops from that nation. This has reflected the peaceful, sincere, and constructive attitude of the Soviet Union. As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries pursue an international terrorist policy toward various nations and are waging an undeclared war in Afghanistan in an attempt to dominate the world and [word indistinct]. Such acts violate international law and cause the international situation to become more tense and dangerous.

With generous, disinterested Soviet support and assistance, the Afghan revolution is continuously developing. Afghanistan has made certain economic achievements, and the social basis for the people's revolutionary policy power is being consolidated and strengthened with each passing day. This has provided conditions for withdrawing some of the Soviet troops and for seeking a political solution. However, if interference in the Democratic Republic continues, then the Soviet Union will resolutely help the Afghan people defend the achievements of their revolution.

General Secretary Gorbachev also discussed the situation in Southeast Asia and the relations between the three Indochinese and other countries in this region. He hoped that a relationship conducive to common security would be established in Southeast Asia and other Asian areas. Vietnam has also repeatedly expressed its sincerity and sense of responsibility in this regard.

In the current complicated situation in the Asia-Pacific region, where the people of various countries desire to live in an atmosphere of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and friendship, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries have repeatedly reiterated their stance for maintaining and promoting political dialogues and continuing to seek the possibilities for limiting arms, improving the international situation, and promoting constructive cooperation among various countries.

Vietnam has clearly pointed out on many occasions that the Vientamese people, as always, cherish the traditional friendship between the people of Vietnam and China. The responsibility for the worsening relations between the two countries and the continuing tension along the Vietnamese-Chinese border rests completely with China. If China genuinely and sincerely wants peace and better relations with its neighboring countries, it should immediately give up its policy of hostility to Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina and hold consultations [cuo shang] with Vietnam to solve outstanding problems in their bilateral relations, and as an intial step, stabilize the situation along the common border and create favorable conditions for the normalization of relations between the two countries, thereby contributing to making Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Firmly allying themselves with the fraternal people of Laos and Cambodia and closely uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Vietnamese people are determined to contribute to the common struggle for the consolidation of peace and security and the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation among various nations.

HANOI MANDARIN ON SOLVING CAMBODIAN ISSUE

OW010945 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Rambling Talk with Listeners" program: On Solutions to the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] The Beijing authorities have always made a big fuss over the Cambodian issue and attacked Vietnam for lacking sincerity in seeking a solution to this issue. What is the crux of the matter?

First, it should be pointed out that on Cambodian territory there exists a legal government headed by Chairman Heng Samrin, and that the Cambodian people are vigorously engaged in overcoming the grave consequences caused by the Pol Pot clique from 1975 to 1979. The Cambodian people have made gratifying achievements in restoring and developing agriculture, public health, education, and other undertakings. If the remnants of the Pol Pot clique, supported by international reactionary forces, had not sabotaged the Cambodian people's undertakings, the Cambodian people would have made quicker progress. This is the crux of the Cambodian issue.

Specifically, the international reactionary forces are trying their utmost to restore the rule of the remnants of the Pool Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries over Cambodia. For this purpose, they have set out from Thai border areas to harass the Cambodian people who are rebuilding their motherland.

Practice over the past several years proves, however, that Pol Pot and his ilk cannot change the situation in Cambodia by resorting to force. The final statement issued by the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, held on 15-16 August 1985, fully reflected the three Indochinese countries' stand on seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The statement said: The three Indochinese countries hold that the Heng Samrin government may consider the proposal to negotiate indirectly with the various sides of Democratic Kampuchea [min jian] through a third party. Provided the Pol Pot clique is removed as a political and military entity, the PRK Government would be willing to hold a dialogue with the Khmer clique or with Khmer individuals.

The statement also said: All Vietnamese volunteers stationed in Cambodia will be withdrawn from the country by 1990. Thus, the cards are laid on the table -- either the international reactionary forces stop their support and assistance to the Pol Pot clique, the main political and military force in the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, or, by having the Pol Pot clique removed as a political and military entity, the PRK Government, headed by Chairman Heng Samrin, holds a dialogue with the other Khmer forces.

The Pol Pot clique is a bunch of major criminals who pushed Cambodia back into the Middle Ages by undermining Cambodia socially and economically. This clique has been strongly condemned by world opinion; it is not qualified to hold a dialogue with the true representative of the Cambodian peole. It is the Cambodian people who overthrew Pol Pot's brutal rule.

While evading the crux of the Cambodian issue, the Beijing authorities have kept using the Pol Pot clique as a tool for carrying hostile activities against Cambodia. On the other hand, the Beijing authorities have made a big fuss over the Vietnamese volunteers stationed in Cambodia, alleging that the Vietnamese volunteers are the key to settling the Cambodian issue.

However, anyone with any understanding of the realities of life can clearly discern the Beijing authorities' trick aimed at deceiving public opinion. Did Beijing notrant time and again that the Taiwan issue was the biggest obstacle to the development of relations between China and the United States? Yet, when the Reagan administration deliberately continued to sell extra quantities of arms to Taiwan in violation of the guidelines of the second Shanghai Communique and strengthened its official ties with Taiwan, Beijing kept on expanding its relations with the United States in all fields. Meanwhile, frequent visits are still being exchanged by high-ranking officials of the two countries.

At present, this so-called biggest obstacle has long been ignored and forgotten. As a matter of fact, the obstacle that Beijing ranted about time and again is nothing but a handkerchief used for playing magic tricks. Sometimes it appears before the eyes of the spectators; at other times it suddenly disappears. But the people of the world all have eyes. How can they be hoodwinked for long? As the saying goes, one deceives people in order to slip past. The Beijing authorities are, indeed, deceiving public opinion.

CADRE CONFERENCE STUDIES DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK010910 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Secretariat of the party Central Committee recently held a conference for leading cadres of central offices and localities to study and thoroughly understand the draft documents to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress: The party Central Committee's draft political report and the draft report on the proposed amendments and revisions of some points of the party statutes.

Attending were the comrades in charge of the various committees, sectors, ministries, and general departments of the party, the state, the army, and the mass organizations at the center, together with the key leading cadres of 40 provinces, cities, and special zones, and high-ranking cadres of the armed forces.

Comrades Truong Chinh and Le Duc Tho addressed the conference.

After hearing Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, present the basic contents of the draft political report, the conference devoted much time to studying and discussing so as to thoroughly understand the viewpoints stated in the various documents. The participants also made many suggestions to these documents.

Summing up the conference, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, clarified many issues raised in the draft political report and gave guidance to the organization and leading of party congresses at all levels. He advised all delegates, cadres, and party members to consider various issues objectly, have a historical viewpoint in evaluating the situation, and clearly see the great successes and new factors of the revolution. Each cadre and party member in each locality and sector and at each level must have a sense of serious, truthful, and frank self-criticism and criticism.

He also reminded the leading cadres to guide party congresses at all levels in studying the important addresses delivered by Comrades Truong Chinh and Le Duc Tho at this conference.

Truong Chinh Speech

OW311331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jul 86

["Text" of speech by Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council at the 7-10 July cadre conference to study the draft political report to be presented at the Sixth National CPV Congress; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: Over the past several days, working hard, imbued with a high sense of responsibility and resolved to gain thorough understanding, you comrades have studied and animatedly discussed the basic contents of the draft political report, and have contributed many good ideas to this report. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, I warmly acclaim the results of the conference.

Over the past 56 years, with its rich experience in revolutionary struggle, our party has led our people in overcoming countless difficulties and trials and in scoring extremely glorious victories. With the total liberation of the south and national reunification, our entire country entered the period of transition to socialism. In the light of the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses, in a situation in which our country still faces many difficulties, our party has led our people in continuously scoring great successes in socialist construction, in defending the socialist fatherland, and in discharging their national tasks and internationalist obligations.

Apart from those great achievements, we have committed a number of serious blunders and mistakes in economic construction and mangement. Those achievements and successes, those blunders and mistakes, as well as the guidelines, objectives, and tasks of the party and people in forthcoming years, are reflected in the draft political report to be presented at the coming congress.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong has introduced the basic contents of the draft political report to enaable you comrades to study and discuss them over the past several days. I will not repeat these basic contents. I would like, on this occasion, to add some ideas of my own so as to further clarify the party's strategic guiding concepts.

As you comrades already know, the Fourth and Fifth National CPV Congresses have pointed out very correctly our country's outstanding characteristics in the period of transition to socialism and in the first phase of that period, that is, that we are advancing directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, from a situation of small-scale production, with a multisectoral economy, a very low commodity production ratio, and continued natural-economy autarky in a number of regions.

A number of established material-technical bases have been seriously ravaged in the 30 years of war. Imbalances in grain, foodstuffs, energy, raw and other materials, and infrastructure have been severe and serious. Freshly emerging from a long war, our people have had to cope with a land-grabbing border war and a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, making it impossible for us to devote our efforts to economic construction. These outstanding characteristics prove on the one hand that we started our advance to socialism at a very low level; on the other hand they prove the extremely complex nature of the situation. Our shortcomings and subjective mistakes have rendered the already very difficult situation even more difficult and complicated.

The weighty task facing the Sixth National CPV Congress is that it must make a realistic review of the situation and draw profound lessons from experience, thereby further concretizing the policy line set forth earlier at the Fourth and Fifth Congresses. Keeping in mind its momentous significance, we are resolved to do a good job in making preparations for the congress, to ensure its success, and to meet the aspirations of our entire army and people.

To further concretize the policy line and strategic guidelines for our country's development set forth earlier at the Fourth and Fifth Congresses, our party will lead our people in persisting in their struggle, in remaining valiant in their work and in the defense of the fatherland, in surmounting all difficulties and trials, and in steadily advancing toward socialism.

To carry out the party's line set forth earlier at the Fourth and Fifth Congresses, we must, in the course of carrying out the socialist revolution in our country, make renovations in many respects: renovations in concepts, expecially in economic concepts; renovations in work style; and renovations in organization and cadres. Our Sixth Party Congress must meet these requirements. These renovations must be reflected in the contents of party documents, primarily in the political report, and in the guidelines for personnel assignments issued by the central level and by all party committee echelons at the all-echelon congresses and the coming National Party Congress.

We must base these renovations on the lessons learned from past successes and from the shortcomings and mistakes we have committed in the past 11 years, now that our entire country is entering the period of transition to socialism. At this point, I would like to bring up some important lessons from experience.

First, the strength of a country, of a revolution, lies in the people. In order to truly promote the working people's right to collective mastery, we must have confidence in the people, we must consider the people as the basis in all policies. That was how our forefathers thought and acted in ancient times. In modern times, from prerevolutionary days to the August Revolution, and to the wars of resistance against France, the United States, and the Beijing expansionists, our party has invariably applied this same policy. In our current advance to socialism, we must all the more persist in applying this same policy.

Party policies must stem from the interests, aspirations, and level of knowledge of the people. The assessment of our policies — whether they are correct, wrong, good, or bad — depends on whether or not the majority of the masses are enthusiastic, supportive, and eager to carry them out; whether or not production is promoted, the economy is improving, the people's lives are stabilized and gradually improved; and whether or not national defense and security are strong and stable.

Who carries out policies? The people, no one else. Even if policies are correct, unless the people understand and support them, they cannot be carried out. In that case, efforts must be made to educate the people and explain things to them; we must know how to wait for them.

Occasionally we must readjust policies to realities and the level of knowledge of the masses. We must educate the people, make them understand and have confidence in the party, and create a seething large-scale revolutionary movement among the working people to make them voluntarily and eagerly endeavor to build socialism.

Since our country entered the period of transition, quite a large number of cadres and party members have detached themselves from the people, forgetting the years and months of sacrifice and hardship during which they shared the sweet and the bitter with them and thinking that popular support is needed only when they carry out a clandestine revolution and wage a liberation war and that, when we build socialism, the people must obey them.

Lenin said: The risk of a ruling party lies in that it may sever its relations with the popular masses. Our peasants have a tendency toward private ownership. This is correct. To advance to socialism, the tendency toward private ownership must be eliminated. That is also correct. But, the question is how to eliminate it. It must be eliminated by carrying out the three revolutions and gradually raising the level of production socialization while educating our peasants consistently, positively, and persistently to help them gradually change their way of thinking in the direction of progress, and not by giving orders and applying administrative and coercive measures to eliminate the tendency overnight. We may say that thinking of private ownership means a lack of patriotism, but our people will not agree with us and we will, as a result, be further distanced from them.

During the past several resistance wars, some families did not send their members to sacrifice for the fatherland's independence and freedom. Our peasants in particular and our people in general love their country and socialism very much. But they will object if we impose on them what is against their legitimate interests, if we force them to yield to our subjective will. The lesson for us is that our revolution, and undertaking of our people regarded as very important in the past, has now become even more important. This is a very valuable historical lesson from our country's revolution.

Second, it is necessary in leadership work to abide by the law of objectiveness and to apply it to reality. Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said: To be masters is to grasp the law and to act in accordance with it. He was right. Failure to abide by the law cannot help us to exert mastery; on the contrary, the law may strike back at us.

Over the past more than 10 years, it has been obvious that when we want to change the socioeconomic situation, we must first change our thinking, especially our thinking on economic matters. Marxism-Leninism has its universal, general principles, but how to apply them to the situation in Vietnam is our business, because no one else can do it for us. The application of these principles must be based on the actual situation in Vietnam, with its specific people and with the specific developmental conditions of our country's history, economy, social requirements, and traditions.

The system of objective laws is expanding its impact. These laws influence and supplement each other; they combine into a single whole, with the special socialist laws playing the leading role. We must apply these laws properly and, through practical trials, readjust our policies so that we will apply not just a certain law, but the entire legal system, and do so more ingeniously and correctly. The criteria for evaluating the level and capability of properly applying the legal system through implementing our policies lie in production; maintaining circulation operations; stabilizing and gradually improving the people's material and cultural life; building a healthy, civilized society; heightening all ethical and spiritual values; and consolidating our national defense and security. Any policy that dampens the masses' enthusiasm, creates obstacles, lowers production, obstructs circulation operations, causes livelihood problems, develops negativeness, and disturbs society, must be abandoned or remedied because it reflects an incorrect application of objective laws.

Over the past years, because we have made mistakes, developed subjectiveness and impatience, disregarded and even violated objective laws, and remained backward and sluggish, we have held on too long to the system of centralism, bureaucratism, and subsidization. As a result, production development has been restrained; our laboring people have been unable to actually develop their mastery; nonproducers have exceeded producers in number; productivity, quality, efficiency have constantly decreased; and no products, or only very small quantities of goods, have been available for society. Circulation operations have been obstructed due to the partitioning of markets; the economic crisis has continued; inflation has not ceased; prices have been unstable; life has turned insecure; ethic and spiritual values have been eroded; and negativism has developed.

The Sixth Plenum of the First Party Central Committee and especially the Eighth Party Central Committee Plenum have deeply analyzed these shortcomings and mistakes and pointed out the serious harm which has been caused in several aspects. On the basis of this analysis, the party Central Committee has decided to abolish centralism, bureaucratism, and subsidization and switch economic activities to the socialist system of accounting and business transactions, according to plan.

The resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, followed by resolutions Nos 28, 31, and 306, the Political Bureaus's draft resolution, and the conclusion of the 10th Plenum of the Party Central Committee on prices, wages, and money mark our party's maturity in leadership work in general and in economic leadership in the awareness and correct application of laws, in shifting from directing economic operations through administrative orders, regarded as indispensable, to directing them by correctly applying the system of objective laws. This is the essence and profound revolutionary significance of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

Regrettably, because of a lack of understanding and thorough grasp of the spirit and basic contents of these resolutions, we have, while providing guidance for implementation, made a number of blunders and mistakes in currency exchange and in the recent general readjustment of prices and wages, thus causing serious consequences which we must now seek all measures to overcome.

It should be added that in the background of today's era, when the socialist community has become an international system and an increasingly powerful and stable force, there are many favorable objective conditions; we must necessarily seek, and are fully capable of seeking, the extremely valuable assistance of fraternal countries, primarily the Soviet Union. However, no matter how advantageous the objective conditions are, our subjectivity must always play the main role.

Obviously, we have missed out on a valuable opportunity. The Soviet Union has, in the past 10 years, provided us with aid worth tens of billions of rubles. Yet, with the bureaucratic, centralized subsidization mechanism, we have failed in our undertakings. We have had to dip into the aid for several hundred million rubles annually in social consumption, subsidization, and loss compensation. Several hundred million rubles have been spent on many construction projects. This has been a big mistake.

Regrettably, a number of comrades still fail to fully recognize the profound, multifaceted harmful effects of that mechanism. They are still afraid that thinking and doing things in a way different to the bureaucratic, centralized mechanism is departure from socialism.

Some comrades worry that if we boldy utilize and develop the potentials of different sectors of the economy, promulgate policies for production expansion, and coordinate state -- and people-created jobs, the situation will become more chaotic because raw materials , materials, and energy, being in limited quantities, will then be channeled from state-run installations to the collective and private sectors. Do they mean, as evinced by their fears, that we must limit production and, in so doing, not provide jobs to everyone in order to do the right thing and avoid chaos? Moreover, such concern proves that we are still not confident of the people's strength; we still do not clearly understand the application of rules.

In fact, when we adopt a policy of expanding production and creating conditions to provide more jobs, because of the division of labor in society, some workers, in carrying out their occupations, will create more raw materials and materials for production in order to meet social needs; the working people will bring into full play their creativity in overcoming difficulties and developing production.

The problem is, we must adopt correct policies to create conditions for workers, production and business installations, and localities to produce raw materials, materials, and consumer goods. If our policies -- especially investment, pricing, circulation, and distribution policies -- are rational, peasants will certainly not give up tilling, will not pull up tobacco plants, will not cut off and destroy sugarcane; and will not give up hog raising. On the contrary, they will be more enthusiastic and will produce more; we will have more raw materials and materials for industrial production and more grain and foodstuffs for consumption. If investment policies are correct and if we have suitable policies, mine workers will certainly eagerly overcome difficulties in producing more coal, and scientists and technicians will devote their intelligence and talent to creativity and search for sources of energy, raw materials, and materials that can be tapped locally, thus helping economize large amounts of foreign exchage.

Correct policies not only help promote production but also make important contributions to consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and making it more steadfast; they arouse enthusiasm and confidence among the peasants in their steady advance to socialism, along the path already charted by the party. Erroneous, unpopular policies that go against rules not only cause production decline but also hurt the worker-peasant alliance and drive peasants into the hands of speculative private traders.

As far as socialist transformation is concerned, we must also step it up on a permanent, continuous basis by adopting practical forms and steps for each locality and the entire country and by properly implementing the guideline for conducting transformation by making use of it, by making use of it to better conduct transformation. We must make production relations consistently conform with the nature and capability of production forces, determined not to quickly give up transformation due to a sense of impatience, thereby causing production to decrease and the market to decline. The best way to implement this guideline is to broadly apply proper forms of economic cooperation among economic components on the basis of developing the key role of socialist economic components. Of course, we must punish speculators, smugglers, makers of fake goods who intend to deceive consumers, thieves; those who are corrupt, deviant, and depraved; and those who siphon state goods from warehouses.

We must strengthen managerial work to control the market by properly combining economic, administrative, educational, and judicial measures. But this market must be a prosperous one with an abundance, not a scarcity, of goods so as to meet social needs. If we should have to manage a poor market, how could we satisfactorily apply the basic socialist economic law which seeks to satisfy the laboring people's growing material and cultural needs.

We can simply say that failure to correctly comply with this law will not lead us to socialism, and that failure to correctly understand this law will prolong and not shorten the path toward socialism. We should not assume that we could advance to socialism more quickly by skipping a stage or implementing this law incorrectly. On the contrary, we would then move forward very slowly.

In sum, the most correct and quickest way to advance to socialism is to respect the objective laws, to apply them correctly, and to act in accordance with them. There is no other way. This is the second lesson for us.

Third, we must maintain and strengthen our party's leading role to ensure the mobilization of all our people's capabilities toward the realization of socialism, to ensure the conscientious application of law, and to create favorable conditions for developing the positive effects of these laws. The leading party must grasp the laws that affect society in each historic stage. By properly grasping this system, the party's leadership will help the people in vigorously developing their socialist collective mastery and guide them in conscientiously acting in accordance with these laws.

The might of these laws is invincible. Whether the powerful force of proletarian dictatorship and the laboring people's great capabilities can be fully developed or not depends on whether or not this force and these capabilities act in accordance with these laws. To comply with these laws is to observe the people's will and to follow the progress of the country and the era. For this reason, correct compliance with these laws will help us develop production, carry out smooth circulation operation, and gradually stabilize and improve the situation.

Our party's experienced leadership over the revolution over the past 56 years has proved its correctness and creativeness in combining the national and international factors, the traditional and contemporary factors, as well as the objective factor regarding the people's strength and the objective factor regarding the application of the system of laws. It is for this reason that our country's revolution has advanced from one success to another over the past years.

Over the past 10 years we have been entering the period of transition to socialism, that is, entering a revolutionary course that is still new to us. For thousands of years our people have fought their enemies and brought into full play their forefathers' heroic tradition of nation-building and national defense. This is the first time in our nation's history that we are building socialism.

In the course of our efforts to advance, apart from the successes we have scored, we have committed quite a few blunders and mistakes. Through the difficulties they have encountered and the blunders they have made, our party and people have further matured by another step. We can firmly be confident that, with our party's correct leadership, with the creative application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and with our positive acts performed according to rules, the great strength of the system of dictatorship of the proletariat and the right to collective mastery of our country's working people will be highly enhanced in the coming years.

To ensure the party's leadership, we must strengthen intra-party unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy line. In the face of a difficult and complex situation, it is not unusual that opinions differ. We must be sincere and frank and adopt a constructive attitude in discussions in order to find out the truth and reach a high level of unanimity; we must try our best to avoid rashness and undue haste.

The present situation requires that our party renovate its work style in accordance with uncle Ho's work style, and that it renovate organizational and cadre work as well. We must firmly maintain democratic centralism in party life as well as in leadership over economic and social activities.

Some people have offered the idea that, between centralism and democracy, we should at present accord priority to centralism. That claim is erroneous both in theory and in practice. Democratic centralism is a principle that reflects very strict unity. Unless we promote democracy and ensure the right to autonomy of basic units, and the legitimate interests of the worker both in agriculture and industry, both in producton and goods circulation, there will be no, or only very few, commodity products, and commodities will not be in normal circulation. In such a situation, can we ensure centralism?

If centralism is stressed to the point that we lack commodities and goods circulation is stalemated, what is the purpose of centralism? That is the bureaucratic centralism we have been guilty of for a long time, and which the resolution of the Sixth CPV Central Committee Plenum has analyzed, criticized, and rejected.

Centralism must be based on adequate promotion of democracy. Promoting democracy must be aimed at ensuring the right to centalized management. These two aspects are of a common nature; they interact and complement each other.

Under the present circumstances, we must counter the bureaucratic-centralist subsidization mechanism. Meanwhile, we must counter liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline, and the practice of catering only to local and parochial interests, which weaken the state's centralized and unified management.

In view of the current situation, in order to correctly implement the resolutions of the Eighth CPV Central Committee Plenum and the subsequent resolutions of the Political Bureau, we must assign cadres correcly, suiting the requirements of renovation in economic leadership and management.

Cadres' capabilities and qualities must be reflected in the renovation of concepts, of thinking, and of ways of doing things, especially in the renovation of thinking and doing things economic, consistent with the requirement of shifting economic activities to socialist economic accounting and business transactions, with planning as the basis.

We are facing a specific situation. Apart from the advantages, there are a great many difficulties to be overcome. To ensure that the dual strategic tasks are accomplished well in the new situation, the consolidation and strengthening of party leadership is of decisive importance. That is our third lesson.

The aforementioned great lessons from experience help us further grasp the basic contents of the draft political report, correctly assess the situation in years past, and define the guidelines, objectives, and tasks for coming years. That is also the basis for forming a new economic concept which will also help you, comrades, draw up reports on the situation and tasks of your respective party organizations.

Meanwhile, according to plan, and under the guidance of the Secretariat, you comrades should organize well the gathering of ideas from all-echelon congresses, of our entire party and people to be incorporated into the political report which will be presented to the coming Sixth National Party Congress.

We should make every cadre and party member keenly understand his tasks, promote democracy, organize serious and frank study and discussion in the party, and contribute many precise ideas to the draft political report and the draft suggestions for amendments to the party statute.

The Secretariat should guide all party committee echelons in organizing well the gathering, classification, and systematization of opinions contributed by party organizations at all levels, and should help correctly integrate important ideas into documents, in order to perfect, and raise the level of, the political report to suit the Sixth National Party Congress.

The all-echelon party organization congresses must apply ideas, viewpoints, and policies mentioned in the political report to the specific conditions in each party organization and locality; devise the guidelines, tasks, and realistic programs of action for their respective localities and units; do a good job in carrying out the elections to the executive committees of party organizations at all levels; and elect worthy delegates to the national party congress in accordance with the central level's guidance.

To ensure the strengthening of the party's leadership and raise its effectiveness, we must attach utmost importance to party-building tasks, to making the party clean, strong, and stable, and must carry out self-criticism and criticism drives well. By so doing, we will create unity in will and action in the party and among people, and be able to overcome future difficulties and advance further.

Along with making urgent preparations for the national party congress and the all-echelon party organization congresses, we must regularly and firmly grasp, and direct well, urgent upcoming tasks; positively and timely resolve difficulties in materials and energy, and meet other conditions, in order to accelerate agricultural and industrial production; carry out measures to correctly implement the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, resolutions No 28 and 31, and the conclusion of the 10th Plenum of the Party Central Committee on prices, wages, and money; and quickly carry out draft resolution No 306 of the Political Bureau on guaranteeing the right to autonomy in production and business transfactions of basic economic units. Meanwhile, we must heighten vigilance, stand ready to cope with the enemy's land-grabbing and sabotage schemes and acts; and firmly maintain national defense and security.

We must strive to overcome all difficulties to ensure high productivity and output for the 10th-month rice crop, accelerate the production of consumer goods, and further improve the distribution-circulation link in order to make the market, prices, and the people's lives move in the right direction and to create an enthusiastic atmosphere among the people at the time of the congress. This is at once an economic, political, and ideological problem; it is also aimed at achieving further stabilization in the people's lives and their outlook and at ensuring success for the congress. Meanwhile, it will create favorable preconditions for the implementation of post-congress work.

This is realistic work for developing the working people's right to socialist collective mastery. It motivates the entire party and people to eagerly emulate one another in fulfilling the 1986 state plan, and crates an enthusiastic spirit in scoring realistic achievements in honor of the all-echelon party organization congresses and the National Party Congress.

Dear comrades, with great determination and firm confidence in the success of the party congress, I wish you good health and many new achievements. Please, comrades, convey the kind regards of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau to all cadres, party members, compatriots, and combatants throughout the country.

May the all-echelon party organization congresses be crowned with success.

Thank you, comrades.

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE REVIEWS CRITICISM DRIVE

BK300430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee recently reviewed the first phase of its criticism drive and discussed plans to improve criticism and self-criticism within party organizations. To date, the municipal party organization has basically completed the first phase of its criticism and self-criticism drive.

Generally speaking, party organizations have been consolidated and further improved through the criticism and self-criticism drive. The spirit of striving to strengthen unity within the party, the sense of observing organizational discipline, and the implementation of principles and activities of party organizations and chapters have been consistently maintained and effectively carried out. Party members have shown sympathy and understanding toward one another, while party committees understand more profoundly various party cadres and members. Such negative phenomena as taking advantage of privileges, corruption, violating public property, feasting, and bribery are being eliminated, thus developing the people's right to collective mastery and encouraging them to participate more in the criticism drive to strengthen the party.

To overcome shortcomings drawn from the first phase and to accelerate the second phase of criticism and self-criticism, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee has urged various echelons of party committees, sectors, branches, districts, and cities to complete their criticism drives during July, integrate ideas on criticism to contribute to completing reports of party committees for the coming district and city party organizations congresses; and to survey, inspect, and solve various problems raised by party members and the people. They must accelerate the second phase of the criticism and self-criticism drive, while preparing for party organization congresses at various levels.

EMULATION DRIVE TO GREET PARTY CONGRESS UNDERWAY

BK291413 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] An emulation drive in production to greet the forthcoming Sixth Party Congress is under way in Vietnam. Working people in the central province of Binh Tri Thien are striving to fulfill or overfulfill the 1986 state plan. This includes planting of some 60,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice and good preparation for the next crop. Special attention is given to antistorm and flood work to protect people's lives and property and rice crop. Every office and enterprise in the province has registered to carry out projects in honor of the Sixth Party Congress.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN TO DISCUSS DEFENSE DURING U.S. VISIT

BK010944 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, is traveling to the United States for the ANZUS ministerial council. ANZUS links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States in a defense alliance. However, a rift has developed between the United States and New Zealand over that country's refusal to provide porting facilities for nuclear-powered or -armed ships. As a result, the ministerial council meeting will be a bilateral affair between the United States and Australia.

Mr Hayden said the relationship between the two countries was good despite the serious differences on America's farm subsidy policies.

The foreign affairs minister will visit Canada before going on to San Francisco for talks with the secretary of state, Mr Shultz, and the defense secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR PREDICTS LANDSLIDE ELECTION WIN

BK300815 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 30 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed forecast Wednesday that his 13-party national front coalition would score a landslide in a general election scheduled for the weekend. "The people's support for the Barisan Nasional (National Front) is now clear and it looks like it will get more than a two-third majority," BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY quoted Dr. Mahathir as saying in Kuching, capital of the east Malaysian State of Sarawak. Malaysia's almost seven million voters go to the polls on Saturday and Sunday to pick members for the 177-seat lower house of parliament and 11 of the country's 13 state assemblies. Front nominees were returned unopposed to six parliamentary and eight state seats when nominations closed last Thursday but candidates from nine political parties and more than 50 independents are fighting front nominees for the other seats.

Dr. Mahathir accused the front's principal opponents, the Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP) and the Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (PAS) of entering into a secret pact to deny victory to some candidates from his coalition. But the pact was unlikely to work because leaders of the two parties seldom kept their word, he claimed. DAP leader Lim Kit Siang last week announced that his party was not joining a PAS-led, five-party electoral pact because of the conservative Moslem party's commitment to the establishment of an Islamic state.

Diplomats said that Dr Mahathir's front was likely to retain its two-thirds majority in parliament barring a last-minute swing to the opposition. PAS is expected to make inroads into areas held by Dr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organization(UMNO) in the northeastern states of Kelantan and Trengganu. The DAP, on the other hand, is expected to make substantial gains in urban constituencies with large numbers of Chinese voters, analysts said.

MAHATHIR PREDICTS CHAOS IF PAS COMES TO POWER

BK310935 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, says any Islamic country needs industralization in its development to help generate more job opportunities. The present National Front government is fully aware of this and will step up efforts to diversify the country's economy so as to bring more benefits to the people.

He was speaking at a ceremony to lay the foundation stone of a silk-weaving factory at the Chendering industrial site in Kuala Ibai, Terengganu. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also expressed the fear that chaos would erupt and the true understanding of Islam vanished, if the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party -- PAS -- came to power in the country after the general elections on Saturday and Sunday [2-3 August]. He pointed out that the actions of PAS so far indicated that the opposition party was not working toward the setting up of a true Islamic nation as claimed in its Constitution, but was merely fishing for votes. He said one of the claims by PAS which was found to be contradictory was branding Malays who cooperate with non-Muslims as kafir or infidels, but PAS is now cooperating with parties which are set up by non-Muslims, and he asked whether this means that PAS is also kafir.

The prime minister also hit out at PAS for coming out with a manifesto which did not back up its so-called claim to set up an Islamic government. In the manifesto, he said, PAS spoke of what it claimed was its struggle for fairness, peace, and harmony but the actions of PAS, for example in the Memali incident, where several people were killed, contradicted with its manifesto.

PARTIES' ELECTION PROSPECTS, ISSUES VIEWED

BK310247 Hong Kong AFP in English 0213 GMT 31 Jul 86

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 31 (AFP) -- Some seven million voters go to the polls this weekend in a general election which has been characterised by probably the dirtiest electoral campaign in Malaysian history, analysts say here.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad called the snap polls for Saturday and Sunday, some 11 months before his governments's five-year term expires, "so that we can get on with the business of government." But the nine political parties battling the ruling 13-member National Front Coalition have accused Dr Mahathir's administration of denying them sufficient time to campaign, blatantly abusing the local media and exploiting government machinery, in addition to alleging corruption and nepotism.

"This is without doubt the dirtiest campaign since 1969," Chandra Muzaffar, president of the non-political Aliran, a social reform movement, said, adding "I have not seen any campaign reach such low levels of crudity." "The government seems quite desperate by saying it will deny development funds to those voting opposition candidates and frequently referring to the May 13 riots" after a general election in 1969, when hundreds of people died, Mr Muzafafar said. [quotation marks as received]

While the front is in no danger of losing power, at least two of the nine opposition parties could cut into its overwhelming majorities in the just-expanded 177-member Parliament and the 351 seats up for grabs in 11 state assemblies, analysts say. The biggest challenge to the front, a grouping of largely ethnically based parties headed by Dr Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), comes from the fundamentalist Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (PAS). While the front is contesting all seats, the PAS, the only party offering itself as an alternative government, is vying for 99 parliamentary and 265 state seats. Its leaders say they will set up an Islamic state, replacing Malaysia's secular laws with Islamic legislation, if returned. Diplomats say that the PAS, protraying itself as "god's party," is likely to make gains among conservtaive Moslem voters in the Malay belt states of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis.

The largely Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP), declaring that "enough is enough" has meanwhile urged voters to deny Dr Mahathir a two-thirds majority in Parliament to check alleged corruption, arrogance and nepotism." DAP leaders, concentrating on urban constituencies with large numbers of Chinese voters, say the government could be made more accountable without the two-thirds majority and the automatic right to amend the constitution. The party has also said it will work to dismantle the government's pro-Malay policies in education, business and employment if returned in strength. The DAP, going into the polls with 10 of the 18 opposition seats in the just dissolved Lower House, could score in Penang, Perak, Selangor and the Federal Territory where the majority of peninsular Malaysia's 2.2 million Chinese and 487,000 Indian voters are concentrated, analysts say.

Dr Mahathir has said that while the front would not resort to extra-parliamentary means to cling to power if rejected, voters should not forget the trauma of the 1969 polls. Hundreds died after the DAP, PAS, the Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (Peoples Movement) and the Peoples' Progressive Party [PPP] picked up 37 of the 103 parliamentary seats contested in penisular Malaysia. The Gerakan, which controls the Penang State Government, and the PPP are now members of Dr Mahathir's coalition. Opposition leaders have described Dr Mahathir's remarks and similar statements by other front campaigners as blatant intimidation, but say references to the riots will not affect voter sentiment. The government has refused to lift a ban on public rallies in force since the 1969 riots to stop racial sentiments from being whipped up, election commission officials said. Apart from the stabbing of a campaign worker in Kedah, Dr Mahathir's home state and brawls between party supporters elsewhere no major violence has been reported so far, officials said.

VOPM CONTINUES UNITED ISLAMIC FRONT MANIFESTO

BK300228 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Second Conclusion of "9 June 1986 Manifesto" of the Malaysian United Islamic Front: "To Expose all the evil deeds done by the UMNO ruling clique, and to put establish priorities for protecting the interests of the Muslims"]

[Text] We should unite very closely to overthrow the treacherous government and totally eliminate the roots of poverty and suffering. For the moment our priorities are as follows:

1. We must oppose the treacherous government that disobeys God's command through various means -- such as through thoughts, through words, or through physical violence. In Sura Nisaa, verse 59, God says: "O ye who believe! Obey God, and obey the Apostle, and those charged with authority among you." According to what God says all Muslims should obey God, the Prophet, and the government. To all Muslims, obeying God and the Prophet is absolute. However, it is not essential to obey the government because in his hadith, Prophet Muhammad says all Muslims should know that the government loved most by God, the most gracious, the merciful, is the government that is fair, just, that does not discriminate against the people, and does not deviate from the right path guided by God in its thoughts, words, and deeds. Therefore we should pledge our absolute obedience and support only to this kind of government. On the other hand, if the government is cruel to human beings created by God, particularly to Muslims, creates a wide socioeconomic gap among the people, and makes empty promises, we do not have to obey it. Instead, we should strongly oppose it. In our country now, there exists the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] ruling group which is hypocritical. This group is a traitor to Muslims and God will definitely condemn it. It constantly changes its policies and has done many evil deeds contrary to the teachings of Islam -- such as being cruel to the people, corrupt and fraudulent, corrupting Islamic morality, and so on. It is then mandatory for us Muslims to follow the Prophet's words -- telling us to oppose the treacherous UMNO ruling group that disobeys God's command -- by various means, either by thoughts, words, or physical violence.

2. We must uphold Islamic values and be active in spreading the nucleus of Islamic philosophy and preserve Islamic morality. We must fight against oppression and exploitation. We must oppose all nonsensical acts and regulations. We must expose and oppose all evil deeds of the ruling group which outrage Islamic values. Prophet Muhammad bravely fought the Quraish aristocratic group in Mecca and led all Muslims in their struggle against oppression and insults for the sake of spreading the Islamic religion and to save the miserable people. In the end, with God's blessing, they won.

Prophet Muhammad never sought wealth and personal comfort after he became a prophet -- a position graced by God. Instead, he showed concern for the development of social welfare and paid attention to the plight of the miserable people. He always visited those who were suffering and extended material help to them. He also guided them in searching for the clue to the cause of misery and led his followers to fight bravely to uphold Islamic values. We should follow the examples set by Prophet Muhammad in our struggle against oppression and exploitation. We should pay attention to the miseries suffered by the people, assist the people [words indistinct], expose the ill doings of the ruling group that only protects the interests of its government by making use of the name of Islam, and oppose corrupt practices, gambling, drug addiction, prostitution, decadent culture, and other practises contradictory to the teachings of Islam. We must oppose all acts and regulations which support [passage indistinct].

3. We must protect the solidarity among Muslims. We must also promote and strengthen friendship between the Muslim and other races that practise other religions. To unite and be friends are the characteristics of the Muslims. Sura [word indistinct] verse 10 in the Koran says: "All things on earth are related to one another". Prophet Muhammad says: "There is no profound faith in you if you do not love your brothers as much as you love yourself." Malays who practise the Islamic religion in this country are able to unite closely and sincerely cooperate with one another and live in peace under the banner of a common religion and common culture. Very often we hear Muslims saying that all Muslims are brothers and we live like one family. As brothers, we [words indistinct] assist each other, as the proverb says: "Together we climb up the hill and together we come down to the valley." The Muslims in our country should adhere to Islamic teachings on the need for solidarity, [words indistinct] to forgive each other, and to unite closely under the banner of Islam while fighting the common enemy. Our objective is to protect the interests of our race, religion, and country, and to struggle for the sake of justice, freedom, and democracy.

Ours is a multiracial and multireligious nation. All the races in the country must unite and cooperate in the struggle as they are being oppressed by the ruling group. Unity and cooperation among the people of various races in the struggle against the treacherous ruling group [passage indistinct]. The Muslims in the country also give priority to unity. They are carrying out with a sense of comradeship a common struggle together with other races and religious believers. For example, when the Japanese imperialists and British colonialists occupied our fatherland, the Muslim Malays -- along with their Chinese, Indian, and other fellow-countrymen -- took up arms in a bloody struggle to defend national interests and independence. Many facts prove that the people of various races are genuine comrades-in-arms in their struggle against the common enemies. [passage indistinct] We believe that the Muslims in the country must set a good example in uniting the people of various races, cooperating with other races and religious believers, and forming a gigantic force to create a happy life.

4. We must sympathize with and support the just struggle consented to by God and launched by the people of various races. At present, the people are inreasingly dissatisfied with the UMMO ruling group. They are actively fighting to defend freedom, democracy, and national interests throughout the country. The ruling group will definitely respond to the struggle with even more cruel oppression. This being the case, in addition to opposing the treacherous rule of the ruling group, the Muslims must sympathize with and support the just struggle of the people of various races to deal a more serious blow to the ruling group. Allah commands in the Koran: Fight in the cause of God those who fight you, but do not transgress limits; for God loveth not transgressors. Allal consents to the just struggle of the people in our country. Accordingly, we must sympathize with and support the struggle. On the occasion of the establishment of the Malaysian United Islamic Front, let us thank God for his grace, strengthen unity among fellow Muslims, emulate the spirit of the (?Great Prophet) in defending Medina from enemy attacks, and fight courageously to achieve the ideals of Islam! [passage indistinct]

ENVOY TO U.S. SPEAKS AT CON-COM, STIRS CONTROVERSY

HK310234 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 22

[Text] Discussions on the removal of the American military bases in the Philippines could prejudice the country's economic recovery plans, Ambassador to the United States Emmanuel Pelaez told the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] yesterday.

"This is not the time to take up the U.S. military bases. Our number one problem is economic recovery," Pelaez emphasized.

Pelaez said both the American and the Philippine Government appear to rank economic recovery and political stability as the "highest priority" in mutual cooperation.

The time to take up the bases issue has not yet come, he added.

Peleaz appearance before the Con-Com stirred heated controversies among some members. Nationalist members termed the Pelaez presence as "meddling in the Con-Com and the working of some insidious and subservient groups."

Pelaez said he was invited by Commissioner Gregorio Tingson, a vocal supporter of the extension of the military bases and some other commissioners to inform them about the American perspective on the development in the Philippines. He added that he was here for home consultation on the visit of President Corazon C. Aquino in the U.S. in September.

At the start, Commissioner Jose Suarez, chairman of the Committee on Transitory Provisions, was in a quandary over Pelaez's presence at the Con-Com.

Commissioner Lino Brocka, a member of a cause-oriented bloc, stood up and said he is "bothered" by Pelaez's appearance. He considered Pelaez's presence as "meddling and interference in the workings of the Con-Com.

Brocka questioned the propriety of Pelaez's appearance. He said this will be a bad precedent, because others like Senators Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Diokno may ask for the same privilege.

"What would stop others to seek the same? It makes us look like idiots." Brocka then accused Tingson of "insidious manipulation."

At this juncture, Commissioner Wilfrido Villacorta, a proponent of the prohibition of foreign bases in the country, stood up and proposed that the Con-Com hold an executive or closed-door meeting, excluding the public. This precipitated the walkout of the members of the press.

Of late, the Con-Com proceedings have been getting poor public attention.

Before the confusion occurred, Pelaez told the Con-Com that "it is not unrealistic to say that our getting favorable assistance would depend upon the sympathy in the U.S."

Pelaez said President Aquino's state visit to the U.S. is to gain sympathy for the restructuring of the Philippine $27-billion foreign debts.

"Unless we have restructuring of these debts, the foundation of the country's economic recovery will not be in place. Without it, the economic recovery could not proceed," Pelaez said.

The President's visit aims to attract foreign investors and seek help in the solution of our budget deficit problem. She will also work for a more favorable term on the restructuring of loans.

Pelaez then pointed out the importance of finishing the new constitution before Mrs. Aquino's visit to the U.S.

"I came to inform the Con-Com that their work is of the utmost importance, for investors are asking for the government's guidelines," Pelaez said.

He added that the U.S. military bases issue will not be taken up during the Aquino state visit. "To raise the military bases question in the state visit would complicate the priority issue," he added.

According to the former foreign minister, the priority is economic recovery of the country and attracting foreign investments.

The former vice-president maintained that the American bases issue will not be taken up during the state visit. He said the U.S. Government has relied on the earlier commitment of President Aquino that the government will honor the military bases agreement until 1991 and she will keep her options open until then.

The U.S. military bases here loom as the most emotional and controversial issue in the Con-Com.

Earlier, the Committee on National Territory presided by Commissioner Felicitas Aquino approved in a seven-to-two vote the incorporation in the new charter of a zone of neutrality and prohibition of foreign bases in the country.

However, another resolution filed by Tingson proposed the extension of the military bases by 100 years. The resolution however was claimed to have been filed by mistake.

In an interview after his Con-Com appearance, Pelaez disclosed that the U.S. Congress has proposed three economic aid packages to the Philippines amounting to $500 million.

According to Pelaez, the grants are the following -- $150-million new package proposed by the American Government, $250-million straight grant provided by a bill filed by Congressmen Stephen Solarz and Jack Kemp; and $100-million straight grant approved by the American Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs headed by Sen. Richard Lugar.

Pelaez told newsmen that the delay in the economic aid from the U.S. is caused by the finalization of a shopping list consisting of economic and military aids needed by the Philippine Government.

Retention of U.S. Bases Urged

HK310642 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Except] Economic benefits and national security remain the key factors in the clamor of some sectors of Philippine society to retain the U.S. military facilities in the country.

In Cebu City, some 500 leaders and members who met over the weekend approved a resolution seeking the retention of the military facilities in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

They said this will not only benefit the counry economically. But will also deter possible invasion of the Philippines by other countries.

The same sentiment was shared by some 20,000 people who held a rally in Olongapo City yesterday.

The rallyists, who came from all walks of life, asked the Constitutional Commission to exclude from the new Constitution Resolution No. 402 which bans foreign bases in the Philippines after the expiration of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement in 1991.

Former Members of Parliament Rafael Palmares and Rene Cayetano, NP [Nacionalista Party] president and secretary general, respectively, charged that the people strongly advocating the removal of the U.S. military bases are "leftist."

The NP resolution disputed claims that the operation of U.S. military facilties in the Philippines would invite foreign invasion. It pointed out that it is the weak country without protection which has been "attacked and swallowed by their strong neighbors."

It also cited the millions of dollars the country has received form the U.S. for the operation of its military bases as well as the jobs these facilities have provided directly and indirectly to thousands of Filipinos.

Acting Olongapo Mayor Teddy C. Macapagal said that while the city's economy depends entirely upon the Subic Naval Base, it is more than the economic benefits derived frm the presence of the base that is at stake but the security interest not only of the Philippines but the entire Southeast Asia.

"It is not true that the presence of the U.S. bases is an open invitation to nuclear attack because there has never been a country in the world with a U.S. base that has been attacked while countries without U.S. bases like Cambodia and Afghanistan are the best examples of countries without U.S. bases which were attacked and occupied by Russia," Macapagal said.

Macapagal said that U.S. military presence in the Philippines does not only contribute directly to the defense of the country but also preserves the balance of power in Southeast Asia.

Roberto A. Flores, president of the 22,000-members Federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Associations in the U.S. bases in the Philippines, said the real issue on U.S. bases question is "whether we want to remain a democratic country by allowing the continued presence of these bases or we prefer communism by dismantling them and allow the Russians to take over."

"Without the US bases in the Philippines, our country will be an easy prey to foreign aggressors", Flores said. [passage omitted]

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON AQUINO U.S. VISIT

HK310716 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jul 86 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "A Closer Look at President's Washington Visit"]

[Text] No head of state has ever gone to Washington with as little clout as President Aquino would have in her bag when she visits the American capital in mid-September. By then, her own creation, the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com), would have reduced her to a state of mendicancy. That is, if the Con-Com should now adopt a committee-approved resolution declaring neutrality as a national policy. President Aquino would have been denied her only bargaining level in talks with the Reagan administration -- retention of United States military bases on Philippines territory even after 1991.

Incorporation of the neutrality clause in the draft constitution now being forged by the Con-Com calls for the dismantling of Clark Air Base in Pampanga and the Subic Naval facility in Zambales. Whether the Philippine Government likes it or not, the President will be asked for a commitment on the extension of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement beyond its expiry date in 1991. A security-conscious Reagan administration and an American public alarmed over Soviet expansionism in the Pacific and Indian Oceans are certain to keep the military bases issue very much alive during Mrs Aquino's Washington visit.

Stonewalling the Americans in prospective discussions with the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon with the excuse that she is not prepared to discuss the issue would never be accepted by the American public. Adherence to the line that she is there to seek assistance for an economy ravaged by a previous administration with nothing more than professions of friendship to offer in return is hardly sufficient to convince a penny-pinching Congress to loosen America's purse strings. References to historic cultural and political ties "cemented in blood" are nice to hear. They mean nothing at negotiating tables where only national self-interest is paramount.

Of course, the Reagan administration will not allow President Aquino to return to Manila empty-handed. But her visit would have turned sour. And the assistance would not be as substantial as expected. All because left-leaning elements in the Con-Com, abetted by ultranationalists, would have spelled the doom of the American bases. The situation may not, however, be as desperate as spelled out in this space. Malacanang can always exert pressure on the conservative elements of the Con-Com to repudiate the crucial resolution. A precedent was set with the rejection of a committee-approved resolution callling for the creation of a unicameral legislative body.

AQUINO, GONZALES COMMENT ON TOLENTINO, RALLIES

HK010810 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[By Wing Marcelo]

[Text] The Aquino government is keeping the door open for a possible granting of clemency for former Senator Arturo Tolentino and 40 others accused of rebellion on condition that they show sincere and concrete efforts that they feel sorry for the Manila Hotel incident.

Otherwise, Mrs Aquino said, the government will proceed, as it is now doing, with the prosecution of Tolentino and the others for inciting to sedition and rebellion which carries the penalty of death for those found guilty.

Speaking in her biweekly television program, Mrs Aquino said her government had waited very long for Tolentino and his group to comply with the government requirement that they take an oath of allegiance.

But even this simple matter, she said, had been ignored by the accused, prompting the government to file charges of rebellion last Monday.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, who was also guest in the program, with Orly Mercado as interviewer, said the decision was made as early as Friday and the death of an Aquino follower during the antigovernment rally last Sunday at the Rizal Park had nothing to do with the filing of charges.

Minister Gonzales said Mrs. Aquino is keeping an open mind on the matter of granting clemency for Tolentino and company.

"But there must be some showing of good faith on their part," Gonzales said.

He said that at the moment there is no turning back. The charges have been filed and it is difficult for the government to back down from that path, Gonzales said. "If we change our mind now, they will say that we are indecisive, that we are weak," he said. "But we have given them enough time to comply with our requirement and there had been no positive response from their side."

Mrs. Aquino said that she had been informed that Tolentino had promised to abide by the government requirement.

"I hoped to see concrete proof that they are sorry, but there was none of this," she said. "It looked as if they were fooling us."

Minister Gonzales said it took some time to file the charges because they wanted all information checked first.

"We don't want to go back to the time of former President Marcos when just about anyone who disagrees with the government are arrested and thrown into jail with no charges filed against him," Gonzales said.

Mrs. Aquino recalled that this was what happended to her husband, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., who was imprisoned for seven years, and to former Senator Jose Diokno who was jailed for two years and then released with no charges filed against him.

"We are being careful and we want the rule of law to prevail," Gonzales said.

Asked whether the ban on demonstration is an infringement on citizen rights to free assembly, Gonzales said that if there is clear and present danger to the country, the government has the right to stop these rallies.

Mrs. Aquino said the government will allow rallies only if they are peaceful. But she said the rallies have been violent and the government must move in to assure the safety of citizens.

"We used to have one million people in our rallies but there never was a single violent incident and no one got hurt," she said.

RAMOS SAYS NON-OATHTAKERS SHOULD RESIGN

HK010702 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ben Gamos]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga -- Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said government people who refuse to take oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution should resign.

The general made the statement in response to a question during the open forum of a command conference held here Tuesday.

Lt. Col. Leandro Mendoza, Bulacan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander asked Ramos what commanders should do to personnel who refused to take the oath.

Ramos said it is the obligation of everyone in government to take the oath. "Otherwise," he declared, "they should sever connections with the government."

In the case of defiant military personnel, Ramos instructed field commanders "to submit your own recommendations."

REDUCTION OF HOME DEFENSE FORCES SUGGESTED

HK300736 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos has proposed a reduction in the number of full-time members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), instead of abolishing the paramilitary unit.

Ramos's proposal was contained in a study sent to President Corazon C. Aquino and endorsed earlier by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The disbandment of CHDF will "surely weaken the territorial defense system," Ramos said, citing operational and social costs of dismantling CHDF.

During her visit to Davao last May, the President instructed Ramos to look into CHDF because of mounting reports on abuses committed by the militiamen. She urged the Armed Forces to renew efforts to reform CHDF.

The country has 70,000 CHDF members, including part-time and reserve members classified respectively as categories two and one. Of the 70,000 some 53,000 are full-time "duly appointed," issued firearms and entitled to allowances; they are classified as category three.

Ramos has proposed to cut the number of fulltime militiamen from 53,698 to 45,000 with their distribution as follows: Region 1 -- 1,560; Region 2 -- 1,600; Region 3 -- 2,850; Region 4 -- 1,100; Western Command -- 150; Region 5 -- 1,500; Region 6 -- 1,090; Region 7 -- 710; Region 8 -- 3,840; Region 9 -- 10,775; Region 10 -- 3,425; Region 11 -- 6,800; and Region 12 -- 9,600.

He also recommended steps to reform CHDF:

-- Better recruitment procedures through intensified screening and selection.
-- Control through a permanent cadre of regular soldiers.
-- Employment for static defense operations in their respective communities and not for law enforcement operations.
-- Integration with the political, social, and economic fabric of the barangays through active participation in community activities.
-- Judicious implementation of awards and punishment.

Ramos cited difficulties in disbanding CHDF and replacing its members with an equal number of soldiers or policemen.

He said the national budget will be strained since total cost per year of maintaining 70,000 soldiers is P860 million and P1.19 billion for 70,000 policemen.

Maintaining 70,000 CHDF members will cost only P190 million, Ramos said.

Apart from the operational cost of disbandment, Ramos said the social costs are just as weighty factors to consider:

-- The personal security of militiamen after they are disarmed will be a government problem.
-- Muslim rebel returnees who became CHDF militamen are not likely to allow themselves to be disarmed; they would prefer to return to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

"Targets of insurgent liquidation, several CHDF militiamen may either run to the mountains with their weapons and become lawless elements or may accept their fate in the hope that they will not be harmed by the insurgents in return for their support of the insurgent cause," Ramos wrote the President.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, in a letter to the President last July 14 supported the Ramos study. Enrile wrote, "Disbandment of CHDF will favor the insurgent cause" and tie down the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] operating forces to static defense, thus limiting AFP capability for offensive action against the dissidents.

Ramos explained that a decision to disband CHDF will leave the Integrated National Police (INP) as the first line of defense of populated areas.

"With a strength of some 50,000 men, the INP will be hard-pressed to perform both police work and static defense...If the AFP will be employed to fill the vacuum created by the CHDF, the task of neutralizing the armed insurgents...will be seriously impaired; tying down the AFP in static defense will be tantamount to giving the insurgents freedom of action in the field," he said.

Ramos argued that the insurgents will conveniently take over" the protection of the people in the barangays should CHDF, if disbanded, not be replaced.

He said unless reversed, insurgency is expected to reach 9,000 barangays by end of the year, or 22 percent of the total barangays.

LAUREL SAYS GOVERNMENT-MUSLIM TALKS GOING ON

HK310529 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Crucial negotiations between government and Muslim rebel representatives on the Mindanao question are going on.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said, however, that he was not free to identify the participants and the site of the secret talks.

Other sources said that the parleys centered on the Tripoli Agreement which was reached between the late former Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Z. Barbero and Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front in Libya in the late seventies.

The Tripoli Agreement provided for the establishment of an autonomous government in Regions 9 and 12 which are dominantly Muslim areas in Mindanao.

It also presribed for a Muslim educational system, Shariah courts, a legislative assembly and security force.

On the latter condition, the armed forces had objected since security is already being furnished by the military, it was said.

Even as Laurel disclosed that the negotiations were in progress, leaders of the Bangsa Moro which is supporting Muslim autonomy within the framework of Philippine territorial integrity disputed the veracity of Laurel's information.

In a television interview conducted by former MP Orly Mercado Monday night, these leaders lamented that while President Aquino had sent peace emissaries to the NPA's, none has yet been dispatched to the MNLF.

The Bangsa Moro is behind the leadership of Misuari having been "anointed" by the Islamic Conference, composed of Muslim countries, to lead the talks.

A rival MNLF faction is headed by Hashim Salamat. The latter had reportedly left his Middle East Base to join his followers in the south.

The Muslim community has long felt aggrieved by the reported neglect of the national government which, at present has not even a Muslim member in the cabinet, it was pointed out.

Although the multi-national corporations operating in Mindanao have been paying millions in taxes not a centavo has been used to develop Mindanao since these taxes were all turned over to the central government.

Bangsa Moro leaders are agitating for federalization not only of the south but the entire country. Under this system, autonomous functions include the power to levy taxes and dispose of them for local improvement.

On the proposed security force, it was pointed out that this will be more of a police militia rather than a military outfit. These policemen will be more familiar with local conditions as well as customs instead of these recruited from the north.

GOVERNMENT, IMF DRAFT LETTER OF INTENT

HK310324 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) yesterday started working on the final draft of a letter of intent which is expected to be signed by the Philippine negotiating team this week. The IMF team is scheduled to leave on Saturday with the completed letter of intent. Thereafter, the letter of intent will be submitted to the Fund's executive board after consultations with the IMF managing director who will endorse the Philippine program. It will take the Fund's executive board four to six weeks to act on the Philippine's letter of intent. Favorable action of the board would pave the way for the signing of a new 18-month standby credit agreement -- "the seal of good housekeeping" -- which commercial banks are awaiting before talks for a new multiyear restructuring agreement (MYRA) can start, covering the Philippines' commercial debts from 1987 to 1990, estimated to amount to $6 to $7 billion. The agreements reached so far are:

-- Gross national product growth of 1.4 percent this year;
-- Government expenditures to reach P114.3 billion with a budget deficit of P27 billion;
-- Reserve money ceiling of P45 billion;
-- Inflation level at 6 percent to 8 percent;
-- The implementation of a general expansionary program for this year and the next;
-- Restructuring of government financial institutions, primarily the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP);
-- Adoption of a floating rate policy for the peso;
-- Privatization of government-controlled or -acquired corporations, including government-acquired commercial banks;
-- Implementation of tax reform measures, including the 29 recently approved measures to streamline and improve government revenue collection;
-- Preliminary agreements on sugar and coconut reforms, principally the dismantling of monopolies in these two sectors; and
-- Partial agreement on the import liberalization program.

AQUINO WARNS IMF AGAINST 'STRICT CONDITIONS'

HK310211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino yesterday [30 Jul] warned the International Monetary Fund against imposing strict conditions on her government. She said the Philippines cannot accept the same treatment the IMF gave the Marcos government. President Aquino took this tough stance against the IMF, when informed about certain instructions the IMF gave the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP], during the meeting of her cabinet yesterday at the Presidential Palace in Manila. Deputy Executive Secretary Vicente Paterno said the instructions by the IMF will restrict the oeprational flexibility of the DBP, which is the major Philippine bank engaged in developmental activity. Meanwhile, the IMF is asking the government to further reduce its projected budgetary deficit of P11.4 billion next year. This move is aimed to deflect the impact of the restructuring of government corporations. Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod told newsmen that the impact of the restructuring of government corporations was probably not included in the projected deficit for 1987 because the restructuring may not be put in place by the whole of next year.

'Worried' About IMF Treatment

HK301247 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 30 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino is worried about the treatment the Philippines is getting from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, a government spokesman said Wednesday. "The president remarked that perhaps, we cannot also accept the same treatment from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as they did with the Marcos government", Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told a news conference here following a cabinet meeting. The IMF had imposed an austerity programme as a condition for granting loans to the regime of strongman Ferdinand Marcos, whom Mrs. Aquino replaced as president following a popular revolt in February.

IMF officials are now negotiating with the government on conditions for new loans. Mrs Aquino, who inherited a crippled economy and a 26 billion U.S. dollar foreign debt, had earlier asked the country's creditors for easier repayment terms. Press reports said the focus of the closed talks was the country's import liberalization program, which has met opposition from local big business. "Questions were raised in the cabinet meeting as to whether the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are treating the Aquino government in the same manner that it treated the Marcos government," Mr. Arroyo said.

Central Bank governor Jose Fernandez had said the IMF and the World Bank were "rather liberal" on budgetary questions, Mr. Arroyo said. But chairman of the state-owned Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Jesus Estanislao has maintained that the international creditors were "taking a heavy hand" on government financial institutions, Mr. Arroyo said, adding that the government would resist such pressure.

Vicente Paterno, a deputy minister for energy, told the news conference, "The DBP reported that the IMF was asking for certain specific changes in the bank's charter which would unduly restrict the bank's operational flexibility." He described the IMF's demands as, "undue interference," and added "I think the heaviness of hand is demonstrated by that." On the IMF and the World Bank's relationships with the Philippines, he said: "When an institution does not trust the entity with whom they are dealing, they are likely to impose more onerous and severe conditions than if they are dealing with someone in whom they have confidence."

In a memorandum to Mrs. Aquino, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion also expressed "serious reservations" about IMF demands, saying that "The private sector stands firmly against the wholesale and immediate import liberalization program envisioned by the IMF." Businessmen have identified labour unrest and import liberalization as their main problems. Mr. Concepcion said tariff duties on 68.9 per cent of the 1,232 products named in the IMF's stabilization programme, had been lifted. He said the private sector had asked for more time to study the "critical few items" which may create a "negative impact" once they are liberalized.

The private sector had cited the "shrunken domestic market", which may led to collapse of remaining industries and factory shutdowns once the liberalized imports arrive, as reasons against import liberalization, Mr. Concepcion said. The cabinet has set a 90-day period for public hearings on the issue, after which they will decide on what measures to adopt.

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NODONG SINMUN VIEWS GORBACHEV'S FAR EAST SPEECH

SK040827 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0923 GMT 3 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August article: "A Peace-Loving Initiative"]

[Text] According to TASS, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently delivered a speech in Valdivostok. In the speech he mentioned the Soviet domestic situation and the current international situation, the Asia-Pacific regions situation in particular. Thus, he has made clear the Soviet stand.

The speech was timed to coincide with the provocation of the U.S. imperialists' military buildup and war maneuvers in the Asia-Pacific region. The U.S. imperialists, conducting an Asian strategy as an important component of their world strategy, have given greater significance to Asian strategy in recent years and have pursued the so-called policy of attaching importance to Asia.

From the beginning, the policy of attaching importance to Asia has been an aggressive concept and a war policy designed to place the Asia-Pacific region under the U.S. sphere of military influence and to turn this region into a most important theater of military confrontation in executing the U.S. world strategy.

Proceeding from this, the United States has increased its Army, Navy, Air Force and nuclear forces in particular in the Asia and Pacific region; has maneuvered to fabricate an aggressive, collective military bloc akin to NATO in the Asia and Pacific region while reinforcing and strengthening the U.S. - Security Treaty and the U.S. - South Korean agreement on mutual defense, and is now running amok in a scheme to fabricate a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea as an important component of this. This aggressive military alliance is in motion in practice and its brunt is directed at Korea. The "Team-Spirit" joint military exercise and the "Rimpac" exercise demonstrate how enthusiastic the United States has become in its attempt to light the torch of a new war in this region.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on Soviet policy towards Asia and the Pacific in Vladivostok at this time has attracted attention from the Asian public and world. In his speech, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev put forward various ideas and proposals to stop the military buildup and the increase of nuclear forces in particular, to make efforts to guarantee security in this region, and to take measures for peace.

This shows the Soviet Union's peace-loving stand to prevent thermonuclear war and to promote peaceful cooperation among countries by checking and frustrating the military buildup and maneuvers of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, to prepare for war in this region, by defending peace and security in the region, and, going one step further, by preserving and consolidating peace in the world as a whole, and by positive Soviet efforts to put this stance into practice.

The Soviet Union has recently offered many proposals to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and preserve and consolidate peace in the world. This year alone, the Soviet Union has announced a comprehensive plan to completely dismantle nuclear weapons araound the globe and ensure international security. Quite recently, it presented, together with other countries participating in the Warsaw Pact, initiatives to drastically reduce military forces, conventional weapons, and nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet Union has even taken measures to unilaterally end nuclear testing.

The Soviet Union's new Peace initiatives and ideas contained in the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Vladivostok are another clear expression ofthe peace-loving foreign policy the Soviet Union has consistently pursued.

In his speech, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev showed awareness of the situation on the Korean peninsula and the Korean question. Also — noting the maneuvers to fabricate a trippartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, South Korea and the attempt to turn South Korea into a nuclear forward base in his speech — he praised the Korean people's just struggle to relax tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve a peaceful reunification of their country and then supported our Republic's proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. This greatly encourages our people.

The aggressive U.S. strategy for Korea and its maneuvers to fabricate a tripartite military alliance are leading the situation in Korea to the worst phase and creating a grave obstacle to peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In compliance with the U.S. strategic plan to convert South Korea into a base from which to launch a nuclear strike against our republic and other socialist countries, South Korea has now been turned into the place where nuclear weapons of various kinds are more densely deployed than in anywhere else in the world and are a potential source of a most dangerous nuclear war. The Korean peninsula is engulfed in a tense situation capable of triggering a nuclear war at any moment.

If a new war, a nuclear war, breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will easily escalate into a global thermonuclear war.

Peace in Korea is closely linked to peace in the world. The Korean people's struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of their country is one of the most important parts of the world's progressive peoples' struggle for peace in the world.

Not long ago, our republic put forward an important proposal to create a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula with a view to preventing a nuclear war and achieving lasting peace on the Korean peninsula. This proposal reflects the urgent demands of the situation on the Korean peninsula where the danger of a nuclear war is growing. It is also part of the movement to create nuclear-free zones of peace in various parts of the world. By ignoring our proposal for a nuclear-free zone of peace, the U.S. imperialists have laid bare more clearly their nature as nuclear warmaniacs bent on provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The United States should immediately abandon its maneuvers to prepare for a new war, a nuclear war, remove weapons of mass destruction, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea, and take its interfering hands off Korea.

The stand taken by the Soviet Union, which has once again sincerely supported our proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula, is an expression of the Soviet foreign policy that values the national interest of the Korean peninsula as a (?single) interest. We believe the Soviet people will achieve greater success in implementing their peace-loving foreign policy.

U.S. CONCERN FOR ROK HUMAN RIGHTS HYPOCRITICAL

SK030240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 2 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August Commentary: "After Smacking Someone in The Back, Rubbing His Stomach To Appease Him"]

[Text] In a press conference, the U.S. State Department issued a so-called statement expressing concern over the human rights situation in South Korea. The statement was composed of conscience-stricken words, to the effect that the United States deplores and regrets the excessive torture and abuse of prisoners in South Korea, and that those responsible should be punished.

It is a laughable joke of unspeakable proportions that the U.S. imperialists — who have covered up the puppets' barbarous acts of suppression in every possible way, arguing that no human rights issues have arisen in South Korean — are now babbling about human rights. An apparently impure motive lies behind this deception of public opinion concerning the human rights issue at home and abroad. Everyone knows that the U.S. imperialists are at the bottom of and control behind the scenes all suppression of human rights in South Korea.

The whole world remembers the barbarous acts of the U.S. imperialists, who had the fascist clique submerge Kwangju in a sea of blood and ruthlessly massacred thousands of people there by supplying the clique with tens of thousands of troops — acts that infuriated God and men together. It also knows that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea issued a secret order to the puppets to punish with an iron fist the youths and students who, after occupying the USIS center in Seoul in May 1985, demanded an apology from the United States for the Kwangju massacre, and that a U.S. consul stationed in Pusan commanded on the spot the barbarous suppression of those participating in the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Pusan last May.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are breathing life into their running dogs — who are dying after being forsaken by the times and people — to maintain their appetite for blood, while thrusting instruments of suppression and torture into their hands without interruption.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who sneaked into South Korea in May, praised the Chon Tu-hwan ring, running riot in manhunts, on the grounds that South Korea is continuously advancing toward democratization and that it is exemplary in maintaining public order, pledging unsparing U.S. cooperation and assistance to the ring in these fields.

How is this different from providing a manslaughterer with a knife, or of beckoning him to a slaughterhouse of men? This is what the U.S. imperialists are doing behind their billboard advocating human rights. It is nothing but hypocrisy to let the manslaughterer Chon Tu-hwan mangle the South Korean people's human rights on the one hand and show concern for the people, the victims, on the other.

This is precisely an act of smacking someone in the back and then rubbing his stomach to appease him. Not once in nearly 40 years — not even for a moment — have the U.S. imperialists stood on the side of the South Korean people. They have backed the fascist clique by force, which rules the South Korean people by ruthlessly wielding bayonets, and have controlled the puppets' policy of obliterating human rights from behind the scenes to effect their aggressive ambitions and ensure their fascist colonial rule.

Through their blood-soaked lives and the experiences they have undergone because of the harsh colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists -- which has continued for nearly 40 years now -- the South Korean people have come to clearly realize that the U.S. imperialists are indeed their enemies and it is impossible to live together with them under the same skies. In fact, it is impossible for them to retain their lives, to say nothing of their human rights, as long as the U.S. imperialists are allowed to remain in South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists do not mind still greater curses and denunciations from the South Korean people and the conscience of the world's mankind, being held responsible for aggression and the suppression of human rights, they should stop encouraging the puppets to suppress human rights and should leave South Korea.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES WEST GERMAN WRITER 3 AUG

SK030903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today West German female writer Luise Rinser on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion was Kim Yong-sun, first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to him. President Kim Il-song entertained her to a luncheon.

GENERALS ATTEND PRC EMBASSY FETE FOR PLA

SK020459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Wang Dahui, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film show and cocktail party yesterday evening at his embassy on the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Present there on invitation were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk, Major Generals Kim Tok-hyon and Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the KPA. Military attaches of foreign embassies in pyongyang were also on hand on invitation. Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen was present. The attendants appreciated a Chinese film. It was followed by a cocktail party. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

SK020456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on August 1 met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with Steen Christensen, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, and his party at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion was Kim Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

STUDENTS, CATHOLICS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST REGIME

1,000 Students Battle Police

HK011230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 1 (AFP) -- Some 1,000 South Korean students clashed with riot police for over two hours during a campus demonstration here Friday, eyewitnesses said. The students were calling for the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from South Korea and demanding that North Korea be allowed to co-host the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics with South Korea, they said. The protestors threw stones and Molotov cocktails at police at the entrance of Korea University in eastern Seoul, the eyewitnesses said. Police responded with a barrage of tear gas bombs.

The students, shouting slogans such as "Down with the dictatorship" and "Let's fight to prevent the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics," also burned a makeshift U.S. flag. Leaflets scattered by the students said: "Let's advance national unification by ousting U.S. imperialists" and "Let's drive out U.S. military forces hindering national unification." The document also demanded that the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics be co-hosted by the two Koreas as a step toward national reconciliation. It denounced holding separate sports events as a "scheme to solidify the division" by the "military dictatorship."

The demonstrators, who came from nine major universities in Seoul, also urged students to fight U.S. pressure being put on South Korea to open its markets. South Korea recently bowed to U.S. pressure and agreed to import U.S. cigarettes.

The students also called for the break up of the just-inaugurated Special Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Revision. The parliamentary committee agreed to by South Korea's ruling and opposition camps has been charged with drafting a compromise version of a new constitution designed to bring greater democracy to the country. Dissidents and military students, however, have called on the opposition not to compromise with the government.

Rallies Held at Universities

SK010117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] More than 300 students of Korea University staged a rally on the campus Wednesday afternoon, denouncing the constitutional revision committee of the National Assembly as a cunning bid by the current regime to prolong its power.

During the demonstration, they launched what they called a student committee for a democratic constitution.

In leaflets titled "Subjugation or Liberation," the students criticized the Korea-U.S. trade accord as an economic encroachment by the U.S. They contended that U.S. imperialists, imposing market-opening pressure on Korea, be outsted and a national self-reliant regime replace the current pro-U.S. coalition.

The protesters also charged that those responsible for the alleged sexual harassment of a female labor activist and for inhumane treatment against dissident be punished.

Meanwhile, some 200 students of Seoul National University and Sookmyung Women's University also held an antigovernment rally on the campus of SNU Wednesday in protest of the formation of the special committee on the revision of the Constitution.

Catholic Prayer Rally Held

SK010115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] More than 300 Catholic dissidents and other oppositionists held a prayer meeting at a Catholic church in Puchon, a western suburban city of Seoul, Wednesday evening, denouncing the government for the alleged sexual molestation of a former SNU female student activist by a policeman.

The gathering, the latest in a series of protests to attack the "government's connivance" at the alleged sexual harassment, coincided with a demonstration outside the church by some 70 dissident youths protesting their obstruction by police from joining the mass. Riot police led away 36 protestors after breaking up the demonstration. They were released yesterday morning.

Among the participants in the prayer meeting were Reps. Myong Hwa-sop and Ahn Tong-son of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Over 1,500 riot policemen, surrounding the church and adjacent areas, checked participants and prohibited youths from entering the church.

KIM IL-SONG MAY TRANSFER POWER TO SON 'NEXT YEAR'

SK040241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- A Politburo member of North Korea's ruling Workers Party has suggested that North Korean leader Kim Il-song will transfer his power to his son heir-apparent Kim Chong-il next year, KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported Sunday. KYODO said a prefectural parliamentary delegation from the opposition Japan Socialist Party, which visited Pyongyang July 22 to Aug. 2, made the remarks in a press conference here after their return. Asked about the power transfer of the elder Kim to his son, Kim Hwan, a Politburo member of the North Korean ruling party, told the visiting Japanese Socialists that is called "the biggest ceremonial event in the history that will occur next year," pointing out that Kim Il-song will be 75 years old next year and the younger Kim 45 years old.

REACTION TO U.S. PRESSURE FOR WON REVALUATION

Businessmen 'Strongly' Opposed

SK020035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in Endlish 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Economic circles urged the government to strongly reject the American pressure to appreciate the Korean won against the greenback, a U.S. move to narrow its trade deficit with Korea.

Four major economic circles including the Korean Traders Association (KTA) insisted: "If the government bows to the American request, the Korean economy will probably collapse." Echoing their argument, the Bank of Korea disclosed a projection that a 5 percent rise in the Korean won value will cause a 0.27 percent drop in the GNP (gross national product) four years later.

The 5 percent revaluation will cost about $200 million annually in the current account, according to the central bank.

Some affiliated businessmen said the government should consider scrapping out the Seoul-Washington accord on Korea's opening of insurance and cigarette markets and protection of the intellectual property rights.

They said: "To our deepest regret, the United States has launched another round of market pressure against Seoul even before the ink of their bilateral accord has dried up."

In their bilateral accord signed between Korea Amb. Kim Kyong-won and Clayton Yeutter, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), in Washington July 21, the two sides reached an understanding that the United States would not raise harsh trade disputes in return for Korean concessions.

Government officials said they were also caught by surprise with the American pressure over the exchange rate issue.

A policymaker, who was deeply engaged in the July 21 Korea-U.S. accord, said: "It is high time for Korea to have a second thought over the nation's one-sided concession to the United States."

He, who asked not to be identified, said: "The principle of give and take should be the common rule in the trade game. The United States, however, wants to take all, refusing to give nothing us in return."

Government sources said a Korean fact-finding mission will visit Washington in the near future.

Finance Minister Chong In-yong will hold a press conference this morning to clarify official government position over the U.S. pressure over the won value.

He is expected to say that Korean won value would rise by around 5 percent due to the weakening dollar. Chong has consistently said that the Korean won's value is duly reflected under the present multi-basket system.

Thus far this year the Korean won value has already risen by 1 percent.

The high ranking official also said Washington might have made the request because of its misunderstanding of Korea's "basket system," under which value of the won is floated against a number of foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar, British pound, Deutsch mark and French franc.

Regime Will Talk With U.S.

SK030022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Unnatural Won Revaluation"]

[Text] It is more than natural that Finance Minister Chong In-yong yesterday clarified that the government does not intend to consider an "artificial" appreciation of the won value against the U.S. dollar though the U.S. administration has proposed talks with Korea over the American request for revaluating the won value upwardly.

Notable were the minister's remarks that the current "basket system" would remain unchanged to float the value of the won against a number of foreign currencies including the U.S. dollar.

But then, inviting particular public concern is his indication that the government will agree with the U.S. call for talks even though the exchange rate between the local and foreign currencies will not be a matter to be negotiated.

It was only 10 days ago that the Korean Government announced a sweeping market-opening package, including the controversial import of cigarettes and the protection of intellectual property rights, virtually bowing to U.S. pressure.

In fact, U.S. officials earlier expressed the hope that the won value be appreciated by 15-20 percent so as to reduce Korea's trade surplus with the United States by between $1 billion and $2 billion a year.

However, under the basket system, in link with major foreign currencies, the won value was never devalued in spite of the enduring impact of a large-scale trade deficit over the past several years.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. trade deficit increased by more than 21 percent over one year before to nearly $84 billion during the first half of this year. Notwithstanding the Japanese yen's sustained rally by about 50 percent in a year, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has been on a steady rise.

Thus, the growing U.S. trade deficit is not attributable merely to the dollar's excessive appreciation against other currencies of trade partners enjoying trade surpluses but rather to the structural weakness of U.S. industries.

Korea's international balance of payments would surely be aggravated seriously if the won were appreciated artificially, as her exports would lose their international competitiveness in pricing.

Korea as a developing country still is burdened with heavy foreign debts amounting to some $50 billion, ranking fourth among the world countries owing much to foreign financing. In light of this fact, it is far from understandable that the United States is pressing Korea to appreciate its currency value, patterned after Japan, West Germany and Taiwan, which are all enjoying an outstanding trade surplus and external credit.

The won's current exchange rate with the U.S. dollar and other major foreign currencies has been assessed as "optimum" also by the highly credible International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission in its latest annual report. It must be stressed that the won's exchange rate should not be negotiated, nor subjected to foreign pressure.

Rejection Explained to U.S. Envoy

SK040629 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Finance Minister Chong In-yong Monday called Richard L. Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea, to his office and explained to him the government's official position on the U.S. proposal for talks to appreciate the value of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar. In a 40-minute meeting, Chong told Walker that the Korean Government has no intention of making any "artificial adjustments" in the won-dollar conversion rate, ministry officials said.

Chong explained to Walker the floating rate multi-currency basket system to which Korea adheres, and said that the present won-dollar exchange rate is at an "appropriate level." Chong also expressed regret over the "inappropriateness" of the U.S. Government's request for talks on the appreciation of the won and reports appearing in the U.S. media before the request was officially made.

The request came Thursday in a meeting between David Mulford, an assistant secretary at the U.S. Treasury Department, and South Korean Ambassador to Washington Kim Kyong-won.

Walker said that he fully understands the Korean Government's position on the issue and promised to convey Seoul's position to his government.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S., USSR, PRC, DPRK

SK040840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Monday denied that Korean domestic affairs are influenced by foreign intervention and said that the development of democracy and other political issues are matters that should be resolved by Koreans themselves. "Any government or political power of a foreign country cannot and should not intervene in our domestic affairs," No said in response to a written questionnaire sent to him last month by a group of opposition lawmakers.

In the questionnaire, Rep. Huh Kyong-ku and 22 other lawmakers of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) inquired about Korean-U.S. relations, the U.S. role in the democratization of Korea, the causes of the growing anti-American sentiment in Korea and issues related to the stationing of U.S. forces in Korea.

"The United States also hopes for the democratic development of Korea and maintains the position that the details of democratization should be decided by Koreans themselves," No said.

Asked about the lands being used by U.S. forces in Korea, No said that the government does not find it necessary to reduce them at the present stage because the close military cooperation between the two countries plays "an extremely important" role in deterrring North Korean aggression. "However, the government will readjust problems through consultations with the U.S. Government if the situation changes in the future," No added.

Regarding the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, No said that the United States, Japan, and China maintain a close relationship in response to Soviet expansionism, but the countries cannot be said to have formed a triangular cooperation system because no military ties have been set up between Washington and Peking or between Tokyo and Beijing. He was referring to a possible triangular cooperation system involving the three countries, which the lawmakers said would isolate the Soviet Union and heighten the possibility that Moscow and Pyongyang will strengthen ties, thereby setting the scene for the recurrence of war on the divided Korean peninsula.

Touching on the strengthening of ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union, No said that the South Korean Government is making continuous efforts to create an environment conducive to the improvement of relations with Moscow. Seoul has called on the Soviet Union to exercise its influence over Pyongyang to bring about a resumption in the inter-Korean dialogue and to maintain peace on the divided Korean peninsula, No added.

KIM TAE-CHUNG, YI MIN-U QUARREL AT 1 AUG MEETING

SK020045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Aug 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] NKDP president Yi Mun-u and one of his two "godfathers," Kim Tae-chung, unusually traded angry shouts during their exclusive breakfast meeting at the Plaza Hotel in Seoul yesterday.

Emerging from the get-together, Yi was so furious that he hurried out of the hotel without even looking back.

Kim was also so sullen that he even forgot to take his cane with him.

Sources said Kim expressed great displeasure with the current manner of operating the Special Constitution Revision Committee.

They also quoted him as saying to Yi, "When you meet with ruling DJP officials again, do not bring up the issue of restoring my civic rights. They always stress the need for me to show signs of repentance. However, I am their victim, and have nothing to repent."

NKDP REWORDS CONSTITUTION REVISION DRAFT

SK030030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party yesterday rephrased its draft for constitutional revision to the effect that presidential and parliamentary elections will be held within six months before the expiration of the incumbent presidential tenure. The current president's term ends Feb. 25, 1988.

According to the original text, the first presidential election shall take place within three months after the basic law is implemented.

It also provided that the first parliamentary elections will be held sometime during the fourth month after the promulgation of the constitution.

REGIME DECIDES AGAINST SPECIAL 15 AUG AMNESTY

SK030018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The government will not grant a special amnesty to the so-called political detainees on the Liberation Day of Aug. 15, a government source said yesterday.

The source, who wanted to be unnamed, said the government decided not to grant "a comprehensive and political amnesty" to all the detainees on the national holiday, which he said would "violate legal procedures."

But the government plans to free on parole some 40 of those already sentenced on the Liberation Day, he said.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded an overall release of the political detainees by the Liberation Day.

PREM MEETS PARTIES TO FORM GOVERNMENT

BK010802 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Some 266 house representatives, or over three-fourths of the entire number of MP's have agreed in backing the present prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, to continue as prime minister called at the residence of Gen. Prem Tinsulanon to offer him their congratulations and to hold consultations on the formation of the government.

According to a reporter of the Domestic News Division, Public Relations Department, a crowd of reporters had waited since early morning today in front of Gen. Prem's Sisao Thewet residence for news. At about 0855 today, Marut Bunnak, deputy leader of the Social Action Party, which is the core in forming the government, arrived first. At 0900, General Thianchai Sirisamphan, leader of the Ratsadon Party; Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, deputy leader [as heard] of the Chat Thai Party, arrived separately. About 10 minutes later, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, leader of the Social Action Party, and Phichai Rattakun, leader of the Democrat Party, arrived at the prime minister's house.

At about 0955, Maj. Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan, Banhan Sinlapa-acha, Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila left the prime minister's house. Marut Bunnak, who arrived first at the prime minister's house, left the house together with Phichai Rattakun at about 1000.

Secretary to the Cabinet Anan Anantakun reported this morning that a royal decree convening the Parliament had been issued. The king will inaugurate the Parliament session at 1530 on 4 August, which will be the first session called within 30 days after the general election in accordance with the Constitution of the kingdom.

The 266 representatives who support Gen. Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister belong to the six political parties: Chat Thai, Social Action, Ratsadon, Democrat, Ruam Thai, and Community Action parties.

President of Parliament Ukrit Mohgkhonnawin said this morning the Parliament Secretariat had received a letter from the Prachakon Thai Party supporting Gen. Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister. This has brought the number of political parties supporting Gen. Prem to seven and the number of representatives backing him to 290, or 24 more. Ukrit said other parties can submit letters supporting Gen Prem as prime minister as long as the matter still has not been brought up for approval and signature by the king giving his consent to the appointment. Anyway, he said that does not mean all of the parties would be in the coalition government. It is up to Gen. Prem Tinsulanon to make up his mind which political parties should be in the coalition. The president of the Parliament expected that the royal appointment of the prime minister would be made next week. He said it is likely that there will be no opposition leader in the present House of Representatives as fewer than one-fifth of the elected MP's belong to parties that have not signed up support for Gen. Prem whereas 290 have supported Gen. Prem as prime minister.

Secretary of the Parliament Bang-on Im-ocha said that, following the inauguration ceremony at 1530 on 4 August, the House of Representatives will hold its first ordinary session of 1986 at 1630 the same day. The session will elect the house speaker and deputy speakers.

Deputy Leader of the Democrat Party Banyat Banthatthan said at the Parliament building this morning that it is likely that the quotas of cabinet ministers for political parties in the coalition will be based on the ratio of one cabinet minister per six or seven MP's. Anyway, the allocation of cabinet posts among political parties will be possible only when it is known how many the prime minister wants as ministers under his quota. It is still not known which ministries Gen. Prem has his mind on. Gen. Prem's quota will be the smallest. Banyat said he believed there would be no problem among parties in the coalition concerning allocation of the cabinet ministerial posts as those parties have worked together once. The allocation will be based on the same principle used in 1980. Big political parties will get the deputy prime minister portfolios as well as major ministries. Each ministry will be represented by ministers picked from various political parties. Not one political party will be given sole responsibility over a certain ministry. The speaker of the House of Representatives will go to the Democrat Party. The Chat Thai and Social Action parties will be the 1st and 2d deputy house speakers respectively.

Leader of the Democrat Party Phichai Rattakun said before noon today that Gen. Prem Tinsulanon had invited for a meeting the leaders of the Democrat, Chat Thai, Social Action, and Ratsadon Parties to offer them his congratulations over the victory in the election. Gen. Prem thanked the four political parties for supporting him to continue as prime minister. He said Gen. Prem Tinsulanon asked the four political parties to consolidate their efforts to solve the various problems of the country, especially the economic problem and welfare of the prople. The prime minister expressed hope that the four parties that will form a coalition government will cooperate and unite in their efforts to solve national problems.

Accepts Nomination; at Retreat

BK030122 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday morning flew to his Khorat retreat after meeting with Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut amidst student protests against his imminent re-appointment to the premiership.

In a related development, his secretary Lt. Gen. Chantharakhup Sirisut told THE NATION that the premier had instructed him to write to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, accepting the offer to take up the post.

Lt. Gen. Chantharakhup said that he sent the official note to Ukrit Friday afternoon in response to the latter's letter, sent to the premier in the morning.

He said that Gen. Prem's flight to his Rai Kangwon residence in Khorat was normal because the premier had earlier told his subordinates of the programme to take an overnight rest in the northeastern capital.

The premier is scheduled to return to Bangkok tonight.

But other sources close to him said that the premier wanted to have a full rest without "harassment" from politicians.

The premier's Avro flight landed at the First Airwing airbase in Nakhon Ratchasima at about 11 am and was received by Second Army Region Commander Lt. Gen. Phsit Hemabut, Zone Two Police Commissioner Pol. Lt. Samit Phunsawat and Deputy Governor Pramun Sangkhamani.

Security was unusually tight at the airport when the premier was whisked away in a convoy to his retreat.

Informed sources in Bangkok said that the talks between Gen. Chawalit and Gen. Prem yesterday morning were believed to be about the formation of the four-party coalition government.

The would-be coalition partners have urged the premier to minimize his quota, said to be in the neighbourhood of five to seven.

The premier has to set his quota so the other partners could farm out Cabinet portfolios among themselves before nominating politicians to the slots for the premier's approval.

The prime minister yesterday afternoon left his residence for a round of golf at the course in Suranari Army Barracks in Muang District.

Reporters and cameramen who tried to follow the premier's motorcade were barred from entering the barracks.

Meawhile, Chat Thai Party Leader Maj. Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan arrived in Nakhon Ratchasima by plane at about 3:35 pm with another provincial MP of Ratsadon Party, Bunthung Phonphanit.

Chatchai denied that he came to town to discuss with Gen. Prem the formation of the new coalition government. He said he was invited together with the other 14 MP's of the province by the provinical chamber of commerce to a congratulations party.

Commenting on the statement by Sra Buri MP Maj. Gen. Praman Adireksan who is chairman of Chat Thai Party's advisory board about the party's stance on the new prime minister, Chatchai said the meeting of party executives to which Praman was not invited decided to support Gen. Prem as the head of the post-election government.

Chat Thai Party is among seven political parties which sent letters to President of Parliament Dr. Ukrit Mongkhonnawin to pledge their support for Prem.

Praman, who is the former Chat Thai Party leader, said on Friday that his party never adopted a resolution to back Prem as the next prime minister.

He added that neither Chatchai nor party secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha had been authorized to make such an announcement.

MP Opposes Prem, Meets Chawalit

BK040107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Bangkok Member of Parliament Col. Prachak Sawangchit was yesterday summoned by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut for a meeting at the latter's residence.

He said later that he had asked Gen. Chawalit about choosing a prime minister from among elected MPs.

The former Young Turk officer told reporters that during the "brotherly" talks, he had asked Gen. Chawalit to take into consideration the wish of the people and the pledge given to them by politicians during the campaign.

He said that politicians had pledged that the prime minister should be an elected MP.

"The prime minister can be anybody who is an elected MP," said the Chat Thai MP who then warned that if the politicians do not do the right thing by keeping their pledge, the democratic system would be jeopardised.

The former Young Turk officer mentioned his involvement in the April Fool's Day abortive coup in 1981, maintaining that his role in it "was for the benefit of the people". He also cited a spate of protests as an indication of public disfavour for the return of Gen. Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister.

He said he asked Gen. Chawalit about his position on the premiership controversy, and was told that he was neutral on the question and that the matter should be settled among political parties.

Paper Wants Elected MP as PM

BK021004 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Aug 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Democratic Prime Minister"]

[Text] We must write about the nomination of the new prime minister who will become the 17th prime minister of Thailand. The present prime minister is only a caretaker prime minister who headed the former government which dissolved the Houses of Representatives and called a general election after its bill was defeated in the parliament.

Under the democratic system, the prime minister whould represent the people, that is, he must be an elected representative of the Thai people.

This is the democratic principle followed by all countries governed by democracy -- with the sole exception of Thailand where the constitution provides for a non-elected person to become prime minister.

We disagree with this contradiction to the principle of democracy, and we believe that those who cherish democracy in Thailand also disagree with it. It runs against the will and aspiration of the people. Without support from the people, it is difficult to expect the non-elected prime minister to run the country smoothly. He may have to face oppositon form the people one day.

It is deplorable that all the political parties and candidates who promised during their election campaigns that they would back an elected MP to become prime minister have changed their stand. They have forsaken their promise and betrayed the principle of democracy they pledged to the people before the July general election.

Thailand has already had many prime ministers who were not elected representatives of the people, and one fact which we must accept is that those prime ministers achieved office through a certain kind of secret power. The people know what that secret power is and from where it comes. They realize that the method is not correct, but they have to accept it.

Now that the country has attained democracy, what we should do is promote the growth of democracy. We are of the opinion that there should be no more secret powers in Thailand because we are also a democracy.

Police Official on Violence

BK011426 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Special Branch Police Commander Police Major General Asem Saengmit warned trouble-makers to stop using violence. He called them sick people who wish to see the country in trouble. He did not rule out the possibility of the group opposing General Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister of being responsible for creating the trouble. He warned those elements at work to stop causing confusion.

The policeman noted the presence of underground activities carried out by those opposing Gen. Prem's return as prime minister. He said the dead soldier who carried the bomb which exploded and killed him [near the Democrat Party Headquarters on 31 July] was a suspect wanted in connection with the 9 September coup and must have intended to create trouble. His name is Second Lieutenant Kamphon Fuangakson; his arrest warrant was issued by the Dusit Police Station. The Special Branch commander said there had been campaigns going on to mobilize workers and students to oppose Gen. Prem. Money is being used to hire students and workers to organize activities. Police are investigating whether the campaigns are just to intimidate or whether they are politically motivated. "The police know about the group responsible for the mobilization and are trying to get the leaders; otherwise they will continue with their activities without realizing the serious effect they are having on the country," the police official said.

On 31 July at 0120 a bomb went off on Setsiri road, about 50 meters from the Democrat Party Headquarters, resulting in one man killed and another seriously wounded. The woulded man was admitted to the Phra Mongkut Military Hospital; he is still unable to speak. Police found three ID cards on the dead body identifying him as Sergeant Major Kamphon Fuangakson of the 4th Cavalry Battalion in Saraburi, as Sergeant Major Phirom Bunmaloet of the 4th Cavalry Battalion, Commissary's Office, and as Second Lieutenant Kamphon Fuangakson of the Adjutant General's Department. The wounded soldier's identity is Sergeant Major Ekkachai Suknoi of the 16th Cavalry Battalion in Pattani Province.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Somchai Sutthiwaikit, chief of Bang Su Police Station, confirmed to reporters tht the dead soldier is Sergeant Major [as published] Kamphon Fuangakson of the Fourth Cavalry Battalion in Saraburi, and the wounded is Sergeant Major Ekkachai Suknoi. The two are both charged with involvement in the 9 September coup. Police Captain Keyun Chaocharoen of the Police Quartermaster Division said the bomb which went off was a plastic bomb made of phosphorus. It has destructive power, but was not powerful enough to destroy buildings. He said police believed the dead soldier was the one carrying the bomb when it went off. The picture of Colonel Manun Rupkhachon found on the body of the dead soldier is believed to be his former commander. Pol. Lt. Col. Somchai said no superiors of the two soldiers had contacted the police on the incident, and the wounded is still unable to be interrogated. Police therefore could not conduct any investigation.

On 31 July at 1400, Pathumwan Police Station Chief Police Lieutenant Colonel Dutsadi Thiraphan was informed of the discovery of an explosive device in the Lido Cinema. The matter was reported to his senior officers. Police Captain Wanchai Premrudi, a bomb disposal expert, was sent there and he was able to defuse the bomb in 40 minutes. The time-bomb found was made from one pound of TNT wired to a 9-volt battery. The alarm clock showed the time of 1300 when it was defused; it was not known at what time the alarm clock was set to activate the device. The bomb which was placed in the middle of the theatre could have destroyed the two side walls of the cinema if it had detonated.

A 34 year old cinema attendant, Khlaeo Chanchaona, said he found the cardboard box containing the bomb when he was cleaning the hall after the midday show. He immediately alerted the manager. He said the seat where he found the bomb had been occupied by a woman, about 25 years old, who had left the seat to talk to a man for a while.

Metropolitan Police Commissioner Police Lieutenant General Samnao Withitworakan said he still could not tell whether the explosion near the Democrat Party Headquarters and the bomb planted at the Lido Theatre are related incidents or whether they are politically motivated. He said police are conducting investigations to establish the cause of the incidents.

Commenting on the incidents, Police Director General Police General Narong Mahanon said on 31 July he believed the dead and wounded soldiers in the bomb explosion near the Democrat Party Headquarters were carrying the bomb themselves. He said the Special Branch Police, the Crime Suppression Police, and the district police are conducting investigation. Concerning the bomb found at the Lido Theatre, he said the police will investigate whether the letter sent to Lido's owner, Mr. Nongnut Tansatcha, extorting 200,000 baht from her, has anything to do with the time-bomb. Concerning the students protesting the return of Gen. Prem as prime minister, the police director said the police are paying close attention to the matter and are confident of their ability to maintain law and order.

Students Cancel Anti-Prem March

BK040101 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 86 P 3

[Text] Students have cancelled today's march to Parliament to deny a "third hand" the chance to start an incident, Student Federation of Thailand secretary-general Phusit Prakongsai said yesterday.

The students originally planned to rally at Parliament in protest at parties which have gone against their election pledges to support an elected MP for the premiership.

They planned to invite some MPs, including Col. Prachak Sawangchit and Uthai Phimchaichon to express their views on the issue of a non-elected premier.

Mr. Phusit said the planned rally was not inspired by outside groups, and the students did not intend to turn the protest into an attack on Gen. Prem Tinsulanon. He said a group of student activists would instead rally at Ramkhamhaeng University.

About 700 students yesterday went into the second day of their protest at Sanam Luang and demanded the constitution be amended to require that the premier be an elected person.

Khukrit Resigns from SAP

BK030124 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday he had tendered his resignation from the Social Action Party (SAP) "because I feel like staying neutral, like some others."

Apparently referring to Gen. Prem Tinsulanon, M.R. Khukrit said that as a neutral man he can fly to Chiang Mai whenever he likes, the same way somebody else has flown to Khorat.

He handed in his resignation Friday and said that it cannot be withheld. The move by the "Guru of Suan Phlu" came on the heels of an announcement that seven political parties had extended their support for Prem's continued premiership. But he declined to link the two events.

M.R. Khukrit said he will fly to Chiang Mai when the wound on his arm has healed and that this time around, he would stay at his northern retreat for a long time.

He added that his wound had improved quite a lot.

The former SAP leader said that he was not angry with anybody in submitting the resignation and that SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila had not met him or talked with him since the latter called on him right after the general election.

That ACM Sitthi has not contacted him over the resignation reflects that he is not an important figure, a point which he stressed throughout the interview given yesterday evening at his residence.

But as the reporters wound up the question-and-answer session, deputy SAP leader Dr. Kasem Sirisamphan showed up at the residence and was amicably greeted by the occupant of the Thai-style residence.

ACM Sitthi had learned of the resignation, according to M.R. Khukrit.

Asked about his assessment of the stability of the new coalition government in the making, M.R. Khukrit said that it is unpredictable because the government must count on support from the House of Representatives.

"It could last only three months or complete its four-year term. Nobody, even the people who back Gen. Prem, knows in advance," he said.

M.R. Khukrit reaffirmed his view that the prime minister should be an elected representative. "Thailand," he said, "has been at the turning point of democracy for more than 50 years and the country should have already passed the so-called crucial phase," he said.

Informed sources told THE NATION that M.R. Khukrit was apparently upset with SAP's move to back Gen. Prem as prime minister, which he learned from a telecast press conference given by Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin. Dr. Kasem is known to be a link between SAP and the former SAP leader.

King Opens National Assembly

BK040922 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 0837 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Speech by King Phumiphon Adunyadet at Opening of National Assembly -- live]

[Text] Now that the general election of members of the House of Representatives has been completed and that the national assembly for 1986 has been summoned in accordance with the constitutional stipulation, I therefore declare open the national assembly so that it can carry out its legislative work. Members of the national assembly must be mindful of their responsibility and duty which will have a direct effect on the country's stability and the people's well-being. Each of them must try to their utmost mentally and physically, be honest, faithful, and sincerely united, and use their wisdom based on rationality to achieve the best results and goals in administering the nation's affairs. I hope that the national assembly will function smoothly and in an orderly manner and will record achievements which will bring long-lasting prosperity and well-being to the people and the country. I wish everyone at this meeting peace and happiness.

ROYAL DECREE ON APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS

BK290738 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Royal Decree Appointing Thai Senators]

[Text] Royal Signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet

His Majesty King Phumiphom Adunyadet has ordered that it be decreed that whereas he issued a decree dated 19 April 1983 appointing new senators due to the end of terms and due to an increase in the number of members of parliament, it now appears that some senatorial posts have been vacated and that the general election on 27 July 1986 has increased the number of members of parliament to 347. Thus it is deemed appropriate that appointment of senators be made to equal three-fourths of the total number of members of parliament. He thus graciously appoints the following senators by virtue of articles 84 and 88 of the constitution.

1. Lieutenant General Charat Wongsayan
2. Lt Gen Sirichai Laksaniyanawin
3. Lt Gen Ngamphong Nutsathit
4. Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun
5. Lt Gen Kasem Sanguanchatsorakrai
6. Major Gen Choe Phosinak
7. Maj Gen Kitti Rattanachaya
8. Maj Gen Phairot Chanurai
9. Maj Gen Watthana Sanphanit
10. Admiral Surathin Chantharaphakdi
11. Vice Admiral Thalang Chanthanaprayun
12. Vice Admiral Yongsuk Sunthonnak
13. Vice Admiral Kasem Mekloi
14. Air Chief Marshal Phisut Ritthakhani
15. Air Marshal Phisit Sikalasin
16. Air Marshal Nimon Bunyanurak
17. Police Lt Gen Pranet Ritruchai
18. Sirichai Bunkun
19. Somphon Trisukhi
20. Acting Lieutenant Samoechai Phumphuang

21. Kasem Chatikawanit
22. Atthasit Wetchachiwa
23. Wira Khiriwat
24. Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai
25. Arun Phanuphong

Senators numbers 18 to 20 are replacements for vacant posts per the announcement dated 25 April 1981, numbers 21 to 23 are replacements for vacant posts per announcement dated 19 April 1983, and numbers 24 and 25 replacements for vacant posts per announcement dated 15 April 1985.

This is to become effective from 28 July 1986.

Announced on 28 July 1986, being the 41st year in the reign of the present king.

Countersigned by Gen. Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

BK030905 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan could serve as an example for Vietnam to pull out its troops from Kampuchea. Mr. Sawanit made the statement on Friday on the latest Soviet overture to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. He commented that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement has aroused interest as it has demonstrated a substantial Soviet initiative. He said the Soviet leader's speech also mentioned that the country wants good relations with Thailand and other Asian countries.

Mr. Sawanit said the obstacle to establish good relations between the Soviet Union and Thailand has always been Moscow support for Vietnam which enables Vietnam to continue its military occupation of Kampuchea. He said that although the assistance is a bilateral matter of the two countries, the negative results are being felt by Thai villagers who had been killed and wounded by Soviet booby traps planted by Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

LE DUC THO WRITES ON UPCOMING CPV CONGRESS

BK310500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29-30 Jul 86

[Article by CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho in the 28 July issue of NHAN DAN: "Satisfactorily Carry Out Ideological Work in Preparation for the CPV Congress"]

[Text] We are moving toward the Sixth CPV Congress at a time when the domestic and international situation is, though enjoying some basic advantages, revealing many difficulties. The greatest and most pressing difficulty is that the socioeconomic situation in our country has yet to be stabilized and there are some aspects which are still complicated and chaotic. Negative phenomena in the party and society are still numerous and are, in some cases, relatively serious. We are also faced with the demand to sum up our work experience over the years, set forth tasks for the period ahead, and redistribute cadres, striving to achieve a transition of cadres that will ensure continuity and succession in party leadership.

The enemy is seeking ways to undermine our country's revolution day and night. Now they are taking advantage of our difficulties by stepping up their psychological warfare activities -- spreading false and incendiary rumors -- in order to sow division within our ranks. These difficulties have created feelings of embarrassment and apprehension among many party cadres and members and among the masses. Meanwhile, our ideological work has not yet been given adequate attention as there still exist rightist tendencies, and a lack of enthusiasm, dynamism, and sharpness.

To prepare for the party congress and to create a new atmosphere in the party and among the people, together with the organizational and other tasks, ideological work holds a very important role and there will be many things to do to enhance political and ideological singlemindedness, make contributions to strengthening party organizations, and do away with incorrect conceptions and negative phenomena in the party and society while struggling to oppose the enemy's distorting propaganda allegations.

If we think that difficulties will make the carrying out of the ideological work hard and if this leads to relaxing ideological work, we will make a mistake as we will destroy a sharp weapon for the struggle of the party. The more difficult the situation, the more satisfactorily we will have to carry out ideological work. In doing ideological work, we must successfully grasp and correctly analyze the actual ideological situation of party cadres and members and the masses.

It is true that among party cadres and members and the masses, along with correct and healthy thoughts, there are also indications of perplexity and concern. Even worse, some have shown skepticism, pessimism, and misgivings in the face of difficulties arising in the country's socioeconomic life. Affected by this uneasiness, they have reached conflicting conclusions in assessing the situation and adopted different ways of thinking, understanding, and doing things regarding a number of issues. Realities show that whenever the revolution is faced with difficulties, conflicting opinions will invariably surface regarding the assessment of the situation. Due to subjective and superficial thinking, some fail to develop an overall view of the situation and place too heavy an emphasis on one aspect or another. Others, shrinking from personal responsibility, fail to be objective in their assessment, speaking guardedly of shortcomings and difficulties while highlighting achievements and strong points.

Meanwhile, out of pessimism, some only see difficulties and shortcomings and are driven by their bleak outlook of the situation into disregarding achievements.

Correctly assessing the situation is extremely important in leadership and ideological work. If an assessment is made subjectively, unwisely, and carelessly, correct ideological orientations cannot be established. We mention both strong points and shortcomings not for the purpose of achieving a balance but in the scientific spirit of correctly observing facts and accurately describing strong points and shortcomings. Neither do we neglect to mention achievements and strong points, nor fail to look squarely at shortcomings and difficulties. We point out our shortcomings and difficulties in order to correctly evaluate the actual situation, analyze it, and try to overcome it rather than to evaluate the situation incorrectly or to create panic and pessimism.

In the past, due to the many complicated problems presented by the objective actual situation and to the limitations of our knowledge and perception, divergent opinions have existed. This is quite normal and easily understandable. In ideological work, we must create an open-minded and frank atmosphere for discussion so as to eventually achieve an identity of view and unity in action. To correctly assess the situation and unify opinions we must have correct ideological methods and base ourselves on realities. Reality always remains the criteria of truth. Theories must be compared with reality while, on the other hand, reality must be used to verify concepts.

Take the assessment of the CPV Central Committee's Eighth Plenum resolution for example. Different opinions do exist, but we must examine it on the basis of realities. Reality clearly shows that although there remain several points to be supplemented and perfected, the CPV Central Committee's Eighth Plenum resolution is basically sound as it points out the way to eliminate bureaucratism and state subsidies and completely shift to the practice of economic accounting and socialist business. This is a major shift in the mechanism of management. To bring about this shift we must simultaneously enforce a host of measures according to different plans in which numerous influencing factors are taken into account instead of being dismissed; and this must be carried out in a process involving specific steps and without haste.

In directing the settlement of the issue involving prices, wages, and money, however, we have failed to take all of these aspects into consideration and have made serious mistakes. In the various localities, while making preparations for party congresses, party committee echelons should fully and correctly evaluate the situation of their own localities and party organizations. It is necessary to adopt an objective attitude and look squarely at reality frankly. Those who are heavily influenced by departmentalistic, parochialistic, and individualistic thoughts will assess the situation superficially and inaccurately. Only by accurately assessing the situation will we be able to develop correct viewpoints and orientations for work and create the basis for achieving ideological unity throughout the party.

Our party is approaching its Sixth Congress. Every party cadre and member as well as every caring citizen feels responsible toward the party, and the country is concerned about party activities. The greatest concern of everyone is whether the forthcoming congress will be able to set forth appropriate viewpoints and objectives as well as truly effective measures in order to gradually remove the difficulties and bottlenecks that are currently plaguing the socioeconomic situation; who will be elected to the party's leadership organs at the central, local, and grass-roots levels; and whether the party will be able to consolidate its contingent of cadres and make it fully capable of resolving the momentous and difficult problems facing the nation and steadily pushing the country forward.

We must admit the reality that there exist at various echelons and in the various sectors many leading cadres who, though having undergone training and trials and although credited with certain meritorious services, are now at an advanced age and physically weak, thereby making it hard for them to discharge their duties.

The aspiration of the majority of party members and people is to renovate the cadre-related work and assign the right cadres to the right places so as to create a new strength and unite and lead the masses in developing strengths, overcoming difficulties, and successfully fulfilling the revolutionary objectives and tasks devised by the party. Not only will this have an effect on the future of the country and the revolution, but it is also related to the life of each family and each individual citizen and the future of our children. For this reason, party members and cadres and people throughout the country are extensively discussing various issues regarding policies and personnel of the all-level party congresses. This is a reflection of the sense of responsibility and political awareness of party cadres and members and our people.

We should encourage party cadres and members to contribute their views to party organizations and welcome the people's views on developing the party. At the same time, we must struggle against slanderous or ill-intentioned allegations of dissatisfied or opportunist elements and even of the enemy.

Ideological work should consist of intensively educating and guiding party cadres and members and people in entertaining correct thoughts and suggesting to the central level practical policies and measures aimed at overcoming difficulties. Moreover, it is necessary to make party cadres and members and people understand that although the country is facing temporary difficulties and although there still are shortcomings in party leadership and state management, we are in a good position to overcome difficulties, improve the situation, and take the country to new steps forward.

There are many things to be done in the current ideological task. One of them is to review the criticism and self-criticism tasks and make preparations for and satisfactorily conduct the congresses of all-level party organizations. The satisfactory fulfillment of these tasks will be instrumental in promoting high unanimity of views, devising correct solutions, and forming a body of core leading cadres capable of implementing party lines and continuously pushing the revolution forward.

Reviewing past work is a very important measure for unifying views and policies because all major policies of the party originated from facts and met the latter's demands. To be creative, the revolution must be based on a review of facts. The many innovations that we displayed during the struggles against the French, the Americans, and the Beijing hegemonist expansionists was due to our reviews of facts.

Reviewing facts will help us develop our dialectical ability and our awareness. It is also a very good method of educating party members and people. Only by going deep into, analyzing, and reviewing facts will we have a basis to achieve unanimity of views in evaluating the situation and to set forth policies, measures, and tasks. The forthcoming party congress must be able to do this.

Over the past 10 years, our people's revolutionary movement has produced many models. To review models will help us find correct solutions. Product contracts in agriculture were the result of a review of agricultural models.

In southern Vietnam, the task of grouping peasants into production collectives has been basically completed. How are these collectives to be consolidated? How do they advance? To answer these questions, there is no other way but to resort to reviewing the models of these collectives.

In northern Vietnam, the product contract system has been achieved, but in many places people are engaging in a nonspecific contract practice. What must be done to perfect the contract system and the cooperative managerial system? What must be done to continue to take the northern rural areas forward?

Does southern Vietnam have any characteristics that are different from those of northern Vietnam in advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production? In the industrial and communication and transportation sectors, there have been many experiences in the areas of management, organization, and development of production, as well as experiences in joint ventures and business associations. These experiences need to be reviewed as soon as possible.

In distribution and circulation, the model initiated by Ba Thi has been admired by many people and the press. What was her experience? Can that experience be applied only to the conditions of Ho Chi Minh City or also to other localities as well? The Binh Tay market, various fruit-selling corporations, and some establishments in Ho Chi Minh City have recently carried out temporary joint business with bourgeois traders. Is this a correct practice? What is our solution for the days ahead since many places and localities have applied different models?

If we do not review these problems we cannot find correct solutions to them. To review tasks is necessary, but the method is not easy. In reviewing reality, we must search out principled problems, correct conclusions, and popular experiences. We must not draw on vague experiences from some models and then disseminate them to other places as some localities do.

Recently, many ministries, sectors, organizations, and enterprises claimed that they have reviewed their tasks. However, in reading their recapitulative reports we found that only their achieved tasks, pending tasks, and strong and weak points were mentioned while no useful conclusions were presented. In some places, they vociferiously called for a conference at the end of each year to review tasks. However, conducting a review is not as simple as letting the head of a unit make a resounding report or encouraging some conferees to present their general viewpoints admiring one another while barely mentioning shortcomings to please the unit head. They usually hold a feast at the end of the conference to distribute gifts and make news in newspapers or on television, some even received commendations and awards. Such a review brings no results, just waste and negative effects.

In the coming party congress, we must realistically carry out a review with more attention and care. In conducting a review, we must be able to correctly analyze the implementation of the party's positions and resolutions, closely evaluate the real situation, distinguish between correct and wrong conclusions regarding various positions and measures, and draw on lively and correct experiences and lessons. We must carry out this task with specific aims and must proceed from the lower to higher levels in order to obtain a perfect result. Practically, at places where unanimous ideas have not been achieved they must pay special attention to reviewing reality. They must determine the proposed ideas based on reality, because no consensus will be reached through arguments.

They must use collective minds to analyze reality with correct methods and thinking. In doing so collective members can integrate their intelligence and reach a correct conclusion even though their backgrounds are limited. One man, though capable in many aspects, cannot see all angles of a problem. This is a requirement in conducting a review. In a letter to various organizations during the preparation for the Ninth CPSU Congress in 1920, Lenin wrote: Only by carrying out a profound review can we be able to contribute to the party congress a realistic experience drawn from deliberated thinking, collective labor, and the efforts of the entire party membership through their economic building tasks.

Along with reviewing work, we must carry out self-criticism and criticism satisfactorily. Each ministry, each sector, and each party committee echelon should, through the reviewing process, assert strong points, point out shortcomings, clearly distinguish right from wrong, and draw upon lessons of experience; and, on this basis, request individuals to make self-criticism and criticism, including criticism of both higher and lower echelons. Self-criticism and criticism must be conducted comprehensively, specifically, and profoundly; and it is necessary to avoid a superficial and general approach. Self-criticism and criticism is the law governing the progress of the party. Recently, with a high sense of responsibility and in the interest of the revolutionary cause of the people and the party, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat have strictly made self-criticism and criticism before the party Central Committee, clearly pointing out strong points; deeply analyzing mistakes and shortcomings regarding leadership, guidance and supervision; and decided on effective remedial measures.

Self-criticism and criticism has also been conducted in a relatively satisfactory manner by the various echelons and sectors. However, it cannot be finished in just one single phase, nor can it solve every problem. To speed up work activities and consolidate the masses' confidence, all echelons and sectors must actively develop strong points, correct shortcomings, and introduce self-criticism and criticism as a regular feature of party activities.

At present, there still remain some people who are very afraid to make self-criticism and criticism. These very same comrades feared neither imprisonment while carrying out clandestine missions nor sacrifices while fighting on the battlefield. Nevertheless, they have now developed an aversion to self-criticism and criticism. When asked to make criticism, they shrink back into a defensive position and try to avoid the issue in an effort not to offend others. Some people have been driven by personal motives in making self-criticism and criticism, thus depriving this activity of its positive effect. Each of us should sternly examine ourselves to see if we have been influenced by personal motives. With objectivism and impartiality, we will have peace in our hearts. We must base our real lives on testifying to realities without complaining -- strong trees never die easily.

Some comrades worry about criticizing others, especially higher echelon comrades for fear of being persecuted, transferred, or blocked in promotions. For some reasons, persecution is still prevalent in our party. However, being revolutionists we do not fear such practices. We must frankly and bravely continue our struggle -- the only way to overcome negative phenomena. Our party will not accept and will take disciplinary measures against anyone who persecutes those who criticize him. It will criticize those who are reluctant and indulgent, while taking strict measures against those who have ill-intentions against criticism and self-criticism, which is detrimental to unity within the party.

Correct criticism and self-criticism will not create grievances between comrades. We must base ourselves on truth and reality in order to persuade our comrades on a long-term basis. It is not easy to persuade those who have made mistakes. We should not turn our backs on these comrades, but must realistically show our love and sympathy to them in order to strengthen unity and advance together.

We must conduct criticism and self-criticism more satisfactorily. Reality shows that satisfactory criticism and self-criticism is an important measure for reaching unanimity in evaluating the situation, determining position and method of work, gradually overcoming negative phenomena in the party, solving worries and concerns of party cadres and members, enhancing the party's strength, and consolidating the people's confidence.

In light of the Fifth Party Central Committee's 10th Plenum resolution, ideological work in general, and self-criticism and criticism in particular, must contribute actively to improving the class character and militancy of the party and the leading and exemplary role of party members and firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism within the party. Only on the basis of democracy can we achieve centralized leadership, and democracy must be placed under centralized leadership. In the party, one has the right to cling to his views. However, one must implement the resolution of a collective. Clinging to one's views does not mean opposing the resolution of a collective.

The strength of our party lies in its sense of organization and discipline. All cadres and party members as well as all echelons and sectors must uphold the sense of organization and discipline to scrupulously implement all party directives and resolutions and must submit to party discipline. They must implement correctly the principle that when a resolution is issued by the party organization, individuals must submit to the collective, the lower echelon must submit to the higher echelon, and the entire party must submit to the party Central Committee.

It is necessary to severely criticize all undemocratic manifestations or manifesations of formalistic democracy while resolutely overcoming such manifestations as doing whatever one likes whenever one pleases, fragmentation, distraction, localism, and the failure to firmly preserve democratic centralism in the party. We must realize that it is the lack of democracy and laxity of leadership and discipline that have devitalized the party's militancy.

To satisfactorily prepare for and hold party organization congresses at various levels in anticipation of the National Party Congress, all party committee echelons must do their best to prepare reports on the activities of their sectors and localities. At the same time, they must ensure unanimity of views on the disposition of cadres in compliance with the direction of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

In the past, certain localities resorted to the practice of modifying the party Central Committee's draft political report with the annexation of some details on their situation to present to the local party organization congresses as work reports prepared by the local party committee echelons themselves.

This time, all party organizations are asked to review the actual situation in their localities themselves and, on that basis, prepare reports on their work to present to their congresses. They must review the political, economic, cultural, and social situation in their localities in every aspect. They must also review the task of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions in detail and not in general.

We must do the same with self-criticism and criticism. What is the substance of the self-criticism and criticism drive in all provinces, districts, villages, enterprises, and organs? This drive must be conducted by all those concerned in a highly specific and clear manner and in accordance with the requirements applied to each sector and echelon.

We must, on the basis of reviewing work and conducting self-criticism and criticism, satisfactorily prepare reports on the work of localities and contribute views to the party Central Committee's draft political report. While studying the party Central Committee's draft political report, we should make suggestions for replenishing whatever we deem necessary.

In electing party committee echelons, we must ensure the criteria of cadres, especially the criteria concerning their political and ethical quality, work style and capabilities, and ability to unite everybody. At the same time, we must pay attention to the composition of the structure aimed at building a strong collective of leadership that can ensure unanimity in terms of views and policies and can display a good work style.

If we elect an organ of leadership whose members do not work in harmony with each other, the cadres of that collective cannot sustain leadership no matter how competent they are.

While holding party congresses at various levels, the higher echelon must send cadres to attend party congresses at the lower level, the party Central Committee must send cadres to attend party congresses at the provincial level, and provinces and districts must send cadres to attend party congresses at the grass-roots level.

While attending party congresses at the lower level, representatives from the higher level must not play the role of an important person but must successfully grasp the actual situation in the localities concerned. They must also think about and contribute interesting views to these localities. Only in this way can they help the lower echelons satisfactorily hold their congresses while enabling the higher echelons to grasp the situation at the lower level.

We must select representatives to attend various party congresses carefully and in such a way as to ensure that they have the necessary quality to contribute many practical views to these congresses.

This time, party congresses at various levels must change their work methods and avoid ostentatiousness, formalism and waste. They must also concentrate on realistically solving the problems arising from realities in their localities.

In the entire process of the party's ideological work, propaganda and training retain a particualrly important position. All propaganda and training organs should manage their activities even more closely in every aspect, especially those related to press and publication.

In the past, there has been a relatively large number of well-written books of memoirs on the revolution which can be used to educate the masses, especially youths and teenagers. But there have also been certain books of memoirs on the revolution which have not been written accurately, thus creating a bad impact in many respects.

The first requirements for writers of history and memoirs are to reflect the truth precisely and objectively, to be able to analyze the application of party policies in actual revolutionary activities, to respect the role of the masses, to be absolutely objective, and to prevent individualism from interfering.

The masses are the creators of history. Therefore, the contents of memoirs must provide an impressive description of various heroic collectives and individuals and of the mothers of the many heroes and combatants who have scored great achievements for us, a heroic nation. Of course, this does not mean that we will not speak and write of leadership comrades individually. The questions are when and how the memoirs should be written so they can produce good effects. We must respect the truth of history and must realize the equality of history. We can resort to fiction only when we compose a poem or write a story. But how can we do so when writing history and memoirs? We should especially not resort to fiction under the influence of individualism. When writing history, we may come up with different views. The view of each person is only a personal view. Only through the general view of the collective can we ensure accuracy.

The press should write more of the progressive models in the masses -- workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, ordinary laborers, and those who are fighting for national defense -- and should cut down on unnecessary news reports on ceremonious functions -- send-off and welcoming ceremonies and receptions.

The press should renovate its operational attitude by refraining from spreading unidirectional propaganda and by telling accurately about those things already done, about strong points, and about good models. Simultaneously, it should also mention those things which have not been done, shortcomings, and weaknesses and should analyze clearly the reasons for these and recommend corrective measures. Only by doing so can the press truly produce good effects and be the worthy propagandist, promoter, and organizer of the collective as called by Lenin.

At present there are many negative phenomena. We must criticize and openly publicize in the press a number of typical cases. We must combine conducting self-criticism and criticism in the internal ranks with conducting open self-criticism and criticism in the press. Of course, we must not publish everything in the press at will. Instead, we must ensure careful selection, must weigh the pros and cons carefully, and must boldly make public important cases for educational purposes.

We may expand scientific discussions on matters concerning theory and facts. We must encourage scientists to enthusiastically study science, including natural science and social science, and must truly attach importance to those scientific research projects which are useful, are well and meticulously planned, and are complete with appropriate suggestions. However, such discussions must have realistic purposes and their conduct must be guided closely. We should not take advantage of discussions to propagate erroneous personal views as this will only further complicate the situation and cause harm to the unity of views.

Some comrades have held that in various localities, there is no story about rightist tendencies developing in the course of carrying out ideological work because everything handed down from higher echelons has been done scrupulously. Is that right? To see if there are any rightist tendencies, we must check to see how self-criticism and criticism, ideological management, and cultural and artistic activities have been carried out; whether localities have taken the initiative to bring out shortcomings and weaknesses in order to draw on experience for better implementation or if they have left this to be desired: whether they have struggled positively to prevent and overcome erroneous thoughts and actions among party cadres and members and the masses; and how they have struggled against enemy sabotage propaganda allegations.

To be a sharp and effective weapon, ideological work must be active, realistic, and combative and must closely combine theory with practice. The deep penetration of realities is the fundamental question of ideological and political education. Especially in the current situation, ideological work must be directed at those realistic and hot problems arising from the reality of life, must meet the needs and aspirations of the masses, and must contribute to resolving those problems regarding the welfare of the masses. To attain good results, ideological work must be carried out in accordance with the motto: One's words must match one's deeds. It is necessary to refrain from talking only about empty theories or from talking one way and acting another.

From now to the coming CPV Congress, the miscreants and the enemy will seek ways to sabotage us ideologically and organizationally. Even worse, they have falsely used other persons' names to create fake documents containing distortions and fabrications in order to serve their incendiary sabotage propaganda purposes.

We must, on the one hand, heighten our vigilance, promptly detect, and resolutely frustrate all the enemy's distorting propaganda allegations, the spreading of false rumors, and other enemy psychological warfare activities; must do away with tendencies to aloofness, to let things drift unnoticed, and to relax efforts in the struggle against the sabotage propaganda of the miscreants and the enemy; and must, on the other hand, comply scrupulously with all the regulations governing the circulation and storing of party documents with a determination not to allow the miscreants and the enemy to exploit them.

Looking back over our ideological work of the past few decades, we have attained many good results successfully improving the theoretical skills and knowledge of party cadres and members in each revolutionary stage; teaching patriotism and proletarian internationalism; and motivating millions of party cadres and members to volunteer to go for combat and public missions, to perform satisfactorily the national and democratic revolution, to build socialism, and to defend the fatherland.

We have also, however, noted that ideological work has at times been derailed in one aspect or another. When carrying out reeducation, we have committed a mistake by carrying out individual criticism without linking this with the implementation of the political tasks. Later on, we at times relaxed self-criticism and criticism, failed to link criticism for the implementation of political tasks with criticism for qualities and lifestyle, or criticized perfunctorily and generally. At one time we tended to regard ideology as the leading work of Maoist style and at another time regarded technology as a decisive factors, belittling ideological and spiritual factors.

When it comes to dealing with the matter of qualities and competency, we at one time emphasized competency without paying adequate attention to qualities and at another time, emphasized qualities without paying adequate attention to competency. In the three interests, at one time we emphasized the interests of the state and the collective without paying adequate attention to individual interests and at another time emphasized individual interests while belittling the interests of the state and the collective, and so forth.

We must, depending on each stage, examine the ideological development of party cadres and members and the masses so we can pay attention to combining and tackling satisfactorily various aspects of the work in question, trying to ensure that ideological work is increasingly correct and scientifically-oriented.

To obtain results from ideological work, we must carry out this work in close combination with organizational work and inspection work. The propaganda and training department, the organization department, and the control committee must coordinate with each other so as to contribute actively to party building work.

The entire party must engage in ideological work. However, it must ensure a clear division of work and responsibilities in which party chapters play a highly important role. Party chapters must actively and promptly solve all problems arising among their ranks. Through the implementation of various party policies, they must examine the thoughts of cadres, party members, and the masses to find out whether there is any change; what is right and what is wrong; what is rightist and what is leftist. They must also find out the aspirations of the masses and think of what they should do to satisfy these aspirations.

In the face of the present situation, all party committee echelons must pay special attention to ideological work under the slogan that the entire party engages in ideological work. They must also ensure that the ideological front remains always firm before any ordeal.

Our party is marvelously great and its achievements are immeasurably great. It has led our people in successfully waging two wars of resistance against the French and Americans and is now leading our people in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Our party cadres always play the leading role and have endured untold hardship and sacrifice.

We take great pride in the great achievements of our party. However, we cannot help feeling sad when there remains in our party a number of cadres and members whose fighting will has declined and who have violated party discipline and the criteria of a communist, thus adversely affecting the party's reputation and prestige and weakening the masses' confidence in the party.

Realities in the world revolutionary movement as well as in our revolution show that difficulties encountered by a revolution usually gives rise to the lack or deterioration of confidence. Our people confide in Marxism-Leninism and in our party. However, when faced with a number of our shortcomings and various manifestations of negativism in the party, many persons have shrunk in misgivings and their confidence has declined.

Our cadres and party members must undertake full responsibility in this matter and must strive to overcome difficulties in correcting shortcomings and surge forward to satisfy the needs of our revolution and the legitimate aspirations of our people.

As the knowledge of the masses has now been improved in various aspects, they demand that our cadres and party members be fully endowed with quality and ability and be worthy of being both leaders and faithful servants of the people.

Let our entire party strive to make its Sixth Congress a great success. With a high degree of unanimity in terms of ideology and organization, it is certain that we will be able to gradually overcome the present difficulties, thus advancing our revolution to new, more beautiful and glorious stages of development.

VO CHI CONG ARTICLE ON AUTONOMY IN PRODUCTION

BK291540 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jun 86 pp 8-18

[Vo Chi Cong article: "The Autonomy and Responsibility of Basic Economic Units in Production and Business" -- passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Recently, we have taken the first steps in revising a number of economic policies, and this has had a salutary effect on production and circulation. However, to this day, the managerial system based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has not yet been radically abolished and the new managerial system has not yet taken shape.

The state of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, which is closely linked with dependence, passivity, disjointedness, and localism in economic guidance and management has existed for a long time. The organization of production is irrational in many respects; planning work has not been renovated and is unrealistic: and the organization of the managerial apparatus is bulky, cumbersome, inefficient, and incapable of distinguishing between the function of administrative management and that of production and business management.

These shortcomings have hampered the development of the basic economic units' collective mastery and autonomy in production and business; at the same time, they have made it impossible to ensure the state's centralized and unified leadership and management.

To change the present socioeconomic situation of the country, /renovating economic management/ is a task of utmost importance.

This time around, management renovation is a major movement of profound economic, political, and social significance, especially for the consoldiation and strengthening of socialist production relations and for the promotion of the scientific and technological revolution aimed at the developing the production forces to suit the actual objective situation of our country, which is still in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism.

Renovation of the managerial system must be carried out in conjunction with the reorganization of production and the rearrangement of the economic structure. This is a complex task, a long and continuous process requiring the renovation of the entire managerial system of the national economy and society; but it must be done step by step and in a well coordinated and steady manner. In the immediate future, we will choose the task of /ensuring the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business as the first link to be renovated simultaneously with the renovation of the general managerial system./ This is aimed at bringing into full play the working people's mastery as a moving force and increasing the powers and responsibilities of various establishments, sectors, and levels to develop the economy with ever higher productivity, quality, and efficiency. [paragraph continues]

Satisfactorily carrying out this task will help create conditions for stabilizing and gradually improving the living standard of the working people, increasing the sources of capital accumulation for the cause of socialist industrialization, consolidating and perfecting new production relations, frustrating all enemy schemes and tricks of sabotage, effectively struggling against negative phenomena, satisfactorily safeguarding socialist property, and strengthening national defense and security.

Renovation of management in basic economic units is particularly important because these basic units are the foundation of the socioeconomic organziations, the places where all society's material wealth is created, and the source of accumulation originating from surplus products. It is in the basic economic units that the working people directly exercise their right to collective mastery under the party leadership and the state management. For this reason, the basic economic units must be assured of full powers and interests; at the same time they must fully discharge their responsibilities and obligations toward the entire country.

The decades-long practice of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has led to passivism and a tendency to rely on others, thereby making it impossible to develop a sense of autonomy and responsibility among the laboring people in various state enterprises. The means of production and the products of the state-run economic sector are under the ownership of the entire people. The collective working people in state enterprises are granted by the state /the right to use directly and manage part of the means of production/ under the ownership of the entire people to carry out production for the benefit of society. The successes or failures of enterprises -- whether their economic efficiency is high or low, whether they are making profits, operating at a loss, or going bankrupt -- will be mainly decided by the laboring people in these enterprises themselves. Therefore, the collective laboring people in each enterprise, ranging from the director and managerial cadres to the workers, must be fully aware of their rights, duties, benefits, and obligations in production and business. But for a long time now, the old-fashioned management mechanism that features passivism and a tendency to rely on the state has eroded and paralyzed all the initiatives of the laboring people. The laboring people have at times become indifferent to the production and business results of their enterprises because the state takes care of everything and because the responsibility for all the enterprises' production results, good or bad, rests with the state and is not directly linked with the laboring people's realistic benefits and duties. Now if we wish to arouse the sense of mastery, creativity, responsibility, and obligations of the laboring people as well as their sense of organization and discipline to develop satisfactorily the production and business activities of enterprises, we must resolve to discard our centralized, bureaucratic, and subsidy-based management mechanism, establish the right to autonomy in production and business for basic economic units, and make enterprises truly shift to economic accounting and socialist business.

Renovating the management of basic economic units and the general economic management mechanism must be based on various basic socioeconomic management principles. The following are a number of basic principles to be firmly grasped in renovating the economic management mechanism.

/Guarantee basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business on the principle of the socialist economic management system./

In socialist economic management, the state at the central level will constantly enhance its centralized and unified leadership and management over all main fields of activity, devise plans for national economic development and for the management of the country's natural resources, firmly secure control over important commodities and essential means of production, make major decisions on balancing the national economy, provide direct and effective management for those sectors playing an important role in the national economy, establish economic-financial policies and national economic-technical norms, satisfactorily carry out planning for cadre training, provide guidance for the cooperation of various sectors and economic units, and conduct controls and inspections to uphold the law and discipline regarding management and to ensure correct enforcement of various policies and the state law.

All economic units must have their right to autonomy in production and business fully guaranteed under centralized and unified state control. Every enterprise must be placed under the direct jurisdiction of a responsible organ at the higher echelon and under the supervision and control of other authoritative organs concerned so it can exercise correctly its rights and responsibilities as follow:

/First,/ maintain, handle, and develop its fixed assets and state-allocated liquid funds in accordance with state policies and law while creating more funds by itself to carry out expanded production.

/Second,/ strengthen the production-business structure in accordance with the orientations, tasks, and targets of the state plan; the requirements of society; and the production-business capability of units.

/Third,/ establish production-business relations with other economic units at home and abroad in accordance with state regulations on economic contracts.

/Fourth,/ encourage the application of scientific and technological advances and invent and develop technology to contribute to accelerating the scientific and technological revolution.

/Fifth,/ units must fulfill their obligation in consuming products according to contracts, especially in supplying goods to state-run business establishments for distribution according to the set plan to meet the common requirements of society and to procure funds for the state budget.

/Sixth,/ satisfactorily solve social problems within economic units.

/Seventh,/ strengthen the organizational structure of training, forging, and using workers and cadres in accordance with state policy.

During the past years, due to the application of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, economic units had no autonomy in production and business. Moreover, due to Such phenomena as scattering, departmentalism, arbitrariness, disorganization, and undiscipline, the higher echelons could not implement the effective integration of economic management. Integration and democracy are the two factors that must be firmly grasped in economic management. We must unanimously ensure the implementation of basic economic units' autonomy in production and business, while accelerating the effective leadership and unified integrated management of the state at the central level. We must eliminate such phenomena as conservatism, sluggishness, rejecting changes, clinging to bureaucratic centralism, and inefficiency, which are in reality a loose integration. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, we must criticize and promptly adjust such democratic trends that demand too many rights and interests for basic units, while the neglecting rights, interests, obligations, and responsibilities of enterprises toward the state and attempting to turn each enterprise into a separate "kingdom" thus freeing it from the correct integrated management of the state. Only by guaranteeing the autonomy of basic economic units, accelerating the development and improvement of the unified integrated management of the state at the central level, and maintaining a rational division of responsibility between the central and local levels can we ensure effective production and business in enterprises in accordance with the socialist orbit and bring about desired results, meeting the socioeconomic development requirements of the whole nation, thereby ensuring long-term interests of enterprises and the workers.

/The renovation of management for basic economic units as well as the general renovation of economic management must be carried out on the basis of relying chiefly on planning, while correctly utilizing the relations of goods and money to enable enterprises to shift realistically to the socialist accounting and business system./

The socialist economy is a planned economy aimed at satisfying the growing needs of all members of society on the basis of an increasingly developed material and technical basis and the regime of socialist collective mastery. However, production under socialism still has the character of goods production, although this character has changed somewhat. For this reason, the law of value, the common law of all goods production systems, still exists and remains in effect. The only difference is that, under the socialist system, the characteristic laws of socialism play the leading role and act as the main regulator of the social production system, whereas the law of value no longer fully retains its role as a spontaneous regulator of all economic activities as it did under the previous production systems. However, as long as goods production exists, even in the form of a planned socialist production system, economic activities will inevitably continue to be affected by the law of value. We must be really active and correctly apply in a really voluntary manner the characteristic economic laws of socialism as well as the law of value and the goods-money and market relations in managerial and planning work to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency for the socialist economic system while effectively curbing the negative socioeconomic aspects spawned by the effect of the spontaneous law of value.

The material premise of the planned and balanced development of the national economy as well as the development of production and business in each economic unit is the nature and level of socialization of the work force. However, socialization of the work force alone is not enough to result in a planned and balanced economic development in the entire society, a task that can be achieved only under the system of socialist ownership of the means of production and in the condition that the political force representing this system is the dictatorship of the working class.

There is a thesis that a socialized production system is the factor deciding planned economic development, that planned economic development is not a particular product of socialism, that capitalism has practiced it for a long time, and that, with an increasingly higher character and level of socialization of its production force, capitalism has applied planned production even in the multinational and international corporations, a feat that socialism will not be able to achieve for some time. This is an erroneous thesis. We all know that capitalism has reached a very high standard of organization and management within the limits of each enterprise (including multinational and international corporations), which even the communists themselves must study to do a good job of organizing and managing socialist enterprises. But capitalism is incapable of guiding planned economic development throughout society because a capitalist economy is based on the system of capitalist private ownership of the means of production. As such, a capitalist economy must develop according to the law of competition. [paragraph continues]

Even in the stage wherein a capitalist monopoly has reached a very high level, the effects of this law cannot be negated. We must clearly perceive the difference in nature between capitalism and socialism, between the so-called "capitalist planning" and socialist planning.

On the basis of the system of socialist ownership of the means of production, various laws of socialist economy appear, activate, and exert ever greater effects to ensure the planned development of the economy. The law of planned and balanced development is one of the economic laws characteristic of socialism. Voluntary and correct application of this law will guarantee that production, distribution, exchange, and consumption in the national economic system develop in a balanced and harmonious fashion and ceaselessly forge ahead without being interrupted by economic crises as they often are under capitalism. Naturally, the nature and level of socialization of the production forces is directly related to the level of planning of the national economy. We must take this factor into account when applying the law of planned and balanced development in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale to large-scale socialist production in our country and must guard against subjectivism, hastiness, and bureaucratic and formalist planning.

/The key problem in renovating the economic managerial system is renovating planning work/ in both content and method. All sluggishness in production and business in the past stemmed from incorrect planning work. The production, technical, financial, and social welfare plans of the entire country and of each locality and unit are a whole reflecting the application of the entire system of economic law characteristic of socialism and other economic laws that continue to exist and operate under socialism, including the laws of the commodity-based economy such as the law of value, the law of supply and demand, and the law of monetary circulation. These plans encompass various aspects such as production, distribution, circulation, and consumption and are formulated on the basis of a system of well-balanced norms, uniform and suitable eocnomic measures, and economic contracts. Each economic unit is placed under the direct management of a higher managerial organ and is authorized to take the initiative in formulating optimal production and business plans in conformity with the guidelines, tasks, and targets of the state plan and the needs of society. The enterprise must bear full responsibility for losses or profits and must strive to make production and business operations profitable in the interest of the entire society and, at the same time, in the interest of the enterprise itself and of the worker. Basic economic units must satisfactorily fulfill the norms of goods and value and must achieve practical and ever higher economic efficiency.

We cannot accept the viewpoint contending that all production and business activities of basic economic units must proceed from market demands; that the enterprise must be allowed to choose to produce whatever can earn more profits, to be free to buy and sell state-controlled supplies, and to sell its products at market prices; that "all kinds of products must be commercialized;" and that the state itself, if it wants to gain control of products turned out by state-operated enterprises, must also procure them through economic contracts and at agreed-upon prices. This viewpoint is totally erroneous. To meet the demands of production and life of the entire society, we must always pay attention to both the use-value and value of goods. All production and business activities of the enterprise must, first of all, be conducted in accordance with the guidelines, tasks, and targets of the state plans to satisfy the needs of production and life for the entire society; at the same time, they must achieve high economic efficiency and make a profit to ensure incessantly expanded production.

Concerning products essential for the production and life of society, the main task of the enterprise is to produce according to the demands of the state plan, which has taken into account the demands of the market so as to satisfy the needs of society and to meet the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism. [paragraph continues]

The enterprise has the right to rely on the requirements of the state plan, the demands of the market, the capability of various sources to provide supplies, and the projected consumption of products through economic contracts to work out its own production and business plan so as to make the best use of the enterprise's machine capacity and production potential. However, all production and business activities of the enterprise, regardless of the different sources from which it receives supplies, must be reflected in its 5-year and annual production, technical, financial, and social welfare plans. The enterprise is absolutely not allowed to set up a production component outside the set plan to increase its own income from price differentials or through other illegitimate activities in order to establish a private fund for distribution within the enterprise.

We must improve planning work and the system of economic contracts in the supply of materials so that enterprises can receive essential materials on schedule at the most convenient places and with minimum transport expenses without going through various unnecessary intermediary links. On that basis, enterprises and material supply organizations, as well as raw material production units, must sign economic contracts with each other, correctly implement what they have signed in the contracts, and take equal responsibility before the law for the implementation of economic contracts. Economic contracts will play an increasingly leading role in the formulation and implementation of plans. To implement satisfactorily all economic contracts, it is extremely important to enhance the economic legal system and fully develop the role of the economic arbitration organs at various levels and provide them with a function similar to an economic court.

The labor-wage plan for the entire production-business volume of an enterprise must be formulated in accordance with the norms for the extent of waste of labor and the norms for the payment of wages for each type of product. Wages must be paid in combination with the results of production and business and the level of work completion of the enterprise.

With regard to production costs, it is necessary to formualte plans in accordance with the norms for economic and technical progress and trim all unreasonable and improper expenses. Materials for production, if supplied by the state, must be included in production costs in accordance with state-prescribed prices. Materials for production, if proportioned by enterprises themselves, must be included in production costs in accordance with actual purchase prices within a state-prescribed price bracket. Except for some essential products used as main raw materials by many important production sectors in the country, the state will assign mandatory norms for reduction of waste or the reduction of production costs of a number of products that are liable to unusually large profits or are still subject to state-subsidy prices due to social policies. This is necessary in establishing a basis for enterprises to estimate their wholesale prices and ensure their legitimate profits. In general, the state will not assign mandatory norms for production costs as it did in past management practices. When enterprises are responsible for their own losses and profits in production and business transactions as well as for their own interests, it is necessary for them to pay adequate attention to carefully estimating production costs on the basis of various norms and price lists. At the same time, they must actively enforce various economic and technical measures and constantly strive to lower production costs in order to ensure ever larger profits. This also requires that all responsible sectors effect a new change in work related to finance, planning, labor, wages, statistics, and accounting as well as in the manner of approach so as to manage various enterprises in a more effective manner.

Enterprises must take the initiative in formulating their financial plans. With regard to funds, apart from the funds allocated to them only once at the beginning and part of the annual revenues left to them by the state, enterprises must work out plans to create their own funds or replenish self-acquired funds by striving to develop production, increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of products, and lowering production costs. Enterprises are allowed to seek loans from banks to use as funds or borrow idle money temporarily from their workers and employees when banks still do not have enough money to extend loans to them. It is necessary to formulate plans for profits from all production and business activities regardless of the sources of supply.

Depending on the specific production and business situation and conditions of various enterprises, managerial organs at the higher level are authorized to directly assign to each of them one to three mandatory norms. These norms are: the value of goods produced (with the value of goods for export clearly indicated); the amount of key products, the specifications and quality of which must be defined and must be consumed according to set plans and contracts (with the amounts slated for national defense and export, if any, clearly indicated); and the sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue).

For products essential to production, life, national defense, and export, the state must necessarily assign legal norms to cover the products to be distributed according to plans and contracts. For enterprises that produce items not listed in the nomenclature of essential goods and have to procure by themselves virtually all or a large part of the key supplies needed for production -- hence, their production is unstable -- the state may assign only a single legal norm to cover revenue contributions to the budget.

Along the aforesaid line, the state shall further concretize the legal norms to suit each type of state-run enterprises belonging to the industrial, agricultural, building, transportation, circulation -- including home trade, export-import, and supply business -- and other sectors.

In the renovation of the content and methods of planning at every basic economic unit as well as at each level, in each sector, and on a national scale, there are many issues that need to be studied and concretized further in order to ensure that the state plan is formulated in a truly democratic and scientific manner to combine the formulation and integration of plans from the bottom up with the firm and scientifically-based balanced calculations made by state planning organs. The content of planning should also encompass the application of scientific-technological innovations, the use of science and technology as a direct production force, and the enforcement of economic incentive policies involving prices, wages, profits, finances, taxation, and credit to create truly strong driving forces for guaranteeing successful implementation of the plan.

/It is necessary to harmoniously reconcile the three interests -- the interests of the entire society, the interest of the collective, and the interest of the laboring people -- at basic economic units./

A very strong driving force that encourages production development and increases the productivity of enterprises lies in the correct resolution of /economic interests./ Lenin taught: "Even the loftiest ideals are not worth a penny unless we know how to closely combine these ideals with the interests of the very participants in the economic struggle" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Complete Works, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 1, pages 510-511).

Economic interests belong to an objective economic category, but they also provide the motive for man's activities. Therefore, they become a strong driving force that encourages economic development. Once economic interests are consciously triggered, they will vigorously encourage individual efforts, thereby making the economic policies of the party and state win true response from the masses and shaking the entire mass movement for productive labor to build socialism. The movement for productive labor in agriculture and industry has been given a vigorous boost with the resolution of the relations between the state and agricultural cooperatives and between the state and cooperatives and cooperative member peasants in line with the various directives issued by the party and state, including the system of product contracts for labor groups and laborers (according to Directive No. 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat) as well as with the resolution of the relations between the state and enterprises and between the state and enterprises and the workers (according to Decisions No. 25-CP, No. 26-CP, and No. 156-HDBT of the state), including the broadening of various forms of contract wages and bonuses. In the past 5 years, although the material-technical bases for production were generally not larger than before and the volume of imported supplies and raw material needed for production only amounted to two-thirds of that in the preceding 5-year period, agricultural and industrial production surmounted the difficulties, stagnation, and recession characteristic of the 1979-80 period and has, since 1982, developed at considerable speed. In particular, agricultural production has developed at a fairly rapid rate. This is possible thanks to the gradual changes effected in economic management to ensure the harmonious reconciliation of the three interests and guarantee the direct interests of the laboring people.

However, we have, until now, not been able to resolve this issue satisfactorily. In the state-run and collectivized economies, the immediate interests of enterprises are in basic agreement with the direct interests of individual laboring people, but contradictions do exist. This is an objective problem. We must make enterprises and the laboring people clearly realize that the interest of the entire society which is represented by the state is the basic interest, and that only when this interest is met in full will we have the conditions for ensuring the stability and constant enrichment of the interests of enterprises and the laboring people. At the same time, it is also necessary to make the comprehensive management organs and higher-level managerial cadres of the state deeply realize that only by paying sufficient attention to the immediate interest of the enterprises and the direct interest of the laboring people will society be able to steadily accumulate capital at each basic economic unit and, on this basis, to round up ever more revenues for the state budget with the aim of perpetuating the process of expanded reproduction on a societywide basis. By paying attention to the daily direct interest of the laboring people and the limited interest of the enterprises while neglecting the interest of society as a whole, we can, for a short period of time, stimulate production immediately; but, in the long run, society will be unable to create the material-technical bases necessary for continual expanded reproduction by the enterprises, thus hurting the enterprises themselves as well as the laboring people. On the contrary, if adequate attention is focussed not on rapidly accumulating capital from the grass-roots level, especially in our country where we are advancing from small-scale production, and on appropriately meeting the daily direct interest of the laboring people but on increasing the sources of revenues for the state budget, we will be unable to stimulate the development of production and, consequently, have no bases for increasing budget revenues. Therefore, all echelons, sectors, and basic units, as well as all laboring people must clearly realize this. At the same time, it is necessary to make managerial cadres and everyone deeply understand that rights and interests are always closely linked with responsibilities and obligations; for rights never go without obligations and vice versa. We must correctly ensure the interests of the state and the enterprises as well as of the laboring people. [paragraph continues]

The laboring people must be made to understand that whenever and wherever the interests of the state and the collective are not protected, the legitimate interest of the laboring people will not be fully honored so they will become clearly conscious of their responsibility toward the enterprises's production activities, fulfill their obligations toward the state, and actively and selflessly work for the interests of the entire society, the enterprise, and themselves.

It is necessary to criticize the departmentalistic and egoistic tendency of reducing the interest of the state to increase the enterprise's income even though this is not permitted by the enterprise's production conditions and economic efficiency. Not a few enterprises have taken the liberty of retaining a sizable part of its products for internal distribution under one form or another; for barter with other production units for consumer goods, for inclusion to their own consumer funds; for increasing the actual income of their workers, employees, and cadres; or for increasing their own income or covering their own losses due to poor management through out-of-the-plan sales and barter transactions concluded at free market prices to deprive other economic units of part of their surplus products and rob other laboring people through the collection of illegitimate price differentials. Such practices have disrupted the economic accounting system and given rise to numerous negative phenomena not only in the economic but also social fields. Therefore, they must be promptly and resolutely prevented and controlled by every means possible.

In renovating economic management, we must /use and combine more satisfactorily three kinds of measures -- economic, administrative-organizational, and educational./

Of the three, economic measures are fundamental. There must be correct economic management policies and procedures to link interests with responsibilities, to ensure worthy material compensation for good workers and capable producers, and at the same time to compel inefficient workers and incompetent producers to shoulder material responsibility. There must be a better understanding of the principle of distribution according to labor in the wage and bonus system and correct implementation of the material penalty system in production and business.

Administrative-organizational and educational measures are very important to the enhancement of economic management efficiency. These measures have taken on a particularly important significance now that our country is engaged in a struggle against the enemy's border-nibbling war and multifaceted war of sabotage and another arduous and complex struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- to settle the question "Who will beat whom?" We must really uphold the law and strengthen discipline in economic management and strictly control and supervise all production and business activities and all product and income distribution in each enterprise and throughout society. We must severely and fairly deal with all breaches of law, promptly punish degenerate and deviant elements, and replace those cadres lacking political quality and economic management capability. We must satisfactorily carry out the task of political and ideological indoctrination and the task of motivating workers and civil servants, bringing into full play the working people's collective mastery, building stable and strong mass organizations, and stirring up a vigorous mass movement for revolutionary action in all establishments. We must step up the emulation movement for carrying out technical innovations, rationally organizing production, and improving economic management in order to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency and to effectively struggle against all negative phenomena and enemy sabotage activities.

/We must correctly implement the mechanism of "party leadership, people's collective mastery, and state management" and the one-chief system in economic management in basic units./ Enterprise party committees are responsible for satisfactorily carrying out ideological work, building basic party organizations, doing cadre work, building mass organizations, developing emulation movements in various units, and correctly performing their supervisory functions so as to ensure correct implementation of party lines and policies and state management systems and laws in enterprises.

Under the leadership of party committees and the guidance of trade organizations, workers and civil servants in an enterprise are responsible for building their own unit into a good working collective capable of fulfilling any task.

The director, who directly manages the production and business activities of an enterprise, must be a person really endowed with political quality, capabilities, and experience in production and business management. He must be responsive to new ideas and must respect and develop the role of the party and mass organizations in order to fully and outstandingly fulfill the plan for his enterprise.

The task of guaranteeing the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business must be carried out simultaneously with the task of restructuring and reorganizing production throughout the country in each area and locality to create favorable conditions for promoting economic development and implementing the new managerial system.

Renovating management at basic economic units and renovating general economic management in accordance with economic accounting and socialist business are renovations of a highly revolutionary nature vis-a-vis the entire socioeconomic life and are inseparable from the simultaneous carrying out of the three revolutions. Therefore, we must regard this as an undertaking of the masses. We must motivate and organize a large number of the masses to participate in and implement this constantly. We must change our old-fashioned way of thinking including the mass psychology and must shape a methodology complete with logical and dialectical thinking in conformity with the objective evolutionary law of society and production.

We must attach specific importance to ideological work, especially within leading party and state organs at various echelons and within the contingent of key leadership and management cadres of various economic units. We must urgently cultivate and improve the ideological knowledge of all the people, making them thoroughly aware of and fully agree with those viewpoints and policies outlined in the Political Bureau's (draft) resolution on "Guaranteeing basic economic unites' right to autonomy in production and business," and determined to overcome erroneous and outdated conceptions created by the old-fashioned mode of management and business.

Simultaneously, we must link our organizational work with our ideological work and must, in a resolute and timely manner, replace those leadership and management cadres who are unqualified and incompetent and who are incapable of acquiring and doing new things. Replacing cadres and strengthening the management mechanism at all levels, especially at various economic units, are of great importance for guaranteeing enterprises' right to autonomy in production and business. Through efforts to do ideological and organizational work satisfactorily, we must truly create a high degree of singlemindedness and then generate the strength of the unity of minds and actions of the entire party and people to shift to the new management mechanism.

The Political Bureau's resolution on "guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business" must first be thoroughly studied and discussed by those sectors and echelons affected if we are to effect a change in their thoughts. We must then use this as a basis for reexamining old regulations, systems, and professional methods and establishing new policies, systems, and regulations. We must urgently and promptly train leadership and management cadres in this renovation of management mechanism.

The gurananteeing of economic units' right to autonomy in production and business must be exercised in urgently and resolutely but uniformly and steadily. All echelons and sectors, from the central down to the local levels, must provide leadership to pilot areas and must involve themselves more deeply in reality to study, inspect, and promptly detect problems if they are to maintain their initiative and creativity while correcting in time those irregularities committed at the grass-roots level.

We must uphold a sense of discipline, and scrupulously comply with party resolutions and the state law. All party and government echelons, party organs, ministries, and economic sectors must correctly maintain discipline governing the submission of reports, the asking for instructions, and the making of suggestions on problems to be presented to the Political Bureau in order to resolve correctly and promptly possible complex developments of the situation as well as those problems which have just arisen in the process of implementation.

All sectors and echelons must frequently review and round up their experience in order to further enrich the providing of guidance for renovation of economic management for basic economic units.

Economic management is an extremely difficult and complex task, especially at a time when we are in the process of moving from small production to large-scale socialist production. We must work boldly and must have the courage to take responsibility. We must organize leadership activities carefully and must work while studying and drawing from experience in order to ensure that our work is well done. We must not show any procrastination or hesitation and must, at the same time, not be subjective, nervous, and hasty such as demanding that every job be done quickly and perfectly. Lenin said: No one is born with the art of management; one must experiment with this art before mastering it. In the initial stage of the transition to socialism, the working class cannot but explore and experiment with this art so it can select new methods that meet the needs of the new objective situation. And we may have to pay for the cost of our new lesson.

MALAYSIA

BARISAN NASIONAL SCORES LANDSLIDE VICTORY

Details of Sabah, Sarawak Voting

BK021045 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Voting in the general election got off to a smooth start today with voters in the rural constituencies in Sabah and Sarawak going to the polls. Voters in the urban constituencies in Sabah and Sarawak will cast their votes tomorrow together with the people of peninsular Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Labuan. At stake in Sabah are 18 parliamentary seats -- 2 seats were won unopposed by Barisan Nasional on nomination day. We now cross over to our newsroom in Kota Kinabalu where our correspondent (Iskandar Syam) is standing by with his report on the polling in Sabah.

[Begin (Iskandar Syam) recording] Polling begins at eight parliamentary constituencies in Sabah today -- the first day of the staggered 2-day polling. One hundred fifty five polling centers are open, most of which are in the rural areas. The turnout of voters up to 1600 [0800 GMT] this evening was 62 percent. [end recording]

In Sarawak, 22 seats are being contested with the remaining 2 going to Barisan Nasional on nomination day. Now we cross over to our corrspondent in Kuching (Rafael Kath Abeng)

[Begin recording] In Sarawak, the first day of polling ended at 1600 today without any untoward incident and the overall turnout has been very encouraging. Latest reports said that the turnout was exceptionally good at four polling stations, which recorded an average of 100 voters per hour. These [word indistinct] stations, which were located in what is considered as highly contested constituencies, are Samarahan, Batang Lupar, Betong, and Sarikei. The fine weather reported in most of the areas in Sarawak this morning also contributed to the good turnout.

Polling in the state is staggered over a period of 2 days because of communications problems in the rural areas. Seven hundred eighty seven polling centers were operating from 0800 to 1600 today, almost all of them in the rural areas. They were meant to cater for about 198,000 voters in 20 constituencies. For tomorrow, 766 centers will be operating from 0800 to 1800 in all the 22 contested constituencies. These centers will cater for more than 350,00 voters mostly in suburban and urban areas. [end recording]

Voting Begins Smoothly in Peninsula

BK030418 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0330 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] As many as 6 million voters in peninsular Malaysia this morning began casting their votes in the country's seventh general elections. More than 6,000 polling stations are open from 0800 to 1830 [0000 to 1030 GMT]. In Sabah and Sarawak, today is the 2d day of balloting.

Voters will vote for 171 parliamentary seats nationwide and 343 state assembly seats in the peninsula. Six parliamentary seats and eight state assembly seats were returned unopposed to the Barisan Nasional on nomination day on 24 July.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, accompanied by his wife Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah, this morning cast his vote at the (Titi Gajah) school polling station in the Kota Setar parliamentary constituency in Kedah. In Melaka, voting was slow in the rural areas but brisk in the urban areas. Deputy Prime Minister Encik Ghafar Baba is scheduled to cast his vote at the [name indistinct] school. As many as 154 polling stations with 388 substations are open throughout Melaka.

In Sabah, 354 polling stations are open for the 2d day of voting. Last night, 80 percent of 158,751 registered voters cast their votes in that state. In Johor, 674 polling stations are open throughout the state. The turnout at most polling stations is satisfactory. Johor Chief Minister Datuk Abdul Ajib Ahmad cast his vote at the [name indistinct] school in Johor Baharu. Vice Chairman of United Malays National Organization Datuk Musa Hitam was among those early voters at the [name indistinct] school.

General Election Results

BK032350 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 2330 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] The Barisan Nasional has won more than two-thirds of the 177 parliamentary seats. Up to now, they had won 134 seats, including 6 seats uncontested on nomination day on 24 July. Barisan Nasional also made a clean sweep of 14 Perlis State Assembly seats, won 35 out of 36 Johor state assembly seats, and obtained more than two-thirds majority in Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Kelantan, Terengganu, Selangor, and Penang.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and Deputy Prime Minister Encik Ghafar Baba won a comfortable majority in their own constituencies. The prime minister won the Kuban Pasu Constituency, while Encik Ghafar won the Jasin Constituency in Melaka.

Up to now, the Democratic Action Party, DAP, has won 21 parliamentary seats, while Malaysian Islamic Party, PAS, won only 1 parliamentary seat, namely in the Pengkalan Chepa Constituency. Independent parties got 4 parliamentary seats.

Mahathir Views Election

BK040026 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 2330 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the Barisan Nasional's success in capturing more than a two-thirds majority of parliamentary seats reflects the people's confidence in the government. He added that with the landslide victory, the government hopes to continue carrying out its earlier policies. The prime minister was relieved to see that the general election had proceeded peacefully and smoothly. He was speaking in an interview with Radio Television Malaysia, RTM, a while ago. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir went on to say:

[Begin recording] I am proud to say that we can hold a general election in the country in a peaceful and perfect manner. This is because our country's people have matured and understand democracy.

I would like to thank all quarters -- the people, opposition parties, police and other security personnel, civil servants, and election commission officials who performed their jobs well. They also prevented any untoward incidents which we feared might happen. I would like to say that the Barisan Nasional's achievement is very satisfying. This is something that we expected earlier. There were some surprise victories in several constituencies, but in terms of the number of seats we have won so far, I thought we would win more or less by such a margin. [end recording]

More on Mahathir Remarks

BK040130 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0116 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] [passage indistinct] government policies. The prime minister said because of this he had not given thought to changing any of the policies. He said the victory also showed that the government had always been true to its word, that its policies were proper, and had proved wrong the rumours and allegations about the country's capabilities and integrity of its leaders. He told reporters at the press centre after the ruling National Front's victory that he was satisfied that the prediction of a Front two-third majority win had been realised.

Dr Mahathir said even though there were some "surprise" results, the number of seats (the Front had secured 121 at the time of the interview) the coalition won was satisfactory. He also said it was too early for him to determine new objectives he might pursue, as such an important matter had to be first discussed with his colleagues in the cabinet and with leaders of the component parties in the Front. What was important after winning the election was to ensure the continuation of what was being implemented without anymore interference from quarters wishing to undermine the stability of the government, he said.

On his new cabinet, Dr Mahathir said he would try to make an announcement as soon as possible. He said there was a possibility of some reshuffling, adding that those appointed would be the most suitable for the respective portfolios.

On the general election, he said he was glad it had proceeded peacefully and orderly. Dr Mahathir said this was because the people had realised the importance of practising democracy in a developing and multiracial country like Malaysia. He also said he was glad that the feeling of concern by the government and the authorities that something untoward might occur during the period before the announcement of the election and during the campaigning and polling had not come true. He believed this was because the short campaigning period had not allowed feelings to run beyond an undesirable level. He said that during the period, all parties contesting had been able to impart their message to the people without problems.

The National Front coalition had contested all 177 parliamentary seats and at 0100 GMT Monday the party had garnered 145 seats to continue to maintain a more than two-thirds majority position in the lower house of parliament. The opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) had won 23 seats, the Party Islam Sa-Malaysia (PAS) one and Independents four. The DAP had used the theme of denying the Front a two-thirds majority as one of its main campaign strategies.

Front Wins 148 of 177 in Parliament

BK040218 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 0200 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The following is the latest up-to-the-minute results of the vote counting in Malaysia's general election: Barisan Nasional won 148 parliamentary seats, Pan Malaysian Islamic Party 1 seat, Democratic Action Party 24 seats, and Independent parties 4 seats. The vote counting for the 177 parliamentary seats has been completed with the above tally, while vote counting for the 351 state assembly seats continues.

Front Wins Majority in State Assemblies

BK040614 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0530 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Barisan Nasional has scored a landslide victory in the 1986 general elections. [passage omitted]

The Barisan Nasional also won a comfortable majority in the state legislative assembly elections. It won 299 state assembly seats, the Democratic Action Party [DAP] won 37 seats and the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] won 15 seats. The Barisan Nasional won 14 state assembly seats in Perlis, 35 seats in Johor, 17 in Melaka, 24 in Negeri Sembilan, 37 in Selangor, 33 in Perak, 23 in Penang, 25 in Kedah, 29 in Kelantan, 30 in Terengganu, and 32 in Pahang, for a total of 299 seats.

The DAP won 1 state assembly seat in Johor, 3 in Melaka, 4 in Negeri Sembilan, 5 in Selangor, 13 in Perak, 10 in Penang, and 1 in Pahang. The PAS won 3 seats in Kedah, 10 in Kelantan, and 2 in Terengganu. State assembly elections were not held in Sabah and Sarawak.

An independent candidate won the only parliamentary seat in the Labuan federal territory. Three Barisan Nasional candidates and four DAP candidates captured the parliamentary seats in the Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory. [passage omitted]

Mahathir on Chinese Voting, UK Talks

BK040418 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0330 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Barisan Nasional's landslide victory in last night's general elections has proved that its policies are proper and all rumors and allegations about the government's performance and its leaders's integrity are nothing but lies. [passage omitted]

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said that the Barisan Nasional will carefully study the defeats suffered by two of its component parties in this election. At the same time, both the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the Gerakan Party must do some soul searching as to why each suffered serious setbacks. The prime minister said it was obvious that the opposition Democratic Action Party, DAP, had captured votes which should have gone to Barisan Nasional component parties. He attributed the defeat of the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] to the arrogant attitude of the opposition party, saying that PAS misjudged the feelings of the people and voters because what the people want is the country's stability and peace. [passage omitted]

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also told newsmen that Malaysia will not raise the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa in a meeting with Britain. Malaysia has stated its posture clearly and will not repeat it. He added that the impact of apartheid had to be borne by the black people in that country, not Britain.

Meanwhile, political observers in the federal capital pointed out that the outcome of the elections indicated the success of the United Malays National Organization in influencing Malay voters to vote for it. At the same time, many Chinese voters decided to vote for the DAP, instead of MCA or Gerakan Party. The outcome also showed that the majority of voters were not interested in voting for smaller political parties.

SINGAPORE

SIHANOUK ARRIVES 2 AUG, SPEAKS AT AIRPORT

BK021427 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, has pledged to continue searching for a solution to the Cambodian issue. Speaking on his arrival at Changi Airport, the prince also said his nationalist forces were now more efficient, active, and numerous than before because they have many defectors from the Heng Samrin army. He said that with loyal and large nationalist [word indistinct] in the Thai-Cambodian border, the Vietnamese had not been able to launch a dry season offensive this year. Prince Sihanouk, who is there as a personal guest of President Wee Kim Wee, said he is very glad to discuss the Cambodian problem and the present situation with the prime minister; the senior minister in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr S. Rajaratnam; and the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan.

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USSR ENVOY SUMMONED ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

OW011213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO -- Japan reminded the Soviet Union anew Friday that its policy of concluding a bilateral peace treaty after a settlement of the northern territorial issue remains unchanged. Takehiko Nishiyama, director general of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, summoned Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev and relayed the Tokyo government's views on a speech Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made at Vladivostok Monday.

In the speech, Gorbachev announced that six Soviet regiments will be pulled out of Afghanistan before the end of the year. He also said Japan and the Soviet Union should deepen their relations on a sound and realistic footing in a quiet atmosphere free from the past problems.

Foreign Ministry officials quoted Washington as telling Solovyev that Japan's unchanged policy is to settle the northern territorial issue first and then conclude a peace treaty. Japan has been trying to regain the four small islands off Hokkaido that have been under Soviet occupation since the end of World War II in 1945. Nishiyama also reportedly told the envoy that Japan's view differs from that of the Soviet Union which appears to be interested in promoting bilateral relations in the economic field.

The director general was quoted as saying that Gorbachev lacked in proper understanding of the present situation in Japan, as the Soviet leader claimed Japan was reducing its policy of not introducing, manufacturing and possessing nuclear weapons to a mere form and without any substance and that Japan was forming military alliance with South Korea and the United States. However, Nishiyama reportedly said that Japan welcomed Gorbachev stance of attaching importance to Japan. He also relayed Japan's favorable reaction to Gorbachev's desire to visit Japan. Nishiyama said it would be desirable for Gorbachev to visit Japan at an early date so that he will have correct perception of Japan.

The Soviet ambassador was reported to have replied that Japan's rebuttals to the Gorbachev statement were based on speculation and asked that the Tokyo government make judgment from the actual remarks the Soviet Communist Party chief made.

USSR ENVOY PAYS COURTESY CALL ON KURANARI

OW050515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari suggested to Soviet ambassador to Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev Tuesday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev should visit Japan this year or by the end of next January, a Foreign Ministry official said. Kuranari also told Solovyev that he would like to meet with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, in New York when he attends a United Nations General Assembly meeting in September, the official said. Solovyev, making a courtesy call on Kuranari, said he would convey the requests to his home government.

During the 40-minute meeting, Kuranari said Japan has hopes a Gorbachev visit will be the beginning of reciprocal visits by top leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union, as referred to in Gorbachev's June 16 letter to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and in his recent speech in Vladivostok, the official said. Kuranari told Solovyev Gorbachev should visit Japan first, before Nakasone goes to Moscow, the official said.

Solovyev told Kuranari it is important to realize reciprocal visits and produce results although the question of whether the first visit is made by Gorbachev or Nakasone is also important.

The foreign minsiter said Japan hopes to improve relations with the Soviet Union but there are "problems" hindering bilateral ties, alluding to the territorial dispute over four Soviet-held islands off northern Japan. Kuranari called for efforts on both sides to solve these problems as early as possible, the official said.

Solovyev said the Japan-Soviet relations have been improving since Nakasone visited Moscow in March last year and Kremlin now attaches importance to ties with Japan, the official said. Better relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the Soviet envoy said, will also improve relations among Asia and Pacific nations.

1986 Gorbachev Visit Unlikely

OW050927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is not likely to visit Japan this year, a senior government official said Tuesday. The official, who was speaking on condition of anonymity, was commenting on a proposal made by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari earlier in the day that Gorbachev come to Japan either by this year end or next January.

The official said Gorbachev is unlikely to make his Japan trip this year as there are strong indications that the United States and the Soviet Union may hold a summit meeting before the end of the year. If Gorbachev is to come to Japan, the earliest possible date would be January, the official said. He also said he believes Moscow is aware that the next summit meeting between Japan and the Soviet Union should take place in Japan.

SOURCES SAY PRC TO HOST SPACE STUDIES FORUM

OW020253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO -- China, Japan and the United States will hold a joint meeting on space studies in Beijing June 7-10 next year, according to a government source. This is the first time that China has invited a large group of foreign experts on space development, which is closely linked with the military, the sources said.

China will arrange for forum participants to inspect the Xichang rocket launching site in Sichuan Province and the Xian satellite tracking control center in Shaanxi Province, both closed so far to foreigners. Politicians will hold parallel discussions while the space scientists meet, the sources said. Australia, Canada and Indonesia, which are also doing space development research, will be invited to the Beijing space study forum too, the sources said.

The forum will be backed by the Chinese State Scientific and Technological Commission. But it will be jointly sponsored by private organizations of the three countries -- the Japan Rocket Society, the American Aeronautics Society and the China Space Association -- in consideration of the possible impact on the European Space Agency and the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Tatsuo Yamanaka, vice president of the Japan Rocket Society, visited Beijing in mid-July to discuss plans for the meeting and decide seven agenda items, including (1) satellite telecommunications and development of remote sensing technology in the Pacific area (2) space station research in the Pacific area and (3) development of the next generation rockets for launching satellites.

The Beijing space forum is expected to be attended by Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and Song Jian, minister of the state scientific and technological commission, the source said. Influential U.S. congressmen on space development policy are also expected to join the forum, and Japan should therefore send senior political figures to it, the source said.

SEMICONDUCTOR MAKERS SIGN TRADE ACCORD WITH U.S.

OW020337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 2 KYODO -- Seven major Japanese semiconductor makers and one Japanese subsidiary of a U.S. firm signed a formal agreement Friday (Washington time) with the U.S. Department of Commerce under which the U.S. will suspend its investigation into alleged dumping by the companies of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips with a memory capacity of 256 kilobits and above, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Saturday. The signing of the accord followed a final agreement on semiconductor trade reached Thursday between the two governments.

The seven Japanese manufacturers are NEC Corp., Toshiba Corp., Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Fujitsu Ltd., Oki Electric Industry Co., and Matsushita Electronics Corp. the U.S. subsidiary is Texas Instruments Japan Corp.

Thursday's Japan-U.S. agreement, aimed at expanding the share of U.S. chipmakers in the Japanese market, called for formal signing of two agreements between Japanese chipmakers and the U.S. Commerce Department as a major condition for the validation of the bilateral accord. On Thursday, the eight Japanese producers and the U.S. department signed a similar agreement involving erasable-programmable read-only memory (EPROM) chips. In exchange for the suspension of the dumping investigations, the chipmakers are required to submit cost-accounting data to the U.S. Commerce Department quarterly.

FUJIO BLAMES U.S. POLICY FOR 'YASUKUNI ALLERGY'

OW050354 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5 KYODO -- Education Minister Masayuki Fujio Tuesday slammed policies imposed by the occupation authorities in Japan after World War II, which he said were responsible for the "Yasukuni allergy" among the Japanese today. Fujio said that education policies laid down during the U.S. occupation of Japan, which lasted until 1952, "has given the Japanese people the impression that official visits (by cabinet ministers) to the Yasukuni shrine would be wrong." The shrine is dedicated to Japanese war dead.

The newly installed education minister, addressing an education conference organized by religious groups in Tokyo, said that Japanese education had been twisted or distorted by occupation policies. "It's wrong to think that prewar Japan was all bad and occupation period policies were perfect," Fujio said. He stated that the number of government officials who are critical of occupation period policy is declining. "This is clearly a political problem."

Referring to the Tokyo war crimes trials, held from 1946-48, the education minister asked, "Who gave the victors the right to judge the losers?" He added, "the time has arrived to review the facts in light of international moral principles."

Fujio's remark on the Yasukuni shrine comes only 10 days before the annual ceremony at the shrine on August 15 marking the anniversary of the end of the Pacific war. Official visits by government leaders to the shrine, where besides Japan's war dead those convicted as war criminals during the Tokyo trials are enshrined, have drawn criticism from Japan's Asian neighbors, particularly China and South Korea.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who visited the shrine in his official capacity on last year's anniversary as the first postwar government leader to do so, is debating whether or not to attend this year, according to political sources. A number of cabinet ministers are expected to make official visits to the shrine to pay their respects to the war dead.

Shortly after he assumed his cabinet post in July, Fujio was at the center of a controversy over a remark he made concerning a new Japanese history textbook, which had been criticized by China and South Korea as an attempt to gloss over or omit negative aspects of Japan's military actions in Asia before and during the war.

Although he later maintained that he had not been referring to China and South Korea in his remark, the education minister was quoted as having said July 25, "those who complain (about the textbook) should look at themselves to see if they didn't commit similar acts in world history."

DAILY URGES TALKS BETWEEN MILITARY AUTHORITIES

SK020350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 1 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 August commentary: "Talks Between Military Authorities Must Be Held"]

[Text] As is already known, the KPA Supreme Command proposed that talks be held between military authorities of our side, the United States, and South Korea to ease tension in Korea. In this regard, the Minister of People's Armed Forces on 17 June sent letters to the United States and the South Korean side respectively.

In the letters we proposed that talks be held in July and that preliminary contact between working-level representatives of the two sides be held 27 June at Panmunjom to realize the talks. However, the United States and the South Korean side rejected our proposal without giving any convincing reasons [naptukhalmanhan kungo].

In this connection, on 11 July we sent the letter calling for talks at Panmunjom, the place we promised, stressing again the need to hold talks between military authorities. However, the other side refused to receive the letter by cooking up an unjust excuse. Thus, we could only send the letter by broadcasting it. In the second letter, we again called for holding the talks between military authorities during July without fail as we proposed. We then left the date and place for preliminary contact for holding talks to the other side's discretion.

We expected an affirmative response from the other side after we sent the second letter. However, July has now passed and the United States and South Korean side have given no affirmative response to our proposals. We can only say that this is a strange thing [koeihan il] beyond our understanding.

Today nothing is more urgent on the Korean peninsula than to prevent the danger of war and ease tension. The armed forces confronting each other across the Military Demarcation Line have reached the highest number since the war, and an acute situation in which a war could break out because of a minor incident is being created in frontline areas where the armed forces of both sides face each other tensely. No one can deny the danger of war which is near at hand [paktuhan chonhaengui wihom], and the people of the world express deep concern.

We put forth various political measures to relax tension in the past. Even this year, we offered proposals to suspend large-scale military exercises and stop all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is underway. We then requested the United States and South Korean side to respond to our proposals. However, our efforts did not receive the deserved response. The alarming situation [simsangchi anun satae] in which the number of armed forces in South Korea has grown, their equipment has expanded, and military exercises have been staged against us is repeatedly taking place.

If realistic measures are not worked out to ease tension, the Korean peninsula may become a battlefield at any moment. The talks between authorities proposed by us will be the national salvation measures to prevent such a situation from developing and will maintain and consolidate peace. The United States and the South Korean side also say they want to east tension and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. If this is true, they have no reason to ignore our proposal.

In their reply letters of 21 and 24 June, the United States and the South Korean side said easing tension can be discussed in the MAC, noting that our proposal is related to North-South relations. However, this cannot serve as an excuse for avoiding the talks between military authorities. The MAC is an organization supervising implementation of the Armistice Agreement, as its name implies. Because the functions and authority of the MAC are so tightly limited, it cannot discuss and resolve overall issues to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. At present, the MAC cannot discuss and resolve questions within its own functions related to implementation of the armistice Agreement, to say nothing of issues outside its authority. The fact that the United States and the South Korean side held that easing tension should be discussed at the MAC is nothing but a last resort to escape responsibility for avoiding talks between military authorities and to mislead world public opinion by pretending to be interested in easing tension.

The South Korean side, which avoided military talks to ease tension and for peace and even refused to receive our second letter calling for talks, is raving about resuming dialogue while babbling about peace. This is indeed ridiculous and preposterous.

As for the suspension of North-South dialogue in many domains, which the South Korean puppets claim should be resumed, the responsibility for this rests entirely with the United States and the South Korean side, which suddently broke [choajol] the dialogue by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against its dialogue partner. The dialogue has not been resumed because the South Korean side is daily staging large-scale war exercises while raving that it will continuously strengthen such joint U.S.-S. Korean military exercises as "Team Spirit" in the future and because it is aggravating tension. The South Korean puppets staged a noisy war exercise racket called "Ulchi-86" throughout South Korean the very next day after raving about the resumption of dialogue, inciting an atmosphere of confrontation and war. Does it make any sense that one can want dialogue while aiming one's rifle at the heart of one's dialogue partner?

The entire course of North-South dialogue up to now shows that the military authorities should sit together to take measures to end military exercises and ease tension before any other talks are held in our country. It is preposterous and nonsensical to rave about the resumption of dialogue while spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue with constant anticommunist confrontation and war maneuvers and while ignoring our peace proposal to take practical measures for easing tension.

Easing tension, consolidating peace, and achieving national reunification peacefully through dialogue and negotiations are the consistent position and policy of our party and the government of the republic. At the same time, this is the unanimous aspiration of all fellow countrymen and the demand of the peace-loving people of the world.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should again ponder the proposal for talks by military authorities made by the KPA Supreme Command and should immediately repsond to this proposal, instead of continuously opposing the aspirations and demands of the people at home and abroad.

If they advance along the path of confrontation and war while continuously refusing to hold talks between military authorities in defiance of our repeated calls, they will be held totally responsible for the consequences arising therefrom. We will continuously watch in the future the attitude of the U.S. and South Korean authorities.

U.S. LURING SOUTH INTO SDI RESEARCH PROGRAM

SK010524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- The aide to the U.S. president in charge of disarmament who showed up in South Korea recently spoke at what they called international scientific forum on the space defense research program, urging South Korea and other "friendly nations" to actively join in the "space defense program" of the United States. This comes under fire in NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today. A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

He flew to South Korea and preached even a space nuclear war program at a time when the voices within the without calling for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone are ringing louder than every before. This can never be tolerated.

The U.S. imperialists built in Taegu, South Korea, an aerial electronic observation centre which will command and watch a nuclear war, as part of their "Strategic Defense Initiative." This means that the U.S. imperialists are automatically inveigling South Korea into their "star wars program" as soon as they put it forward. The commentary continues:

In case South Korea joins in the program, it will only suffer an irretrievable sacrifice, making itself a target of a nuclear war. The criminal nature of U.S. imperialism lies in that it is trying to realise its criminal global strategy at the expense of the Korean people by converting South Korea into a theatre of proxy nuclear war and the treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group lies in their scheme to impose a nuclear scourge upon the territory and the nation by serving U.S. imperialism as its servant for a nuclear war.

CPRF DENOUNCES U.S., ROK CHEMICAL WAR PREPARATIONS

SK010541 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Information No. 350 by the CPRF Secretariat, issued on 31 July in Pyongyang]

[Text] Recently, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets have become even more feverish in making preparations for a chemical war. According to foreign news reports, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has produced some 4.5 million tons of chemical weapons which can be launched through surface-to-surface missiles, 8-inch and 155-millimeter guns, and all kinds of artillery, and has deployed them in areas close to the Military Demarcation LIne. In addition, at air bases in Kwangwon and Kyonggi provinces in South Korea, the clique has deployed germ weapons produced through the cultivation of various bacteria such as cholera, pest, and typhus. By doing so, it is now hatching a criminal plot to hurl them into the northern half of the republic in time of contingency, thus disturbing the rear area of the republic and killing people.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are using chemical weapons in the provocative war exercises to attack our republic. During the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, they staged a large-scale chemical war exercise in the area of Mt Taebaek in Kangwon Province, South Korea. At the same time, during the "Ulchi-86" war exercise, a chemical, biological, and radiological war exercise was staged and even civilians were forced to put on gas masks and were driven forward in the war exercise commotion.

All these facts show that the chemical war preparation maneuvers sought against our people by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are reaching a very dangerous stage.

The CPRF sternly denounces the chemical war preparation rackets, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging feverishly under the U.S. imperialists' direction, and brands them as a vicious challenge to all Korean people's wish for alleviation, dialogue, and peace on the Korean peninsula add as an intolerable criminal act against the nation aimed at imposing the catastrophe of nuclear and chemical war on our nation.

At present, all Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are actively supporting our steady stand and rational proposals to achieve alleviation and peace on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique are refusing our repeated peace initiatives and running amok in making preparations for nuclear and chemical war. This clearly shows that they are actually seeking confrontation and war, while they talk about dialogue and peace.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's lunatic war preparations -- in which it is attempting to turn the land of the fatherland into a land of nuclear and chemical war and to turn compatriots into miserable victims by introducing the chemical weapons being rejected by other countries and by producing germ and chemical weapons in large quantities -- are a criminal act against the nation that can never be pardoned.

By following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to find a way out of its serious political crisis. However, this will only accelerate its self-destruction. Neither nuclear nor chemical weapons can rescue those who turn their backs on the people. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must turn to the road of alleviation and peace and respond to our proposal for talks between military authorities, instead of trying to find a way out through their adventurous policy of war.

KCNA DENOUNCES 29 JUL MILITARY DRILL IN SOUTH

SK020517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique held the "general contests of night tactical technology" on July 29 with the mobilization of a puppet marine corps, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Letting out bellicose utterances that the "issue of battle is decided at night", the fascist clique incited a war fever with rifle and gun firing.

What cannot be overlooked is that the military racket was staged on the plea of "spiritual arming on the eve of the Asian Games" slated for the coming fall. It reveals that the puppets try to use the international sports games for a sinister political purpose to abuse even sports games in justifying their aggressive war exercise and this gives rise to unanimous resentment among the world's peaceloving people.

ROK REGIME SELLING NATION TO JAPAN, U.S. QUERY

SK040621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 3 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August commentary: "Chain of Tripartite Alliance Is Being Strengthened"]

[Text] The 24th joint congress of the South Korea-Japan Cooperative Committee was held recently in Tokyo. In a so-called message to the congress, traitor Chon Tu-hwan described it as one giving priority to the trade imbalance and so forth.

However, the puppets and the Japanese reactionaries in actuality played some other games on this pretext. This is shown by the remarks of the two sides at the congress and the joint statement issued after it on the results of the meeting.

The South Korean puppets raved that South Korea and Japan are a common body sharing the same destiny and playing the leading role for security in East Asia, and are also the common strategic body. Thus, they begged for joint action between South Korea and Japan in regional security and intensification of the regional defense posture between the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The Japanese reactionaries also echoed the words of the puppets while raving about reconfirmation and so forth.

The joint action between South Korea and Japan in regional security raved about by them is none other than military collusion, and the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea regional defense posture is the strengthening of a tripartite military alliance.

All facts prove that the congress focused on strengthening the part of South Korea and Japan in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, following the U.S. imperialists' strategy of aggression against Asia.

Preventing war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula are one of the actue political issues of the world. At this very time, the South Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries are conspiring to strengthen military collusion. This is another challenge to our republic and to the peace-loving countries of the world.

What we should not overlook is the pro-Japanese nature of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries' ambition to reinvade South Korea ambitions that were more nakedly revealed during the recent congress. The South Korean puppets begged for Japan's assistance in the Asian Games and the Olympics. Thus, they could neither protest against the absurd remarks of the Japanese education minister when he preposterously distorted the history of Korea-Japan relations nor against the issue of the Japanese history textbook.

Rather, they agreed to promote joint academic research on the history of South Korea-Japan relations. This is a ridiculous act designed to conceal the history of the brigandish Japanese aggression against Korea not only at present but also in the future on the pretext of joint research and to extend their humiliating attitude toward Japan.

Even Prime Minister Nakasone, not to mention the Japanese reactionaries, promised assistance to the international games to be held in Seoul and advanced along the path of antagonism against us, while backing the puppets by ignoring the reality on the Korean peninsula. The fact that they said they express their support for the South Korean puppets' efforts to resume dialogue is a good example.

Are the Japanese reactionaries so blind as to have failed to see that North-South dialogue was suspended due to the war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets and that it is in a crisis because they have continuously aggravated tension, ignoring our peace proposals?

The Japanese reactionaries used a cunning trick to resuscitate the puppets, who were driven to the corner by the people at home and abroad, and to open a road to reinvasion of South Korea by using them as a guide.

From the beginning, the South Korea-Japan Cooperative Committee has been a negotiation table for nation-selling and aggression. During the recent congress, the puppets and Japanese reactionaries have more blatantly challenged the Korean people's cause of peace and reunification.

The Korean people will never tolerate the crimes of the mean nation sellers and the cunning aggressors. The puppets and Japanese reactionaries who are dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of war will not be safe.

JAPAN HARBORS 'WILD AMBITION' TO REINVADE KOREA

SK030918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today denounces the evermore undisguised scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback to Korea. Noting that they are now zealously stepping up the moves to restore the "Monument to Japan-Korea Annexation" in Tokyo to its original state, the commentary says:

The "monument" was a product of the Japanese imperialists' policy of Korean aggression which was built in Tokyo upon the lapse of 25 years since their occupation of Korea. The scheme to restore it fully proves that the Japanese reactionaries who are battened beyond measure militarily and economically mean to realise their wild ambition to reinvade Korea at any cost. Their moves in crying again the slogan of "Korea-Japan annexation" are all the more dangerous because they coincide with their overseas expansion scheme.

Hirobumi Ito, the mastermind of "Korea-Japan annexation", met his miserable end in a foreign land and Tojo, the chieftain of aggression, was brought to stern judgement by history. This must be a serious lesson to Japan. To forget this is tantamount to following in their footsteps. The Japanese reactionaries would better act with discretion, drawing a proper lesson from their bitter defeat in the past.

NODONG SINMUN ON INCREASING 3 AUG CONSUMER GOODS

SK030706 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 1 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 August editorial: "Let Us Constantly Increase Production of the 3 August People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] It has been 2 years since our party began the struggle to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods. Great success has been achieved in producing the 3 August people's consumer goods during this period, thus giving much help to the people's living.

Over the 2 years since the party's measure to drastically increase production of the people's consumer goods in a popular manner was taken, production of 3 August people's consumer goods has increased several times and variety has further increased by tens of thousands of kinds in Pyongyang alone. As a result, 3 August people's consumer goods accounted for 23.1 percent of industrial product sales during the first half of this year. Also, many plants and enterprises have been able to meet the living expenses of their employees with the money earned by producing 3 August people's consumer goods.

The fact that this succes was achieved only by mobilizing reserves without state investment is a fact worthy of genuine pride. This shows how just and greatly vital the party's measure to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods in a popular manner is, and confirms that when the party's policy is upheld and work is carried out as directed by the party, any miracle can be achieved.

When he gave working guidance to the work of the 3 August people's consumer goods direct-sales stores in Pyongyang, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently highly appraised success atained in producing the 3 August people's consumer goods and elucidating the question of continuously expanding and developing the success. All cities, counties, and districts should effect a new turn in the work of producing 3 August people's consumer goods by making the most of success and experience which have already been attained in producing consumer goods. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Daily necessities should be produced not only by special plants but also by many fields of the national economy.

The people's demand for consumer goods is constantly increasing. To smoothly meet this demand, our party pays deep attention to producing 3 August people's consumer goods. By steadily waging the struggle to increase production of the 3 August people's consumer goods while upholding the party's intention, our functionaries and workers should make the party's measure display greater vitality and the people's living more affluent.

What is important in increasing production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is to mobilize the masses and help more people participate in this work with great zeal. The struggle to produce 3 August people's consumer goods is masses-oriented work in which a broad range of the masses should participate. Therefore, the cities, counties, and districts should help the people correctly recognize that this is honorable work designed to provide better living conditions for the people so they will voluntarily participate in this work with interest.

To this end, functionaries shoauld be mobilized first. In such model districts as the Pyongchon District, every functionary of the plants and enterprises, as well as the district functionaries, are mobilized with interest in producing the 3 August people's consumer goods and are vigorously leading the masses. Every city, county, and district functionary should assume responsibility for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods, directly organize this production struggle, and mobilize the functionaries of plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

There must be a correct methodology to mobilize the masses. The masses are not moved by just having tasks assigned them and demands made of them. Every functionary should strengthen the work of explanation and propaganda and, at the same time, properly organize diverse programs -- such as prize contests, exhibitions, and (?competitions) to produce trial products, and meetings to discuss experiences -- and have everyone take part in these programs. Thus, the masses should be awakened and mobilized along this course.

A good job must be done to stimulate the will of producers of the people's consumer goods to produce. Our party has undertaken a series of measures to get a broad range of the masses to participate in producing people's consumer goods.

Functionaries in concerned sectors should further stimulate in more people the will to produce by providing them with everything they may need by such methods as establishing reasonable regulations and correct guidance for them to agree on prices in order to induce more people to participate in producing the people's consumer goods and displaying their creativity.

The struggle for the 3 August people's consumer goods requires that everyone work with the mettle of meticulous housekeeping in a manner worthy of the master. Production of the 3 August people's consumer goods begins with finding reserves. Aside from the mettle of meticulous housekeeping, it is inconceivable to expect any success in effectively mobilizing and utilizing waste materials and facilities and various other production reserves.

Our functionaries and working people should see and treat all things as would a true, meticulous housekeeper, considering even a single item of byproduct, waste material, or equipment too precious to throw away, and should find effective ways to use it.

Party organizations at all levels encourage functionaries and working people to open their eyes to the consciousness worthy of a master and to foster consciousness by strengthening political work among the masses and make them emulate examples set by people who are trying to locate more production reserves by encouraging them.

In particular, cities, counties, and districts should see that none of the waste materials and facilities are thrown away by transferring things that are not used in their units to other units and broadly organizing cooperative production.

The problem of production of the 3 August people's consumer goods -- by which even raw materials, materials, and facilities should be solved by mobilizing reserves -- requires functionaries to use their brains and demonstrates meticulous workmanship more than in any other work.

All of the functionaries of the party, administrative, and economic institutions in all cities, counties, and district should locate more reserves of raw materials, materials, machines, and tools and effectively use them by going deep among the masses to stir them up and by coordinating economic management meticulously.

One of the important tasks in increasing production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is to push ahead with this work tenaciously. Since the goal of producing the 3 August people's consumer goods is to more smoothly meet the material and cultural demands of the people, which grow higher with each passing day, it is demanded that the struggle to increase the quantity of goods and their variety and to raise their quality be staged without interruption.

This being the case, functionaries working in this sector should have the mettle to push ahead with implementing the party's policy in a relaxed manner, while maintaining greater consistency than anyone else. Since production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is being pushed ahead with the cities and counties as units, it is important for the party organizations and functionaries in the cities and counties to adhere to this work and tenaciously press forward.

Of course, there can be differences in conditions depending on districts.

However, as has been observed in the case of functionaries of the Nangnang District who have been successful despite unfavorable circumstances, districts that accept the party's demands sincerely and tenaciously press forward have gained conspicuous successes.

All party organizations and functionaries in the cities, counties, and districts should see to it that the party's intentions continue to come to brilliant fruit by adhering to and forcefully pushing ahead with production of the 3 August people's consumer goods in line with the masters charged with implementing the party's policy.

It is important to increase the role of the responsible functionaries of the party, administrative, and economic institutions in the cities, counties, and districts. Responsible functionaries in the cities, counties, and districts bear the duty to responsibly care for the people's lives.

An examination of such advanced units as Tongdaewon, Songyo, and Mangyongdae Districts shows that responsible functionaries of the party, administrative, and economic institutions are adhering to and tenaciously pushing ahead with production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

Our party demands that responsible functionaries of the party, administrative, and economic institutions in the cities, counties, and districts vigorously push ahead with producing the 3 August people's consumer goods and the work of the direct sales shop by paying great attention to them.

Responsible functionaries in the cities, counties, and districts should tenaciously and substantially advance in their work by deeply realizing that the amount they can increase production of the 3 August people's consumer goods translates at once into the yardstick of their loyalty to the party and their concern for the people. In this way, they should see a change in the production of the people's consumer goods.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

HK050242 Hong Kong AFP in English 0227 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 5 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung was placed under house arrest Tuesday to bar him from attending a summer-camp rally organized by his dissidient political group, his aides said. Some 300 members of his dissident organization, the Council for Promotion of Democracy, came by buses to his home in western Seoul to protest against the house arrest and stage a sit-in, witnesses said. But they left for the camp site after the 60-year-old opposition politician emerged from the house, which was surrounded by police, and urged them to end the protest.

It was the 29th time Mr Kim had been placed under house arrest since he returned home from two years of voluntary exile in the United States in February 1985 to lead a campaign for democratic reform. The authorities say such moves are designed to prevent him from breaking the law and being returned to prison. He has been forbidden to engage in politics because of his 1980 conviction and 20-year prison sentence on sedition charges.

Mr Kim was narrowly defeated for the presidency by the late Pak Chung-Hee in 1971. He makes no secret of his intention to run again if an election is held by popular vote next year under constitutional changes to be worked out by a bipartisan parliamentary committee.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS CLASH WITH POLICE

SK050018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Violent demonstrations were staged by students launching a surprise attack at a police box and setting fire to a police escort car on streets in the outskirts of Seoul over the weekend.

According to a police report yesterday, the demonstrators hurled incendiary bottles and stones toward police forces who fired tear gas bombs.

About 20 combat policemen were reported injured, some seriously, in the clash with the demonstrators.

Noting that the wild demonstrations were staged over the weekend during the summer vacation, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters [MPH] instructed the police stations to reinforce security around foreign embassies, offices of foreign organizations and public installations.

The MPH focused its attention on the possibility of more violent demonstrations by students in the days ahead to disturb the Asian Games and to create an campus climate supporting the efforts of radical activist students.

About 300 students from Korea, Songgyungwan, Hanyang and 14 other universities waged street protests in Sanggye-dong for one hour beginning at 5 p.m., Sunday, chanting anti-goverment slogans and distributing anti-government leaflets.

Braving a strong police defense, some 150 students rushed toward the police box in Sanggye-dong and shattered windows and destroyed some interior facilities by throwing stones and incendiary bottles.

Four policemen, including Om Chae-yong, 21, were injured in the exchange of bombs and stones.

Students were learned to have gathered in Sanggye-dong after getting information about the demonstration from leaflets posted on walls in washrooms and in libraries at the universities.

Sixty-three students, including 12 Hanyang and nine Songgyungwan students, were taken by police for investigation.

A police car was burned Saturday evening when about 300 students from universities in Seoul staged demonstrations on streets in Kaebong-dong for 30 minutes.

Chong Chan-ki, 41, a policeman at Kuro Police Station, and 19 others were injured in the protests.

NO DISCUSSES PARTY POLITICAL STRATEGIES

SK050028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Chairman No Tae-u of the ruling DJP attached unusual importance to the month of August in political aspects, during a weekly meeting of leading party officials yesterday.

He told the party officials, "We will have to finalize our draft amendment to the Constitution within this month and should also work out programs to give shape to the results of the camping rally at Mt. Togyu."

"So, we have to keep in mind that the people's concern and expectation are concentrated on our party," he said.

No also asked them to "cope effectively with possible political offensives from the opposition camp" while the five House standing committees are in session this week.

He warned of the possibility that the panel sessions might be capitalized on as a forum for the opposition camp's "political propaganda."

The DJP chairman particularly told party officials to closely cooperate with the administration about the recent U.S. pressure to appreciate the value of Korean currency won against the U.S. dollar.

He observed that a hike of the won's value against the greenback may deal a decisive blow to the nation's exports which are now taking a favorable turn and improving the balance of international payments.

CHAWALIT DENIES HELPING FORM COALITION

BK050129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday denied reports that he played a role in forming the coalition to be led by Premier Prem Tinsulanon.

"It's not true," he said when asked by reporters at the Parliament about the reports that he had coordinated among the parties which will form the coalition.

And when further asked whether the new coalition is taking shape, he replied: "I don't know."

Chawalit also said that there was nothing special about his meeting with Young Turk officer Col Prachak Sawangchit who called on him Sunday. "I didn't tell him to do anything. I only urged him to be a good politician," he said.

Prachak said that he had told Chawalit of the increasing opposition to Prem Tinsulanon's nomination as premier.

Chawalit has repeatedly declared that the army will not interfere in politics.

PHICHAI ON 'PLOT' TO BLOCK PREM REAPPOINTMENT

BK050125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun yesterday revealed a plot by a political party to block Prem Tinsulanon's reappointment as premier by nominating him for the post instead. But Phichai said he immediately rejected the offer.

Meanwhile, Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, the chairman of the Chat Thai Party's advisory board, yesterday backed down from his stand against Prem saying that he will comply with his party's decision on the question of the premiership.

Phichai disclosed the anti-Prem move, purportedly masterminded by the United Democratic Party [UDP] leader Buntheng Thongsawat, during a meeting of the Democrats yesterday, according to Democrat sources.

The meeting of 99 Democrat MPs at the party head office also voted 74-22 to nominate deputy leader Chaun Likphai as House speaker. [passage omitted]

The sources said that Phichai's statement on UDP leader Buntheng's plot to sound out the MPs' opinions on the next prime minister touched off criticism from some Democrats.

Informed sources said that the opponents to Gen. Prem's nomination to premiership had approached Phichai and offered to back him as prime minister during the first chairmanship of Buntheng in his capacity as the seniormost MP in the new House.

The anti-Prem MPs have also approached splinter and medium-sized parties for their support for the proposal to nominate Phichai in the first House session. [passage omitted]

LOWER HOUSE ELECTS SPEAKER DESPITE WALKOUT

BK041258 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The first ordinary session of the House of Representatives was held at 1640 today at the National Assembly. Miss Bang-on Im-ocha, secretary general of the National Assembly, invited Buntheng Thongsawat, United Democratic Party MP from Lampang Province, as the oldest MP at the meeting, to act as temporary chairman. The chairman opened the meeting and invited the MP's to take an oath of allegiance.

A number of MP's then proposed a postponement of the selection of the house speaker and deputy speakers until tomorrow, but another group of MP's insisted that the selections be made today. The chairman disagreed with the meeting being held today and staged a walkout together with a number of MP's. Since a quorum still remained, the meeting continued, and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Social Action Party MP from Bangkok, who is the second oldest MP, was invited to take over as temporary chairman. The meeting then proceeded to elect the house speaker and deputy speakers.

The results are as follow: Chuan Likphai, Democrat Party MP from Trang Province, was elected house speaker; Chumphon Sinlapa-acha, Chat-Thai Party MP from Suphan Buri Province, was elected first deputy house speaker; and Mai Sirinawakun, Social Action Party MP from Kalasin Province, was elected second deputy speaker. The meeting adjourned at 1725.

MP's Want Election Nullified

BK050119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Parliamentary secretary general Bang-on Im-ocha was heavily criticised for her handling of the House proceedings yesterday which many MPs said should be declared null and void.

Former House Speaker and Progressive Party leader Uthai Phimchaichon said yesterday's elections of the House Speaker and deputies should be nullified because the acting chairman of the meeting, United Democratic Party [UDP] leader Buntheng Thongsawat, had already ordered it adjourned until next week.

Mr Buntheng was chosen to chair the Lower House meeting yesterday because he is the most senior MP.

Mr Uthai said he did not question Mr Buntheng's motive for ordering the adjournment and on principle Mr. Buntheng's decision should have been respected because he had full authority over the meeting.

"Mr Buntheng had exercised his authority by ordering the meeting adjourned, so on principle the meeting was terminated. The meeting (which continued under the chairmanship of Social Action Party leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila), therefore, could not be right and should be nullified," Mr Uthai said.

Suam Thai Party leader Narong Wongwan said the problem in the House yesterday was unprecedented and should be considered "irregular".

"Legal experts should interpret if it is in conformity with the law," he said.

Former Deputy House Speaker and Ruam Thai Party Secretary-General Piyanat Watcharaphon said Miss Bang-on had no authority to direct the meeting after Mr Buntheng left his seat.

He said that under the meeting Regulation No. 10 the parliamentary secretary general was in charge of setting Parliament's meeting agenda and other administrative duties. "So what right has she to direct the meeting to go on when it was already ordered closed by the chairman (Mr Buntheng)?"

Mr Piyanat said the Regulation No. 18 cited by Miss Bang-on to continue the Lower House meeting was applicable only in case the meeting had not elected a chairman.

Regulation No. 18 gives authority to the MPs to appoint the most senior member of the House of Representatives to chair the meeting in the absence of the chairman to elect the House Speaker and his deputies.

Since the chairman (Mr Buntheng) had already been appointed, the parliamentary secretary general had no more duty in the meeting, Mr Piyanat reasoned.

Community Action Party leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian also said Miss Bang-on's conduct in the meeting was not in line with the meeting regulations.

"I'm not a lawyer, but this may not be right," he said and added that by allowing the meeting to continue under the new chairmanship it might set a bad precedent for future meetings.

Mr Bunchu said he did not care what effects the adjournment might have on the election of the House Speaker, but since the order for adjournment had already been made it should have been respected.

Mr Buntheng said he did not see any possible damage in ordering the adjournment of the House meeting yesterday.

He added that his action was not a dirty political trick to create disorder.

He said that it was against tradition for the Lower House to convene right after the Royal ceremony to open Parliament.

UDP deputy secretary general Phinit Chansurin said the appointment of House Speaker and his deputies was a very important issue and all the parties should have their say in the matter instead of only the major parties expected to be in the coalition government.

Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet said before the opening of Parliament that he did not agree with the procedure of electing the House Speaker and deputies before the appointment of the prime minister.

Mr Samak said the prime minister should be named first so he could form his Cabinet and then the House Speaker and his deputies could be elected.

"It happened before that the House Speaker had turned to side with the opposition. I do not know who is behind today's move and why it has to be done today," said Mr Samak.

Newly-elected House Speaker Chuan Likphai said Mr Buntheng's move had been anticipated by the Democrat Party so countermoves had been worked out to foil his tricks.

But he admitted that he was "not too happy to get elected in such a fashion."

HAN ON QUALIFICATIONS FOR INTERIOR PORTFOLIO

BK050305 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Democrat Party deputy leader Gen Han Linanon has received some military support to take up the Interior portfolio.

Party sources said Gen Han had been convinced by a powerful Army figure to take over as interior minister, a post for which permanent secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon has also been tipped.

Gen Han said he had offered his services for the post and was confident his experience in maintaining peace in the South would be of use.

"The person who will become interior minister should have a good knowledge of the people's problems. I'm confident that I can handle their problems because I used to do it successfully in the South," said the former Fourth Army commander.

Gen Han, the architect of the "Peaceful South" project, said he did not expect any problem in the present efforts to form a coalition government. He expected Gen Prem Tinsulanon to have a say in any problem which may arise during the process.

The Democrats, he said, expected a quota of more than five ministries, with Chat Thai and the Social Action Party getting two each.

Gen Prem was likely to get the Finance, Defence and Prime Minister's Office, said Gen Han, who expected the formation of the Cabinet to be completed in a week.

TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS NEW MULTIFIBER ARRANGEMENT

BK050209 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 86 pp 17, 18

[Excerpt] The new five-year multifibre arrangement (MFA) gives Thai textile exports security, a senior Commerce Ministry official said yesterday, despite its stricter and controversial provisions.

Oranut Osathanon, director general of the Department of Foreign Trade, said the MFA would protect Thai exports from competition from Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan or China -- competiton that Thailand would not be able to withstand under a system of free trade.

Moreover, she said, the signing of the MFA would reduce the chances of the Jenkins Bill -- which would limit textile imports into the United States -- receiving enough Congressional votes tomorrow to override the U.S. president's veto.

The stricter provisions, particularly the coverage of new fibres such as ramie, linen and silk blends, which have led some countries such as India and China to consider whether they should refuse to sign the MFA, will not adversely affect Thailand, she said, because Thailand exports very little of these textiles.

Fifty-four countries signed the MFA on August 1, following ten days of final negotiations. They agreed to include the new fibres at American insistance because of increased imports into the United States. Oranut said the signatories agreed because of the threat of the Jenkins Bill, officially called the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Bill. [passage omitted]

RADIO REPORTS 'EXCERPTS' OF GORBACHEV SPEECH

BK010558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] On 28 July, in Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East, speaking at a ceremony to present the Order of Lenin to this city, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, dealt with many important issues concerning the situation in the Soviet Union as well as various international issues. We now present to you excerpts [trichs] from the major contents of Comrade Gorbachev's address.

Expressing his views at the order presentation ceremony, Comrade Gorbachev discussed the domestic situation since the 27th CPSU Congress. He clearly pointed out the positive changes that have begun to take place in the economy; the greater dynamism of various economic processes; the enhanced tempo of production development and labor productivity; the improved performance of the machine-building sector, of the fuel-energy, agricultural, and industrial complexes, of the ferrous metal industry, and of a number of other sectors; and the better fulfillment of social tasks. Comrade Gorbachev called on all people to guard against complacency. He pointed out that implementation of the most important economic, social, and organizational measures began only recently.

Comrade Gorbachev dealt in detail with questions of economic development in the Soviet Far East and set forth the task of turning this region into a highly developed national economic complex. He considered a fuller use of the ocean resources and the abundant mineral resources of the coastal region and the acceleration of the development of the Far Eastern region's fuel-energy complex to be the most important trends of economic activities. He clearly pinpointed the need to employ the Far Eastern region's potentials to promote economic cooperation with the Asian and Pacific countries.

Comrade Gorbachev devoted a noticeable part of his address to various international issues. He said: A perception of the necessity of peace for all people is strongly permeating the consciousness of nations, even in those places where governments still continue to regard weapons and war as a political means. This is because, for everyone, nuclear war will not be a clash between two blocks or two opposing forces but will lead to a global catastrophe, and human civilization will be threatened with annihilation.

Comrade Gorbachev clearly stated: The Soviet initiatives aimed at promoting nuclear disarmament, substantially reducing conventional weapons and armed forces, exercising control, and achieving a healthier international atmosphere have won the support of the countries in the socialist community and the developing nations. Large circles of social activists and even representatives of realistic-minded Western business circles have paid serious heed to these initiatives. Meanwhile, in many capitalist countries, forces that are blindly hostile to socialism and enrich themselves by waging war continue to reign supreme. The U.S. ruling circles and some of their allies have sought to portray the Soviet initiatives as more propaganda ploys or as beneficial only to the Soviet Union.

Comrade Gorbachev went on to stress the importance and role of the October Revolution and of socialist revolutions in various countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Socialism is a factor inseparable from the major and difficult changes in this region. As a result of the success of the great Chinese revolution and after a new social regime had been firmly established in Mongolia, in Korea -- whose people have clearly shown an extraordinarily dauntless will in the struggle for their motherland's socialist future-- and thereafter in Vietnam and Laos, socialism has occupied strong positions in Asia.

However, it is also in Asia that socialism has run up against the fiercest and most cynical resistance. Vietnam is the most shining example of this. Vietnam's heroic experience and the lessons of its victories over imperialism have once again accentuated the invincible strength of the conceptions of freedom and socialism.

However, we also note many other things in Asia and Oceania. There, the dignity of nations is outraged by colonialism, the consequences of poverty, ignorance, and backwardness, and, together with them, deeply seated prejudices are still maintained to foment mistrust and hatred among people of different nationalities, including those living together within a nation. Imperialism has taken advantage of the difficulties and vestiges of the past to provoke regional conflicts and massacres among different ethnic and religious groups and cause political instability.

Referring to the Soviet stand on establishing new, equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific, Comrade Gorbachev said:

The Soviet Union is also an Asia-Pacific country. The complex issues of this large region closely concern the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is directly involved in these issues. This also decides the calculated and calibrated viewpoint toward this large part of the world where there are so many different countries and nations. And our way of raising the issues concerning this region is based on the recognition and understanding of the outstanding realities here. At the same time, our interests consist of neither the ambition to have certain prerogatives or special positions, nor the selfish bid to consolidate our own security at the harm of others, nor the seeking of benefits detrimental to others. We seek interests in the pooling of efforts and in cooperating on the basis of total respect for the right of each nation to live according to its own choice and to independently settle its own problems under peaceful conditions.

We adopt the stand to jointly establish new, equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific. It is necessary to admit that the process of militarization that increases the danger of war in this region of the world is starting off at a dangerous speed. The Pacific is being turned into a zone of military and political confrontation; and this is the very cause for the nations living here feeling more and more worry with each passing day. This also makes us worry in all fields, including the security aspect of the Asian part of our country.

In the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the Asia-Pacific region is an integral part of the general line of the CPSU for its international activities, which was charted at the April 1985 party Central Committee plenum and the 27th Party Congress. Nevertheless, a line is not a formula that can be applied under all circumstances. More correctly, it consists of principles and methods based on experience. Proceeding from this, we can visualize what the process of ensuring international security and coordinating actions for peace in this vast region would be like.

First, implementing the principled line of the 27th Party Congress, the Soviet Union will strive to strengthen its relations with all countries in this region without any exception. We will strive to consolidate friendship and multifaceted relations with the MPR, the DPRK, the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK. We consider relations built on the principles of equality and solidarity with our friends an integral part of the common system of security in Asia and the Pacific. For instance, together with the leadership of the MPR, we are now looking into the question of withdrawing a considerable part of the Soviet forces from Mongolia.

Speaking in a city close to the PRC, I want to refer to the main point of our relationship with that country. This relationship is of special importance owing to a series of factors. First, it is because we are neighbors. We share the longest land border in the world; and therefore, we as well as our children will have to live next to each other forever. However, things do not stop there naturally. History has placed on the shoulders of the Soviet and Chinese peoples a very important mission. In recent years, marked improvements have been made in our relationship. I want to affirm that the Soviet Union is ready, at any time and at any level, to discuss in the most serious manner with China the problems concerning supplemental measures aimed at creating an atmosphere of good neighborliness. We hope that in a not distant future, the border separating -- I only want it to be a border joining -- us will become a border of peace and friendship.

In relations with Japan, there are signs of a change for the better; and we hope that such a change will take place.

We are clearly aware that the United States is a big country in the Pacific. Obviously, without the United States and its participation, it would be impossible to resolve the issue of security and cooperation in the Pacific region in a way acceptable to all countries in this region. It is regrettable that until now, Washington has yet to show its readiness regarding this issue; and it has not even considered serious talks on the subject of the Pacific. And even if this subject was raised, the United States would steer it toward the shopworn clamor about the Soviet menace and threaten to make war in order to further strengthen this myth.

Everyone understands our views concerning the United States. We support relations of peace, good neighborliness, equality, cooperation, and mutual interest. We have much potential for cooperation both in the Far East and the Pacific region. Touching on the United States, I would like to say more about the most important problem in the relations of the two countries at present -- the problem of stopping the arms race. After the meeting in Geneva, the Soviet Union has made many appropriate proposals for the entire issue of arms reduction and elimination as well as measures to control this process. However, we have heard no concrete response from the U.S. side thus far. In dealing with us, they use their old stand set forth by them before the Geneva conference.

We have proposed, on a long-term basis, the convening of a Pacific conference similar to the Helsinki Conference with the participation of all countries in the Pacific region.

In concluding his important speech, Comrade Gorbachev talked about the Soviet stand on solving regional issues. He said: Regarding Afghanistan, I will mention that later. Now, we will concentrate on Southeast Asia and Cambodia. The Cambodian people have faced heavy losses; their territory, cities, and villages were destroyed several times by U.S. bombing. Cambodia, after much hardship and suffering, has gained the right to choose its own friends and allies. We cannot let Cambodia face tragedy as in the past nor let people in far away capitals -- even the United Nations -- determine the fate and destiny of Cambodia. The Cambodian issue as well as other issues in Southeast Asia depend, in many respects, on the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam. A question that must be determined by governments and leaderships of these two sovereign countries.

In our views, there is no insoluble obstacle for establishing acceptable relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. With their goodwill and without interference from the outside, they can solve their own problems which would also be beneficial to the mutual security of Asia. In this context, not only the dangerous tension in the Korean peninsula can be eliminated, but also the national problem of the entire Korean people can be solved. Stemming from the real interests of Korea, there should be no rational reason for rejecting the serious talks proposed by the DPRK.

Now, regarding the Afghan issue, from the forum of the 27th CPSU Congress we declared that we are ready to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the proposal made by the Afghan Government. As you comrades are well aware, our party has consistently maintained this principle both in words and in deeds. After evaluating the present situation and exchanging views with the Afghan Government, the Soviet leadership has adopted a decision -- the contents of which, I am officially announcing today -- that by the end of 1986 the Soviet Union will withdraw from Afghanistan six regiments of Soviet troops -- one tank regiment, two engineer regiments, and three artillery regiments together with their arms and equipment. These military units will be moved back to their former bases in the Soviet Union. All who follow this issue will recognize this development. However, those who encourage and provide money for the undeclared war against Afghanistan and carry out this war by orders from their own country should realize that if the interference to oppose the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon this friendly neighbor in its misfortune. The international solidarity between the Soviet and Afghan peoples as well as the Soviet interests and security are forces that totally oppose this interference.

The Soviet nation calls on all Asian and Pacific countries to strengthen their cooperation for peace and security. All those who wish for such achievements or hope for a better and more beautiful future for their nations will find us to be goodwill negotiators and sincere friends.

RADIO CITES NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

OW011231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jul 86

[30 July NHAN DAN Editorial: "A Noble Example in Striving for the Cause of International Peace, Security, and Cooperation"]

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, general security of the CPSU, made an extremely important speech on 28 July 1986 in Vladivostok on the Pacific coast, which has evoked the biggest repercussions in the region and the entire world. This speech reflects the Soviet Union's just stand and noble sense of responsibility regarding urgent international issues.

In the continuing tense international situation created by U.S. imperialism, Comrade Gorbachev once again appealed for checking the arms race, ending the nuclear madness, destroying nuclear weapons, and making unremitting efforts to seek political solutions to regional conflicts. These are major issues now before mankind, urgent matters of life and death for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia.

The ugly U.S.-led imperialist forces have been striving to counterattack the revolutionary forces in the most drastic manner. U.S. imperialism has publicly declared its anti-socialist crusade and frenziedly engaged in a nuclear arms race on earth. It is striving to militarize outer space and attempting to use its expeditionary corps to restart the regional war against movements for national liberation and independence, thus causing unprecedented tension in the history of international relations.

The great successes in perfecting socialism and the goodwill activities of the Soviet Union and the socialist community aimed at repelling the danger of a nuclear war for the sake of a lasting peace and man's survival, have proved the great role, noble example, and decisive impact of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the historical confrontation between the world's sociopolitical systems and in the struggle between peace and war and between revolution and counterrevolution.

In his speech in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev put forward his clear view and important peace initiatives for the Asia-Pacific region, including such big countries as the Soviet Union, the United States, India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Mexico, and Indonesia.

The Asia-Pacific region, where the bloodiest and longest wars and the most profound changes have taken place over the past more than four decades now, has remained an area of the toughest struggle. Not being reconciled to defeat, the United States, imperialism, and other reactionary forces are now coordinating their efforts to intensify their military strength in this region.

To realize its neoglobalism U.S. imperialism has put forward its extremely reactionary doctrine for Asia and the Pacific, with the aim of maintaining its imperialist position, developing hegemonism, and impeding and opposing revolutionary movements and the ongoing new changes in this important, increasingly important, region.

We are deeply touched by Comrade Gorbachev's high appraisal of the Vietnamese people's victorious struggle against imperialism in this region. This once again displayed the invincible strength of freedom and socialist ideology.

Opposed to the reactionary strategy, Comrade Gorbachev, in his speech in Vladivostok, once again clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's policy, propositions, and peace initiatives for the Asia-Pacific region. This embodies a principled stand on the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems as well as the Leninist foreign policy adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our people warmly welcome and fully support Comrade Gorbachev's 28 July statement and the Soviet Union's correct position and series of important new proposals for establishing new fair relations and creating an atmosphere of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, in response to the aspirations and interests of various nations in the region.

After reaching agreement with Afghanistan, the Soviet Union announced a partial withdrawal of troops from that country, thus clearly reflecting, through concrete deeds, its goodwill for peace and its constructive attitude. As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries pursue an international terrorist policy toward other nations which have chosen the path of independence and are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan in an attempt to dominate the world and achieve social revanchism. Such acts violate international law and cause the world situation to become more strained and dangerous.

With the Soviet Union's valuable and generous assistance, the Afghan revolution has continued to develop and scored certain economic achievements. The social foundation of the people's revolutionary administration has been increasingly expanded and consolidated, thus creating conditions for the Soviet Union to partially withdraw its troops and creating a favorable atmosphere for reaching a political solution. However, if interference in and opposition to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continue, then the Soviet Union will resolutely help the Afghan people defend their revolutionary gains.

Comrade Gorbachev also expressed his views on the situation in Southeast Asia and Cambodia as well as on the Soviet Union's relations with our country and with the Indochinese and other countries in the region, in the hope of establishing relationships beneficial to the common security in Southeast Asia and Asia. Vietnam has also repeatedly expressed its good will and sense of responsibility in this regard.

In the current complicated situation in the Asia-Pacific region, where peoples desire to live in an atmosphere of peace, stability, good neighborliness, and friendship, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries have repeatedly reiterated their stance for maintaining and promoting political dialogues and continuing to seek possibilities for limiting arms, improving the international situation, and promoting constructive cooperation among various countries.

We have also repeatedly pointed out that our people, as always, cherish the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China. The responsibility for the worsening relations between the two countries and the continuing tension along the Vietnamese-Chinese border rests completely with China. If China genuinely and sincerely wants peace and better relations with its neighboring countries, it should immediately give up its policy of hostility toward Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and sit down with Vietnam to discuss and settle the outstanding problems in their bilateral relations, in order, first of all, to stabilize the situation along the common border and create favorable conditions for the normalization of relations between the two countries, thereby contributing to turning Southeast Asia and Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Firmly allying themselves with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia and closely uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, our people are determined to positively contribute to the common struggle for the consolidationg of peace and security and the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation among various nations.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN

BK021141 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Aug 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 July article: "Just Stand, Lofty Responsibility"]

[Text] On 28 July in his extremely important speech in Vladivostok on the shores of the Pacific, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, once again expressed the Soviet Union's just stand full of goodwill and a high sense of responsibility toward hot international issues, especially those in Asia and the Pacific. In today's era, there currently arises an imperative demand to stop the arms race, put an end to the danger of a destructive nuclear war, eliminate mass-killing weapons, and persistently seek political solutions to regional conflicts.

It is against this very background that Comrade Gorbachev's vigorous assertion in his Vladivostok speech of the Soviet Union's viewpoints and peace initiatives, which are of global significance and closely related to the entire world as well as to all countries in different regions from Europe to Asia, has proved the Soviet Union to be a firm pillar and a shining example in the struggle against warmongering and aggressive forces and for the defense of lasting peace and the life of people on earth -- the common home of all nations.

Comrade Gorbachev's speech demonstrates the deep concern of the Soviet party, state, and people over Asia and the Pacific where there are many big countries, including the Soviet Union which is directly linked to the complicated and hot issues of this immense region that covers almost half of our planet. Asia and the Pacific are now a region with a dynamic and multiform development on the revolutionary and progressive road. Nevertheless, it is also here that the imperialists and reactionary forces are feverishly launching their counterattacks.

U.S.-led imperialism is turning this region into a place of political and military confrontation and a hostage of a destructive nuclear war. They are also capitalizing on the difficulties and vestiges left behind by the past to create local conflicts. Nurturing great ambitions, the U.S. imperialists have put forth a very dangerous and reactionary Asia-Pacific strategy in an attempt to set up a second front after Western Europe, spearheaded at socialism and the national liberation and independence movements. The dark scheme of the United States is to draw the countries in this region into a joint economic cooperation structure called the Asia-Pacific community under the complete control of the United States while gradually forming a close NATO-type military alliance. According to Washington's calculations, if such a situation could be brought about, the United States would gain military superiority in its global strategy.

It is also worth noting that in order to realize the aforementioned strategic objectives, the U.S. imperialists have cunningly raised a hue and cry about the threat of communist aggression and the danger of Soviet expansion from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the DPRK, thus inciting military confrontation and causing instability in each country as well as in each region. For decades now, such U.S. actions as using Pakistan to foster and abet counterrevolutionary forces against Afghanistan, colluding with the Chinese expansionists to oppose Vietnam, using Thailand as a sanctuary for the Khmer reactionary remnants in exile to wage a guerrilla war against the PRK, interfering in the internal affairs of the Philippines, and so forth have provided ample proof to lay bare the United States' odious designs.

Contrary to the reactionary strategy of the United States, the policy and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union toward the Asia-Pacific region are the manifestation of the principled policy adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress; a noble example of peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems; and a change in the way of thinking toward the question of war and peace, the defense and security of all nations, and international security. From Vladivostok, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev has put forth a series of new and important Soviet initiatives aimed at building new and equitable relations and an atmosphere of peace and stability beneficial to all countries in Asia and the Pacific, thereby meeting the aspirations and basic interests of the nations in the region.

Contrary to the U.S. policy of military confrontation, the Soviet Union calls on all nations in Asia and the Pacific to cooperate for peace and security. The Soviet Union has proposed the convening of a Pacific conference just like the Helsinki one with the participation of all nations touching the bank of this ocean and is committed to developing its relations with all nations in the region. It has participated in finding solutions to regional issues, such as problems concerning Southeast Asia and Cambodia, Vietnam-China relations, the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula, the elimination of nuclear weapons, the reduction of activities of naval fleets in the Pacific, as well as reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Asia and so forth. The Soviet Union has always showed its attitude of goodwill. The fact that the Soviet Union has agreed with the Afghan Government to withdraw six regiments of its troops and their equipment from Afghanistan by the end of 1986 demonstrates the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy of peace.

In his statement in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev also dealt with the situation in Southeast Asia, in Vietnam, and relations between Vietnam and the other countries in Indochina and in the region. The Vietnamese people are deeply moved by and proud of the statement by Comrade Gorbachev that Vietnam's heroic experiences and its lessons of victory over imperialism once again demonstrate the invincible strength of the ideology of freedom and socialisim. Comrade Gorbachev expressed his hope that Vietnam and China as well as the Indochinese and ASEAN countries will be able to normalize their relations which would be beneficial to the mutual security of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

The Vietnamese people and armed forces warmly welcome and fully support the 28 July statement by Comrade Gorbachev with the aim of consolidating peace and security and promoting broad and equitable relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific. This statement is a great encouragement to the revolutionary and socialist forces and forces of national independence, democracy, progress, and peace in this largest region of our planet.

Closely uniting with the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese people and armed forces, together with fraternal peoples ofd Laos and Cambodia, are determined to build Southeast Asia in particular, and Asia and the Pacific in general, into a zone of peace, security, friendship, and cooperation.

VNA CARRIES PHAM VAN DONG TASS INTERVIEW

OW041600 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- "'Having made great sacrifices in the struggle for national liberation and defence, the Vietnamese people greatly cherish peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries and nations in the world, especially those in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific," said Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong in an interview with a TASS correspondent in Hanoi recently.

Following are the questions and answers at the interview:

Question: In his address at Vladivostok on July 28, C.P.S.U. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev presented a major plan for economic, social and cultural development in the Soviet Union's far east region. How do you assess this plan?

Answer: The major plan for economic, social and cultural development in the Soviet Union's far east region is an important part of the strategy adopted by the 27th C.P.S.U. Congress aimed at quickly boosting the Soviet Union's socio-economic development. This integrated and large-scaled programme is to make the Soviet Union's far east region a cluster of highly developed economy in harmony with vigorous social and cultural development. The materialization of this programme will bring into play the great potentialities of this region in the distribution of workforce in the Soviet Union and in international domain, thus contributing to successfully implementing the objectives set out by the 27th CPSU Congress to create a new turning-point in the Soviet Union's socio-economic development.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, like the other two Indochinese countries, has striven to accelerate its multifaceted ties with this vast and promising far east region of the Soviet Union.

Question: The Soviet Union has put forward great tasks and goodwill proposals aimed at consolidating peace and security, developing cooperation among countries in Asia and the Pacific, and incorporating this struggle into the general process of establishing an international security system. How does the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam think of this issue and of the proposal for convening a Pacific conference like the form of the Helsinki Conference?

Answer: Over the past 40 years, Asia and the Pacific has been a burning region. The successive and great victories of Asian nations in the struggle for national independence and social progress and the rapid growth of the peace-loving and revolutionary forces with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as the mainstay have changed the situation in Asia and the Pacific, accelerating the trend toward peaceful coexistence and regional cooperation.

Today Asia and the Pacific remain a burning region due to the policy pursued by the United States and other militarist and imperialist forces of spiralling the arms race, seeking to rally their forces, straining the situation, and turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of political and military confrontation against the peace-loving and progressive forces and jeopardizing the sovereignty of nations.

Completely opposed to such a reactionary line, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have always persisted in the struggle to make Asia and the Pacific a region of peace, security and cooperation. The new proposals advanced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are a great programme embracing practical and concrete initiatives relating to all major issues in Asia and the Pacific. They demonstrate the Soviet Union's illuminating good will aimed at turning Aisa and the Pacific into a region of durable peace; free from nuclear weapons, without confrontation, and of equal cooperation and development.

The efforts to incorporate Asia and the Pacific into the general process of establishing a comprehensive international security system has spelt out all the more clearly the consistent character of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and shed more light on the correctness and plausibility of these new proposals. The convening of a Helsinki-type Pacific conference with the participation of all countries in the region will mark a very important change of the regional situation in the interests of peace, friendship, cooperation and development of nations in Asia and the Pacific. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the Soviet Union's initiatives and will coordinate its actions with the Soviet Union to implement those noble objectives.

Question: In his address, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev put forward concrete initiatives and proposals aimed at solving the region issues, preventing the deployment of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific, carrying out negotiations with a view to lessening activities of military fleets in the Pacific and basically reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons. What do you think as the essential things of those proposals?

Answer: The essential things of these proposals are peace, security and cooperation which have become a historical trend in Asia and the Pacific, and the world as a whole, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev has worked out concrete measures to turn this trend into reality. The Soviet Union's initiatives conform with the aspirations and interests of all nations in Asia and the Pacific and elsewhere in the world. It is right time for all nations in Asia and the Pacific to embark on constructive dialogue aimed at settling all regional issues on the basis of honouring each other's independence and sovereignty, shirking confrontation, limiting and reducing weapons and military activities. This provides the practical basis of ensuring peace and security for nations in Asia and the Pacific and elsewhere in the world, and opening a great possiblity to promote cooperation among regional countries to bring about mutual benefits in economy, trade, science and technology.

Question: At the request of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union has declared its readiness to withdraw home part of its troops now performing their duty in Afghanistan. How do you assess this pracical deed of the Soviet Union?

Answer: This is an important decision demonstrating the sincere desire of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to ease tension in the region. The Soviet Union's declaration to withdraw home part of its troops now performing their duty in Afghanistan is a unilateral and noble deed brimming over with justice and good will. It provides a firm response to the slanderous propaganda by imperialism and other reactionary forces against the Soviet Union and socialism. The concerned parties should give proper appreciation of and appropriate response to this goodwill deed.

The Vietnamese people resolutely condemn the undeclared war launched by imperialism and other reactionary forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and fully support the principled stand and tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan aimed at promptly solving the Afghan issue through peaceful means, thus contributing to lessening tension in this region.

Question: What is the prospect of making the Southeast Asian situation healthier? How does Vietnam participate in the common struggle for peace in Asia and the Pacific?

Answer: Having made sacrifices in the struggle for national liberation and defence, the Vietnamese people greatly cherish peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries and nations in the world, especially those in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific. The Ueitnamese people are striving to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation, thereby contributing to consolidating peace and accelerating equal cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

Together with Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has advanced many well-intentioned proposals aimed at relaxing tension, promoting dialogue between nations in the region, solving the Kampuchean issue, making Southeast Asia a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Vietnam has once and again put forth proposals aimed at normalising the bilateral relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Peoples's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, building a neighbourly ties between the two countries in conformity with the time-honoured friendship and the interests of the two peoples.

The Vietnamese people are confident that with high sense of responsibility and good will of all nations in the region, the Southeast Asian situation will change for better, a durable peace and equal cooperation will be established and constantly consolidated in this region to meet the earnest desire of all peoples in the region and in the world as a whole.

PEACE COMMITTEE HAILS NEW GORBACHEV INITIATIVE

OW011612 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1 -- "The Vietnamese people fully support the peace initiative put forward by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28," says the Vietnam Peace Committee in a statement issued here today.

After recalling recent peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, the statement says:

"The only way to solve issues concerning Asia and the Pacific and the world as a whole is to embark on dialogue in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and interests, and cooperation with a view to ensuring peace, security and development."

The statement condemns the U.S.-led imperialism for permanently straining the world situation and worsening relations among countries, accelerating the arms race, preparing for a nuclear war, and seeking to maintain its positions in the world.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiative spells out the high cause of responsibility toward humankind. The Soviet Union has always set bright example for other countries when the world people confront with an important juncture of history. [sentence as received]

The statement says that Mikhail Gorbachev's views relating to Southeast Asia and Kampuchea and to the relations between the three Indochinese countries and other Southeast Asian countries with the hope of establishing ties conducive to peace and security in the region and Asia as a whole have fully conformed to the Vietnamese people's desire and goodwill.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the time-honoured friendly ties between the peoples of Vietnam and China will be surely restored, the statement says. It further notes that, together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people are confident that the Indochinese actions will overcome all difficulties and obstacles to establish peaceful, friendly, cooperative and neighbourly relations with ASEAN countries in the interests of peace, security and development of Southeast Asia.

AUSTRALIA

MINISTER REACTS TO U.S. WHEAT SALE DECISION

BK020802 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Australia says that it is disappointed that America has ignored the protest of its ally and decided to sell subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union. News of the sale came as the Australian all-party delegation was preparing to resume its lobbying of American officials in a bid to halt the sales to the Soviet Union and China.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Washington, Jim Middleton, reports on the American decision: [Begin Middleton recording] The United States is going to use up to $300 million [currency not further specified] to subsidize the Soviet sales, and that will further depress the world price of wheat. However, at a news conference, the American agriculture secretary, Mr Lyng, denied that the President's decision would hurt Australia. [passage omitted quoting Lyng] But, the minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, who is in Washington leading the all-party wheat delegation, admitted that Australian farmers would obviously suffer as a result.

[Kerin] Australia is disappointed by the decision of the Reagan administration to extend their agricultural export subsidies. The effect of this decision will be to put more pressure on the world wheat price, and it is a very tough move.

[Middleton] The opposition's primary industry spokesman, Mr Ralph Hunt, described the decision as better than either of the conditional subsidy measures and said it was obvious Australia's representation had been taken into account. [end recording]

The Australian delegation is to stay on in Washington till next week to try to convince the Americans to go no further with their wheat subsidies.

Meanwhile, wheat farmers in Australia are planning a big demonstration outside the American Embassy in Canberra to protest against the wheat sale. The executive director of the National Farmers Federation, Mr Andrew Robb, says wheat growers will lose about $20 a tonne because of the American deal. He says the eventual cost to industry and the Australian economy will be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr Robb, who will be part of a delegation of wheat grower representatives traveling to America next month, says the trip will take on added importance because of the sale.

Farmers Protest to U.S. Envoy

BK040656 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] A farmers delegation has been unsuccessful in persuading the American ambassador in Canberra that the United States should reverse plans to sell subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union. About 50 grain growers marched from Parliament House to the American Embassy to present the Ambassador, Mr Lane, with a letter of protest.

The leader of the demonstration, president of the Grain Council of Australia, Mr (Charles), said his meeting with Mr Lane was friendly but disappointing. He said Mr Lane did not accept that the American sales were causing hardships to Australian farmers. Mr (Charles) says that attitude could ruin Australian-American relations. [Begin (Charles) recording] We have always looked upon America as a nation that we can trust, a nation that we can look to for support when we are in need. They had a 2-way trade arrangement with us that has been very satisfactory, and their action is putting all this at risk. [end recording]

HAWKE ON SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS; LEAVES FOR UK

BK010940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, leaves Australia for London today to attend the meeting of seven Commonwealth heads of government on the future of sanctions against South Africa. Mr Hawke says the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, would not be totally insensitive to the rest of the Commonwealth on the sanctions issue. However, Mrs. Thatcher's stand opposing sanctions against South Africa is being fully endorsed by the British Cabinet. Mr Hawke says he is attending the meeting in London with the idea of achieving some progress on the South African issue.

[Begin Hawke recording] I am going there to be an involved participant in an extraordinarily important meeting and I would want to see an outcome which certainly involves the imposition of an effective increase in sanctions. If the position still is that the regime in South Africa that has indicated no change in its -- like a preparedness to negotiate -- I would prefer a situation without sanctions because sanctions have no merit intrinsically in themselves. They are a means to an end to get to negotiations. [end recording]

MINISTER SAYS URANIUM BAN ON FRANCE TO REMAIN

BK040917 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The Office of the Minister for Resources, Senator Evans, has dismissed reports that the government was planning to lift the ban on uranium sales to France as pure speculation. Earlier, the office would not deny the accuracy of a report which appeared in the newspaper THE CANBERRA TIMES which said the decision had been taken because of the cost the ban was having on export revenue. Uranium sales to France was suspended 3 years ago in protest against continuing French nuclear weapons test at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

TALKS ON GROUND STATION FOR SRV IN FINAL STAGES

BK050940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Australia will build a satellite ground station on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City to improve telecommunications with Vietnam. The Oversea Telecommunications Commission, OTC, is in the final stages of negotiating with Vietnam's communications authority to build the station at a cost of about $1 million.

The announcement was made by the minister for communications, Mr Michael Duffy, and the acting minister for foreign affairs, Senator Gareth Evans. Mr Duffy said the agreement would be the first of its kind between Vietnam and a Western country, and it would be made on an attractive commercial basis which was consistent with federal government's policy of improving bilateral relations. He said the satellite earth station would be ready for service some time next year and would supply world standard telephone, telex, and datalinks to Vietnam. While the station is being constructed, OTC has introduced a direct high-frequency radio telephone link with Vietnam.

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND TO ADOPT SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

HK051014 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 5 (AFP) -- New Zealand will adopt sanctions against South Africa proposed by the Commonwealth, Prime Minister David Lange said Tuesday.

Mr. Lange, who had earlier said he would seek cabinet authority to impose sanctions as soon as details of the proposals had been studied, said that the government was expected to take a decision to impose sanctions in two weeks.

The opposition, however, said it had little enthusiasm for such action.

Opposition National Party foreign affairs spokesman Sir Robert Muldoon said Commonwealth moves towards sanctions involved "a consderable element of hypocrisy," since some Commonwealth members were "equally deserving of condemnation."

His party thought that sanctions would have little effect on South Africa, he added.

"If they were not effective against Rhodesia, they certainly won't be effective against South Africa which has much more opportunity to use its own raw materials, use its own industry, import from other countries outside the Commonwealth and other black African countries for that matter."

He said however that the National Party "would adopt the sanction policy simply as a member of the Commonwealth but not with any enthusiasm."

Six of seven Commonwealth leaders meeting in London Monday agreed to adopt measures including a ban on flights to South Africa and imports of South African agrucultural products plus uranium, coal, iron, and steel.

Britain agreed only to a voluntary ban on new investment and promotion of tourism, although it would accept the ban on coal, iron and steel imports if such a decision were taken by the European Economic Community. (EEC).

MOKHTAR SAYS GORBACHEV STATEMENT 'SIGNIFICANT'

BK011329 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaastmaja, in his weekly press conference in Jakarta this morning, said that Soviet leader Gorbachev's 28 July statement in Vladivostok is significant for countries in the Asia-Pacific region. He noted that the statement by the Soviet leader suggested new proposals are being considered because the Asia-Pacific countries are important and have their own identities. In his statement, Gorbachev indicated that he is in complete control of Soviet policies without having to consult the military.

According to Mokhtar, Soviet relations with Asia-Pacific countries are facing difficulties due to the country's actions in Afghanistan, northwest Asia, and its support for Vietnam regarding the Cambodian issue. Minister Mokhtar is of the opinion that ASEAN should take an interest in the statement by Gorbachev. Minister Mokhtar expressed the hope that the Soviet leader would focus his attention on ASEAN's interest in solving the Cambodian issue and not on the PRC's and Vietnam's interests.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT TO VISIT 24-26 AUGUST

BK020847 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The Philippines' president, Corazon Aquino, is scheduled to visit Indonesia from 24-26 August. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja yesterday in Jakarta confirmed the planned state visit of the new president of the Philippines, which is also a member of the ASEAN.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR COMMENTS ON PAS' ELECTION DEFEAT

BK041339 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the defeat suffered by PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] in the general election showed that the people could not accept PAS' actions. He said the people are disappointed with the PAS leaders who seem to have no guidance. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this after the Barisan Nasional secured a two-third majority in the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives].

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir held a press conference at the press center set up by the BN [Barisan Nasional] at the Putra World Trade Center and Emporium and the local media [word indistinct]. He said that PAS had become arrogant because the various ceramahs [lectures] they organized before the election campaign had drawn large crowds. This gave them the feeling of faith to do so as they please. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the people wanted stability and peace. PAS election strategy showed that the party is still not matured. To a question, Datuk Sri Mahathir said that the party's exploitation of religion had led to party's defeat as the people were aware that PAS only thought of securing more seats and not for the sake of Islam.

COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL FRONT'S LANDSLIDE VICTORY

BK041113 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian general election is over and the ruling party, the Barisan Nasional or National Front, had won a sweeping victory. It reflects credibly on the government and the people that no untoward event whatsoever was reported. To the prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the election results constitute a great victory, not only politically but from the full (?view) of democratic leadership. The country can now get down to the challenging task of achieving economic growth in an environment of a severe world recession and depressed prices for essential export commodities. The results prove that the Malaysian people are not affected by extremist groups that while promising much will not be able to achieve the productivity and prosperity.

As the main thrust of Dr Mahathir Mohamed's campaign was a call for stability and continuity of policies, the people have demonstrated that they fully understand the need to rally round an effective leader and have given the prime minister and his team of ministers a clear mandate for a further term of 5 years. The National Front has thus added a feather to its cap and the fears and misgivings that have been propagated by its enemies did not make any impact on the electorate. The two principle opposition parties were given as much opportunity to campaign and persuade the people to work with them. In the event, although the Democratic Action and PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] won some seats, they failed with their much-publicized attempt to force the National Front from obtaining a two-thirds majority. Of course, any ruling party in a parliamentary democracy needs to have only a bare majority to work effectively. But in Malaysia, the constitution stipulates a two-thirds majority vote for any proposed amendment to the constitution. Somehow, the National Front has regarded that the goal is important and this also reflects the prime minister, Dr Mahathir's, drive for high standards.

More than anything else, the landslide victory for the National Front must be viewed as a very reassuring development for Malaysia's friends in the internatonal community. All investors will now find that in addition to the promise of a continued political stability, there will also be more incentives for launching enterprises in Malaysia. The country has an excellent track record of economic growth and of cordial treatment of foreign capital with a skilled work force and achievement in the transfer of technology. There can be little doubt that Malaysia will redouble its efforts to increase its industrial and agricultural productivity.

In a few days' time, in accordance with Malaysian Constitutional practice, the prime minister will announce his new cabinet. At a later date, the new enlarged parliament consisting of 177 members of the lower house and the 58 in the upper house will meet to hear the head of state deliver the government's statement of policy. The Malaysian people will not rest on their laurels but under the leadership of their prime minister they will strive to achieve even more for their beloved Malaysia.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ELECTIONS, APARTHEID STANCE

BK050919 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reelection of the National Front coalition with a majority exceeding two-thirds of the total number of seats in the Malaysian House of Parliament has already had a remarkable impact on the Malaysian economy. After several weeks of sluggish condition, the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange was a scene of brisk activity and animated trading. There is every indication that this ripple effect will spread to other sectors of the Malaysian economy. The breeze moves off uncertain areas which are being overtaken by the feeling that stability has been assured with the decisive will of the people. That will has been demonstrated in their vote for a government that represents moderations and a drive for development in all spheres.

The National Front tradition of arriving at major policy decisions on the basis of consensus will continue and the prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has confirmed that there will no major changes in the policies of the government. The factor of continuity will be also be a source of reassurance for all sections of the Malaysian people and for investors from abroad.

The Malaysian political system is not a monolithic one that discourages other political parties from flourishing. The Democratic Action Party, for example, campaigned with a slogan "No more two-thirds majority for the National Front." It managed to secure 24 seats and it will enjoy all the traditional privileges of an opposition group elected by its supporters. The PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] fared badly but it has only itself to blame for a poor show. Its categorical statement about the creation of an Islamic state in Malaysia give rise to much misgiving and anxiety. The Malaysian people have always voted for moderate and sensible political leaders rather than for those who advocate wildly impossible goals and ideals.

It is significant that the first statement relating to external affairs made by Dr Mahathir concerned the mini Commonwealth summit now taking place in London. The prime minister's position on apartheid has been clear and consistent. There is no other way to dismantle the hateful apartheid policy than by introducing economic sactions against the Republic of South Korea [as heard]. This issue has dragged on for much too long and while the British and the Americans engage in all manner of talks, discussions, and research, the carnage continues in South Africa.

The British proposal to introduce a so-called limited sanction is hardly calculated to have a realistic impact on the racist regime. Much has been made about the adverse effect of sanctions on black African employment and the general welfare of the nonwhite people. However, the black African leaders have themselves stated that this been grossly exaggerated. It would appear, therefore, that the opposition to sanctions is motivated by fears of loss of trading opportunities and profits. Malaysia stands alongside not only the majority of the Commonwealth members that have called for the immediate imposition of economic sanctions but also the Nonaligned Movement that represents a large segment of the international community.

SINGAPORE

SIHANOUK HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK041144 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, today held talks with the foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan. Mr Dhanabalan told reporters that in the meeting they discussed the Democratic Kampuchean Government's 8-point peace plan for Cambodia. It was agreed that there were important demands such as the disarming of all factions and the establishment of an international peace keeping force which ought to be added to the proposal. Prince Sihanouk said that he wuld try to get the Khmer Rouge to agree to these points so that the proposal will be more acceptable to the international community.

Later, the prince and Princess Monique paid a courtesy call on the president and first lady at the Istana [palace]. Prince Sihanouk is in Singapore for a 4-day visit as a personal guest of President Wee Kim Wee. This evening he will attend a private dinner hosted by the senior minister in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr S. Rajarathnam.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS ALLEGEDLY STORED IN U.S. BASES

HK050403 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Glendu M. Gloria]

[Text] There are "at least 54 tactical nuclear weapons stored in U.S. Military facilities" in the Philippines, according to a paper about Philippine views on the U.S. bases here.

The paper, prepared by the Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women, the International Studies of the Philippines and the University of the Philippines, cited as its source a private U.S. think tank which undertook studies on the American bases here.

The paper quoted retired Rear Admiral Gene La Roque director of the U.S. Center for Defense Information, as saying on June 28, 1983 that the tactical nuclear weapons stored in American facilities in the Philippines serve no urgent purpose "and only make the chances of catastrophic confrontation much greater."

There was no elaboration.

But the paper said Filipino workers in the U.S. bases also apparently suspect that such weapons are being stored in the facilities and have since been demanding "nuclear risk bonus."

The Philippine government, under Ferdinand Marcos, has consistently denied reports that nuclear weapons are stored in the U.S. bases. The American government, however, remained mum on the issue, in accordance with their NCNC (neither-confirm-nor-deny) policy.

But many observers believe that the U.S. authorities have succeeded in sneaking nuclear weapons into their facilities here by virtue of a provision in the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement granting the Americans "unhampered use" of such facilities.

Also, it is known that the U.S. Naval Base in Subic, Zambales, is the home port of the nuclear-powered guided missile carrier Sterett.

The paper called on the Constitutional Commission to include in the proposed Constitution a ban on foreign bases in the country.

Some countries like Iran and Cuba have constitutional provisions banning such bases in their country, the study said.

It failed to mention, however, that the Cuban ban, notwithstanding, there is an Ameican base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

The authors said they will present the paper to President Aquino to help her reach "the one and only correct opinion."

"Indeed, we are reaching a point where her (Aquino's) good judgment will be put to a test. What will prevail -- RP or U.S. views?" the authors ask.

PROFESSORS REBUT U.S. EMBASSY LEAFLET ON BASES

HK041414 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 4 Aug 86 pp 6, 15

[Text] /"The State has the inherent right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. Subject to existing international agreements, foreign bases, troops, or facilities shall be forbidden in the Philippine National territory nor shall nuclear weapons or parts thereof allowed therein."/ [Slantlines denote italics as published]

With this provision, the Constitutional Commission's Committee on Preamble and Declaration of Principles managed to pass a resolution that seeks to remove the U.S. military bases in the country as soon as the extended agreement covering them expires in 1991.

But the final reckoning is yet to come. Being a mere committee recommendation, the bases provision will still have to pass the Con-Com, in plenum, before it gets integrated into the final draft of the Constitution.

That day of reckoning has been set for the last week of the month.

As that crucial day draws nearer, more and more impassioned debates are held on the property, as well as on the desirability, of adopting the highly controversial provision.

Literature on the bases issue has flourished, too, indicating a strong desire on either vamp to sway public opinion to their favor.

Most revealing among all pro-bases materials being circulated nowadays is a six-page mimeographed sheet being distributed by the American Embassy containing mainly rebuttals of the arguments raised by the base oppositors. Titled U.S. VIEWS, the leaflet has caused a stir in the political circle because of its categorical dismissal of almost all issues raised against the bases.

In retaliation, several professors from the University of the Philippines have come out with their own analyses of the bases problem through a 15-page document titled RP VIEWS. The paper responds, point by point, to all the issues raised and answered by U.S. VIEWS.

U.S. VIEWS premises its discussion of the issues on the contention that the bases are useful and important, "not only for U.S. interests, but also for regional security and for the external defense of the Philippines." RP VIEWS, on the other hand, proceeds on the belief that the U.S. military presence is useful and important only to U.S. interests. It alleges that Filipinos are now "awakening" to the dangers posed by the bases.

From such diverse points of view, the two documents proceeded to answer the following questions:

Q: Are these American Bases or Philippine Bases?

US VIEWS: Legally, there are no "American Bases," but rather, American facilities" located within Philippine bases. This is an important legal point, correctly reflecting Philippine ownership and sovereignty over the bases.

RP VIEWS: Notwithstanding the appointment of a Filipino base commander who is serving as chief security guard, and the Philippine flag decorated outside the tases, the U.S. maintains on our territory a state within a state which allows the U.S. to engage in activities which is completely beyond Philippine control. The phrase used is "unhampered use of facilities." Ask the Philippine base commander how much he knows about what actually goes on inside the base, and let's see how much we control them.

Q: Do the American bases in the Philippines create a magnet for nuclear attack?

US: The point at issue here is whether the bases are more likey to attract or deter an attack. The evidence seems to support deterrence. If American military installations around the world are a magnet, they are a very weak one. In the 40 years since the end of WW II no country with U.S. bases and a mutual U.S. defense treaty has been attacked. Countries without such protection, like Afghanistan and Cambodia, are the ones which have been invaded and occupied by foreign powers. Secondly, while American facilities in the Philippines play a very important role in the logistical support of regional U.S. forces and provide security against conventional military threats in Southeast Asia, they are of little significance in a nuclear exchange between the superpowers. In the unlikely event of World War III, the Soviets' highest priority targets will be American missiles based in the United States and aboard submarines under the world's oceans. Nothing at Clark or Subic threatens the Soviet homeland.

RP: The U.S. bases in the Philippines, equipped with nuclear-capable weaponry and strategic communications systems, render the Filipino people vulnerable to massive retaliation in the event of nuclear war and thus threaten the very existence of Filipino people. Because of the size and strategic importance of the bases, it is likely that five-megaton bombs will be dropped on them. What happens if a bomb of this size explodes in a city (like Manila) of four million inhabitants? More than 1.7 million people will die, and 2.8 million will be injured, maimed or incapacitated. (Nuclear War in Europe, Prof. Henry Kendall, Senate Congressional Record, S4926, May 12, 1981).

Q: Is the money paid to the Philippines aid or rent?

U.S.: The text of the Military Bases Agreement states that the bases shall be provided free of rent, "in furtherance of the mutual interest of both countries." Beyond that, the United States pays no "rent" to any of the 13 countries where it has military bases. In the Americn view, any alliance is based on mutual assistance. In the Philippines, the United States provides economic and military assistance while the Philippine government provides territorial assistance -- the base facilities. All countries allied with the United States are asked to assist with the partnership in appropriate ways. Those which can afford it contribute financially toward the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in their countries -- in the case of Japan, well over $1,000 million a year.

RP: The United States can offer nothing more than the assurance that its Executive Branch will exert its "best efforts" to obtain from the U.S. Congress, appropriations for security assistance to the Philippines. This is in return for the "rent-free" use of military bases, wherein the U.S. has the full exercise of rights to employ all public utilities, roads and highways, lakes, rivers and streams at par with the Armed Forces of the Philippines... The claim that the United States does not pay rent for bases which are utilized for mutual defense is belied by its 1963 Treaty with Cuba. The States agreed to pay rent for the use of coaling and naval stations, although these were allegedly established to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the Cuban people.

Q: What about the social and moral issues associated with the bases -- bars, prostitution, orphans?

US: These are clearly negative factors to be considered in analyzing the costs and benefits of the bases. U.S. military authorities do not condone damaging or disruptive social behavior but such problems are an unfortunate reality near any military base -- not just American bases. Until human nature changes these issues are likely to remain with us, but communities near the bases can count on sincere and continuing American cooperation with local governments and social organizations to alleviate the situation.

RP: The "sex industry" around which the economy of Olongapo and Angeles thrives is built on the law of supply and demand. If there were no demand for "hospitality girls" and prostitution, the supply will stop. Without the quick employment offered, job seekers in the sex strips would stay in their place of origin. As a Lutheran pastor put it, "There will always be an Olongapo as long as the Seventh Fleet plies the Pacific." Base-related prostitution is far worse than local prostitution which is private and small. Because there are thousands of American servicemen at any given time, thousands of Filipino women are lured into the sex industry." Here is a question of mass, transnationalized and institutionalized prostitution.

Q: Could not the Philippines make better use of the land and facilities for its own development objectives?

U.S.: As with any asset, there are always trade-offs that a person, or in this case, a government, must consider in order to decide what use brings the greatest benefit. The economy of the Philippines benefits in several ways from the bases. First, there are the substantial annual economic benefits created by U.S. military spending (some half a million direct and indirect jobs and over one billion dollars in net addition to the economy). Second, U.S. security assistance enables the Philippine government to allocate more of its budget to non-military sectors of the economy, thereby assisting in economic growth. Finally, the bases contribute to regional security, providing the Philippines and its neighbors with a peaceful environment in which to concentrate on economic development. Given the limited size and specialized nature of the U.S. facilities, it is difficult to imagine any realistic commercial alternative which could come close to matching the very large economic benefits presently obtained by the Philippines from the bases.

RP: At present, nowhere else can Americans exploit such a huge workforce for a mere pittance. Filipino workers here are paid for less than the U.S. minimum wage at approximately one seventh of U.S. wage levels. The American bases are a paymaster's dream. Much is often made of the fact that the bases employ at least 40,000 Filipinos, which is less than one per cent of the Philippine non-agricultural labor force, that the bases pump some $260 million annually into the local economy. As a political analyst, Alejandro Fernandez, said, only a small fraction of American disbursements finds its way into the Philippine economy because most of the appropriations for the bases are actually spent for maintenance and repair which do not entail contract servicing by Filipino firms and most purchases of consumption goods by base personnel are made at tax-free PX commissions. The most-often chased goods by U.S. servicemen are prostitutes and drugs, social problems most acute in the areas around the bases.

Editorial on Con-Com Debate

HK041027 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Bases Question"]

[Text] The issue of U.S. military facilities in this country has now taken centerstage at the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] and the debate has spilled out of the hearing rooms to the public.

Apparently, the Con-Com has already been divided between the pros and the antis.

Mr Pelaez, Philippine Ambassador to Washington, had to be recalled to present his views on the matter. Some say he was trotted out by this administration like a prize specimen to endorse the bases.

It is interesting to note that some commentators are saying the Con-Com should not discuss the bases issue until after Mrs Aquino has visited the U.S. Others believe that it is necessary for this issue to be ventilated if only to make Americans know that regardless of the visit or not, Filipinos will exert their national sovereignty especially on something that means their existence as a nation.

Another group, however, insists that Mrs Aquino should use the issue as lever in her discussions with American officials because once the bases are settled, the Americans will revert to form and take Filipinos for granted.

Of all the major problems confronting Philippine-American relations, this is the most crucial and sensitive. Scholars from both countries have practically exhausted all their arguments on the matter. Political analysts have likewise advanced their views, realistic or not. Some even say the issue has been flogged to death.

Like it or not, however, it is here to stay. Involving the relations of nations, the bases question is vital to Philippine national interest. There are national economic considerations in the problem. It simply will not go away.

Whatever the final decision of our national leaders, in the Con-Com or out, this is the best time for Filipinos to take a final stand on the matter. A referendum may even be necessary to determine what the majority of our people feel.

This time let our people speak. It is their lives that are at stake.

Enrile Claims Support for Bases

HK020256 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] There are many Filipinos who support the retention of American bases in the Philippines. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says this has been gathered from the latest survey conducted by the Ministry of [words indistinct]. However, he did not say when the survey was conducted. Enrile himself supports the retention of the bases, which he says serve to deter Soviet activity in the Pacific region. On the issue that retention of the bases means a loss of Philippine sovereignty, Enrile says the U.S. has military bases in other countries around the world but this does not mean those countries are not free.

OFFICIAL HOPEFUL OF U.S. SUGAR QUOTA RESTORATION

HK040928 THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Aug 86 pp 9, 10

[By Rose de la Cruz]

[Text] The Philippines could regain its original share or 350,000 short tons of the U.S. sugar quota as a result of the scheduled state visit to the U.S. by President Aquino this September, Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) Chairman Arsenio Yulo said yesterday.

The SRA chairman based his optimism on the country regaining its orignal share of the U.S. sugar quota on what he described as the "general readiness of American lawmakers to help the Aquino government obtain concessions and other assistance from the U.S. government."

He said all that the Philippines is asking for is the restoration of its orignal 27-percent share of the U.S. sugar quota, which would mean an additional $400-million earnings for the Philippines.

At present, the country's share to the U.S. sugar quota is 13 percent or 203,000 tons.

Yulo also disclosed moves of the SRA to sell the assets acquired by the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom), the operation of which will wind up in three years.

The assets to be sold include three sugar refineries, 14 centrals that were financed by the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and nine units of mechanical harvesters.

SRA expects to raise some P2 billion from the sale of the refineries, alone, located in Balayan, Batangas; Kalinog in Iloilo and in Bukidnon.

The refineries have a combined operating capacity of 10,000 piculs a day.

Yulo also back-pedaled on his decision to mothball this year sugar mills owned by the government. He said the matter is still being studied by an inter-agency committee, chaired by the SRA.

FORMER MP REVEALS U.S. CONDITIONS FOR INVESTMENT

HK040425 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Former Member of Parliament Rene Espina yesterday [3 August] belied the claims by Aquino government economists that American investments will be coming to the country. Espina, who made a fact-finding trip to the United States, said he was informed by U.S. officials and businessmen that the U.S. Government will help the Aquino government but will not commit any investments until four conditions are met. Espina said the conditions for American investments in the country are: The ratification by the people of the new constitution; establishment of an elected legislature and local government; restructuring of the country's debts with the IMF, the World Bank and creditor banks; and stability in the labor market.

ESF INCREASE ANNOUNCEL; WORLD BANK GRANTS LOAN

HK051025 Manila East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] An American official has announced that the Philippines will receive additional money for its Economic Support Fund [ESF] from the United States next year. The ESF is payment by the Americans for their military bases in the country. According to Paul (Duster), program economist, the additional ESF money has been agreed on by the U.S. and the Philippines. However, he said he did not know if the money would go into development projects as has been done in the past. Meanwhile, the World Bank is granting the Philippines a loan of $150 million for its housing programs. The loan is separate from the $6 million already given for the pag-ibig [housing scheme] fund. Along with this, the World Bank says it would like to see the Aquino government effect reforms in its housing programs.

MANILA BULLETIN VIEWS AQUINO-GALMAN TRIAL

HK040959 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Mistrial"]

[Text] From the beginning, sharp minds fashioned the Aquino-Galman story. The elaborate plot to kill Ninoy, the creation of the Agrava board, the hearings, the disappearance of vital witnesses, the opinions of the board, the proceedings at the Sandiganbayan, and the petition for mistrial -- in all these, sharp minds were at work.

Plain folk would say it was a fight between good and evil, and that in fact is what it all boils down to on the moral plane. The Aquino case was mostly moral and that fact shaped the kind of government the country would have in 1986.

Students of the law would argue for or against the mistrial issue and note undoubtedly that it had been quite a time since a mistrial had been declared in this jursidiction. They would argue on due process and note that it is not merely a day in court but fairness. A great criminal case breeds many such issues and incidents as men try to unravel the truth, even if the truth may just be lying there, for all the world to see.

That may, indeed, be the case. The nation must be prepared for it because when men are free to get at the truth in a court of law, unexpected incidents are bound to happen and unexpected players will be summoned to the stage.

In the event a new trial is called in the Aquino-Galman case, more witnesses than can be imagined might come up to testify for the nature of the environment determines a court proceeding. It is quite possible that a new trial, if called, will be far more dramatic than the proceedings before the Agrava board. As always, it will be for the court to weigh the evidence.

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GOTODA VIEWS REPORTS ON NAKASONE VISIT TO USSR

OW060521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Wednesday it is premature for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to plan a visit to the Soviet Union, responding to a report that Nakasone intends to visit that country next spring. Gotoda told reporters that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is to visit Japan and said the issue of Nakasone's Soviet visit should be discussed when Gorbachev gets here. He also said Nakasone's Soviet visit should be considered on the basis of Japan-Soviet relations and the international situation in general.

NAKASONE, SRI LANKAN PREMIER MEET; REVIEW AID

OW060531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told his Sri Lankan counterpart Ranasinghe Premadasa that he will help promote Premadasa's proposed United Nations Internatonal Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987, a government official said. Nakasone also reconfirmed Japan's economic assistance to Sri Lanka despite that country's racial conflicts.

Premadasa has been here for a four-day unofficial visit since Sunday on his way home from Canada and the United States. He thanked Nakasone for Japan's economic assistance, including a pledge of 14.5 billion yen for fiscal 1985 for irrigation development. Premadasa also asked for Japan's understanding of a proposal recently presented by the Sri Lanka Government to the Tamil people on their movement for independence. The proposal, rated highly by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, promises more autonomy to Tamils rather than independence.

Nakasone told Premadasa he intends to support the U.N. International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987. He also told him that Japan is attempting to provide economic assistance to that country, referring to a 28 billion yen credit recently pledged for helping finance construction of a hydroelectric power plant in Sri Lanka jointly with Britain. Nakasone praised the Sri Lanka Government's proposal to solve the Tamil problem, saying that it should be solved through negotiation rather than by violence.

FORMER PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA LEADER VISITS

Discusses New Party

OW011101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO — Bernabe Buscayno, former commander of Philippine Communist guerrillas, briefed a group of Japanese Friday on a new peoples party to be organized in his country shortly. Buscayno, also popularly known in the Philippines as Commander Dante, attended a forum on Japan-Philippine affairs held at the office building for members of the House of Councillors. Buscayno is one of the leading figures in the formation of the Partido ng Bayan (New Peoples Party).

Buscayno said the party will hold a two-day inauguration meeting on August 30-31 and predicted that it will become the largest political party in the Philippines with 2.5 to 3 million members, including farmers, school teachers, students, and fishermen. He said the Partido ng Bayan will not have any formal relations with the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). However, he said Communist Party members may join the new party.

Buscayno said the Partido ng Bayan will be against testing, deployment and production of nuclear arms not only in the Philippines but also in the entire world. He said his party will take part in any form of movement against nuclear weapons.

Comments on Bases on Okinawa

OW041347 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Okinawa, Aug. 4 KYODO -- A former top leader of the Philippines' armed communist insurgency called for solidarity with the people of Okinawa Monday, stressing that the presence of U.S. military bases in Okinawa means that Japan is not an independent country yet. Bernabe Buscayno, 43, formerly the commander of the New Peoples Army (NPA) which he helped found in 1969, came to Japan to seek support for the New Peoples Party, a political organization which he plans to form in the Philippines. He arrived here in Okinawa Monday on a three-day visit.

In an interview with the press in Naha, Buscayno said that Okinawa, like the Philippines, has huge U.S. military bases and is faced with many problems. The presence in a country of foreign military bases signifies that country is not yet truly independent, he said. As for support for the New Peoples Party, Buscayno said that he would seek cooperation from socialist parties of various countries, adding that he is not thinking of establishing solidarity with any communist party at present.

Buscayno, who was released from prison by the new administration of President Corazon Aquino in March this year after 10 years' imprisonment, said on July 28 in Tokyo that the New Peoples Party will field worker and peasant candidates in an attempt to win "genuine land reform, genuine democracy and genuine independence" for the Philippines.

LDP'S NIKAIDO DEPARTS FOR 5-DAY VISIT TO PRC

OW040235 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, former vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), left here for a five-day visit to China Monday morning. Nikaido, leader of the LDP's largest intraparty faction under former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, is to meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian later in the day. He is to confer with party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and senior leader Deng Xiaoping Tuesday. Nikaido is being accompanied by Yoshiro Hayashi, another LDP lower house member and the head of the LDP international bureau.

JCP'S FUWA LEAVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT TO USSR

OW040623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO -- Tetsuzo Fuwa, leader of the Japan Communist Party, left Tokyo Monday for Moscow to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Hiroshi Tachiki, head of the party's Foreign Affairs Committee, is accompanying Fuwa for the four-day visit, according to a party official. Fuwa is expected to hold two rounds of meetings with Gorbachev. He will come home Friday.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ROK DELEGATION

OW010955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO -- A South Korean delegation told Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Friday that the Japanese school history textbook issue should be settled amicably, a Foreign Ministry official said. The delegation, headed by Yu Chang-sun, chairman of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Council, told Kuranari the textbook issue is an emotional issue, the official said.

Kuranari said the Japanese Government remains unchanged in its policy of giving full consideration to relations with Asian neighbors in checking school textbooks, the official said. The official said the foreign minister asked for the delegations' understanding by explaining that Education Minister Masayuki Fujio had not named any particular nation in his recent controversial remarks on the textbook issue adding that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had also expressed regret if Fujio's remarks aroused further misunderstanding and displeasure among other countries.

The delegation met Kuranari after attending a joint conference of the Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea Cooperation Council meeting. The Japanese council is headed by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and is composed of parliamentarians, businessmen, academics and others. The delegation members also asked Kuranari to improve legal status of Korean residents in Japan and also resolve problems concerning them, including the fingerprinting system and employment in public sector, the official said. Kuranari promised his efforts in that direction.

The delegation also said that any efforts by Japan to relations [as received] with North Korea should be proportionate to improvement of relations with South Korea by China and the Soviet Union, the official said. The official quoted Kuranari as saying that such Japanese efforts will take into account the importance of maintaining a balance in the Korean peninsula.

BISHOP TUTU ARRIVES FOR HIROSHIMA SUMMIT

OW021227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Aug. 2 KYODO -- Bishop Desmond Tutu, who arrived at Narita airport Saturday evening for a "peace summit" in Hiroshima, said Japan as a major industrial country has a very important contribution to make in solving the issue of peace and justice in South Africa.

Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, said he intends to tell the Hiroshima meeting that it is "not possible to have peace without justice, as we have seen in South Africa."

The bishop, who was accompanied by his wife Leah, has been invited by the city authorities in Hiroshima to participate in the meeting on August 6 -- the 41st anniversary of the atomic bomb attack on the city -- which marks the International Year of Peace. He likened the state of emergency imposed in South Africa on June 12 to an aspirin which gives temporary respite from toothache. "When the effects wear off, you still have the toothache."

Tutu said the announcement by Pretoria Friday of a crackdown on 1.3 million foreigners working illegally in South Africa was an example of how "unreliable and unstable" the region will be as long as there is injustice and the system of apartheid, or racial segregation. "South Africa knows that it can hold to ransom the neighbouring countries and thereby stop the world from acting decisively on critical issues," he said.

Tutu and his wife will stay in Japan for about a week before traveling to Beijing at the invitation of the Christian Council of Churches in China.

Reveals Meeting With Miyake

OW031019 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO -- South African antiapartheid leader Bishop Desmond Tutu revealed Sunday that he was taken aside for a private consultation on the South African situation by a senior government official the previous day. Tutu, who is here at the invitation of the city of Hiroshima to attend a peace conference, had earlier indicated that he did not plan to meet government officials. Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and a nobel Peace Prize winner, said he met Wasuke Miyake, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau after his arrival at new Tokyo international airport on Saturday.

Tutu quoted Miyake as telling him that Japan wants to have a concerted policy with other members of the international community on the issue of economic sanctions. Tutu said he expressed understanding for the position but also said that nations should take a moral stand on the issue rather than wait for others to take the lead. He said he added that Japan's significant trading volume with South Africa gave it a "critical role to play."

Tutu will attend the Hiroshima symposium on August 6 -- the 41st anniverary of the city's atomic bombing -- as part of a one-week stay in Japan prior to moving on to China.

In a telephone interview Miyake confirmed that he met with Tutu for 30 minutes at the Capital Tokyo Hotel in Tokyo Saturday evening. Miyake said he told Tutu that Japan is now taking harsher measures than other Western nations. Miyake said Tutu asked Japan to persuade the United States and Britain to take economic sanctions against South Africa.

In the phone interview Miyake said japan thinks it is necessary to have contact with the opposition in South Africa.

Miyake said this was the first time for a high-ranking official to meet with Tutu. Lower-ranking Japanese officials met with representatives of the banned African National Congress (ANC), a black liberation organization, on two occasions earlier this year and once with the chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress, a splinter group of the ANC which is also banned.

Calls for Economic Sanctions

OW041329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug 4 KYODO -- Antiaprtheid leader Bishop Desmond Tutu called on Japan Monday to take economic sanctions against South Africa as one peaceful method to stop human rights violations there. The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize winner said in a TV interview that Japan, a major trading partner for South Africa, should reduce the volume of bilateral trade.

Tutu, here to attend a peace conference in Hiroshima on the 41st anniversary of the city's atom-bomb attack Wednesday, said global economic sanctions are necessary to get the South African Government to sit down at the negotiating table. Tutu met a high-level Japanese Foreign Ministry official on his arrival in Tokyo Saturday and told him that Japan's significant trading volume with South Africa gave it a critical role to play. Japan's imports from South Africa reached 1,844 million dollars in 1985 and exports were 1,020 million dollars. Major import items included gold, iron ore and coal.

TUTU, USSR'S BOGDANOV ADDRESS NEWS CONFERENCE

OW051215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 5 Aug 86

[By Suvendrini Suguro]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug 5 KYODO -- Archbishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu of Johannesburg, South Africa, and winner of 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, said Tuesday that he hopes the suffering of the atom bomb victims of August 6, 1945 will not have been in vain. "I am devastated at the nighmarish effects of the atom bomb on the people of Hiroshima and realize I must work harder for world peace," he said at a press conference on the eve of the 41st anniversary of Hiroshima's atomic bombing.

Linus Pauling, president of the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine in United States, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1962 and for chemistry in 1954 said, "the facts about the bombing are still a powerful presentation." A future nuclear war which will use atom bombs of a far greater intensity than what was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki would be insanity, he said.

Radimor Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, suggested that all world poltical leaders visit Hiroshima and listen to the experiences of the atom bomb victims. "It is only then they will know the madness they want to bring about," he said.

Seven world peace activists gave their impressions of the Hiroshima atomic bombing to the press after a tour of the city's a-bomb landmarks. They also offered flowers at the memorial cenotoph.

The other speakers were Dorothy Hodgkin, British president of the Pugwash Conference for the Prevention of Development of Nuclear Weapons in the World who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1964, Paul Crutzen, West German director of the Department of Chemical Atmosphere of the Max Planck Institute, Frank Blackaby, British director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and Yasushi Akashi, vice secretary general of the United Nations Public Relations section.

Pauling said there must be a comprehensive ban on all nuclear testing including the underground tests that are allowed now. World political leaders are using the excuse of nuclear threat to spend more money on armaments. "The American people who believe this and support the Reagan administration program for the development of weapons are doing so because they have been deliberately misinformed," he said.

Bogdanov declared that for the world powers, the nuclear weapons they produce are toys. They will use them therefore as children will do without thinking about the devasting effects a nuclear war will have on the world, he said.

Hodgkins said "I am pleased with the efforts the scientists have made on setting up a system for a ban on nuclear testing," she said. She cited the example of the growing cooperation between U.S. and Soviet scientists to monitor and control future nuclear tests launched by the two countries.

Speaking on apartheid in South Africa, Archbishop Tutu said, "It is my conviction that unless the international community intervenes decisively on behalf of justice and freedom nothing will change. I am heartened that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has imposed limited economic sanctions on the government of South Africa. It shows that she can be persuaded by the people." he declared.

PRC HOPES TO FLY ATHLETES DIRECTLY TO SEOUL

OW041345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 4 KYODO -- China hopes to use direct flights to South Korea to send its athletic delegaton to the Seoul Asian Games scheduled in late September, Japanese sports sources said Monday. A high-level Chines sports official now in Japan confirmed the report. The Japanese sources, who have just returned home from a trip to China, said the plan is still subject to the approval of both Chinese and South Korean authorities. China and South Korea have no diplomatic ties. The source quoted Chinese Olympic committee officials as saying that China plans to send three flights to carry 515 athletes and sports officials who are taking part in 20 out of the 25 events.

China's state-run airline, Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), plans to fly nonstop between Beijing and Seoul, they said. If North Korea refuses to allow CAAC to fly over its territory, the flights will take a roundabout route or drop in at Tokyo or Osaka on their way to South Korea, the sources said.

Wei Jizhong, a high ranking Chinese sports official now in Japan to promote sports exchanges, said China has not yet come to a conclusion because of various factors. China's Olympic committee will decide by the end of August following consultations with CAAC and then will open talks with South Korea, Wei said.

Meanwhile, in Seoul, South Korea's Transportation Ministry said it knows the Chinese flight plan. The Seoul Asian Games organizing committee also said it knows the plan but has received no official proposal from China. Committee spokesman Kwon Yong-chung said South Korea will welcome direct Chinese flights to Seoul if China undertakes formal procedures or diplomatic negotiations.

JOINT CHINESE, KOREAN TABLE TENNIS TEAMS URGED

OW041057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Matsumoto, Nagano Pref., Aug. 4 KYODO -- The Asian Table-Tennis Union (ATTU) executive committee has passed a resolution calling on North and South Korea and China and Taiwan to form joint teams for the second Asia-Europe table tennis championships scheduled for December in Japan. The committee met here Sunday and decided that there should be four men's teams and three women's teams. The resolution, approved by the committee, said that North and South Korea should form joint men's and women's teams and that China and Taiwan come up with a joint men's team.

ATTU officials said if materialized, joint teams would have a very positive influence on the stalled sports talks between North and South Korea in particular. After the meeting, Yi Chong-ho of North Korea, acting president of the ATTU -- the sports' decision-making body in Asia -- said the formation of joint teams would be an effective means for unification of the Korean peninsula, a comment echoed by a South Korean table tennis official.

Meanwhile, a Chinese official responded favorably to the resolution, while Taiwan's position has not been made known since it did not send a delegate to the meeting. The first table tennis championships, held in European cities in January of this year, ended in Europe's victory. The upcoming event which will offer a total of 50,000 dollar prizes will be held at various places in Japan.

Taiwan Players Entry Assured

OW041107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO -- China has assured that Taiwan table tennis players will have no problem about their visit to China if they have decided to participate in the Asian table tennis championships to be held in Shenzhen in October. Officials of the Asia Table-Tennis Union (ATTU) said Monday Ichiro Ogimura of Japan, acting president of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), will hand carry the official invitation to Taiwan in mid-August. Since Taiwan's entry into the ATTU will also be discussed during the competition, Taiwan officials are being asked to attend a general assembly of the ATTU. If realized, that would be the first entry into mainland China by Taiwanese officials since the Kuomintang Government fled to Taiwan in 1949.

SOUTH BLAMED FOR 5 AUG DMZ SHOOTING INCIDENT

'Premeditated' Provocation

SK060512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army, at around 20 hours August 5, committed a grave military provocation, firing more than 300 large-calibre machinegun and automatic weapon bullets at a post of our side on several occasions in the Demilitarized Zone south of Pyongyang on the central sector of the front. This military provocation perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army was a premeditated one which had been carefully prepared.

They should act with discretion, clearly conscious what consequence could be entailed by such military provocation in the Demilitarized Zone where the military personnel of the two sides stand opposed to each other.

Senior Delegate to MAC Protests

SK062256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] In connection with a grave armed provocation act of firing more than 300 12.7-mm large-caliber machine gun and M-16 automatic rifle rounds many times [yoro charae e kolchhyo] at the opposite guardposts in our side from the area 1,250 meters south of Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker 0572 in the central front and from the area 1,100 meters south of MDL Marker 0579, committed by the South Korean Army from 2000 to 2005 on 5 August, our side's senior member to the MAC sent a protest message to the enemy side.

In the message, he pointed out that such an act by the enemy is an outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and premeditated and preplanned maneuvers straining the situation in the DMZ. He also stressed that an armed provocation act committed at the DMZ at the same time the enemy side is more frantically conducting new war provocation maneuvers is a dangerous act which can bring about unexpected consequences. Our side's senior member, strongly protesting the enemy's firing acts, demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures so that such an incident will not recur.

KIM IL-SONG CALL FOR EASING TENSION, TALKS CITED

SK060728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 5 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August editorial: "Let Us Open the Road of Reunification by Easing Tension and by Using the Method of Negotiations"]

[Text] We greet the 15th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work: "The Joint Struggle of the Asian Revolutionary People AGainst the U.S. Imperialists Will Surely Be Victorious."

In a historic speech he delivered on 6 August 1971, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song analyzed the situation at that time at home and abroad in a scientific manner and set forth an epochal policy for holding dialogue and conducting negotiations between the North and South in an extensive manner as a new measure for improving and developing relations between the North and South and for opening a peaceful phase of the fatherland's reunification.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

We are ready to meet at any time with all political parties, social organizations, and individual figures in South Kore, including the Democratic Republican Party.

Improving relations between the North and South through dialogue and negotiations and the country's peaceful reunification are a consistent stand and policy firmly assumed and pursued by our party in resolving questions concerning the internal affairs of the people. Only through dialogue and negotiations can we settle relations between the North and South to meet the people's intent and interest, prevent a war, and preserve durable peace. The policy for negotiations is a most just policy that can realize the demands of the contemporary era and the people.

Thanks to the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to conduct negotiations, the barrier that had blocked the way for a long time was destroyed; high-level political talks were arranged for the first time between the North and South; and the historic 4 July joint statement was issued with the three-point principle for the fatherland's reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- as its basis.

Declaring at home and abroad that having the North and South which differ from each other in ideologies and systems and which confront each other, sit together to discuss the internal affairs of the people and achieving the fatherland's reunification based on the three-point principle as the common program of the North and South, proved the great vitality of our party's policy for negotiations.

Publication of the 4 July joint statement showed that the North and South should traverse the road of dialogue and negotiations in resolving questions concerning the people and that there is no other way than this road to reunify the fatherland peacefully.

Valuing success attained by the policy for negotiations, our party and the government of the republic have repeatedly advanced practical proposals for cementing the severed ties of the people and for reunifying the country, and have exerted a sincere effort to implement these proposals. Proposals advanced by our party and the government of the republic, including five point policy for the fatherland's reunification, implementation of the three-point principle, and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo are aimed, without exception at improving relations between the two sides through dialogue and negotiations and at opening a peaceful phase in resolving the reunification question. However, none of our sincere efforts to improve relations and achieve the fatherland's reunification have been successful; graver obstacles have been laid on the road to the country's reunification with the passage of time; and the danger of perpetual national division and war has further increased. The splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who do not desire the reunification of our country, have caused this grave consequence.

The South Korean puppets have violated the North-South joint statement, whose basic content is the three-point principle, by issuing, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, a policy for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of the North and South; have made the work of the coordination committee -- the work of implementing the agreed provisions in the joint statement -- fail, and have made relations between the North and South retrograde to the state existing before the dialogue by instilling the consciousness of confrontation into the people through anticommunist commotion.

Since the Chon Tu-hwan ring seized power, the anticommunist confrontation rackets have become much more wicked.

While clamorously babbling about the nonexistent military supremacy of the North and about the threat of southward invasion, the puppets have extremely heightened tension by increasing their military capabilities and by repeatedly kicking up war exercise rackets with the U.S. imperialists, simulating a war of northward invasion.

The puppets have cruelly suppressed students and the patriotic people for demanding democratic rights and the fatherland's reunification. by mobilizing puppet army troops, they have slaughtered thousands of peaceful demonstrators in Kwangju. Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring has boisterously babbled about dialogue and reunification, this ia a smokescreen designed to conceal its splittist nature. North-South dialogue, including the Red Cross talks, which was arranged by our initiative proposal and in relation to which steps were taken to relieve the flood-stricken South Korean people, has been suspended once again due to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the puppets with the U.S. imperialists.

We have advanced a proposal for holding tripartite talks to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States and to adopt the declaration of nonaggression between us and South Korea so we can prevent the danger of war, alleviate tension in Korea, and provide a favorable condition for achieving peaceful reunification. We have also advanced a proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority to take practical measurs for alleviating tension, such as the suspension of military exercises and of the act of increasing military capabilities and the reduction of Army troops and armaments. Our proposals have proceeded from a sincere desire to improve relations through dialogue and negotiations and to open a phase for easing tension and achieving peaceful reunification. However, the U.S. imperialits and the puppets have ignored all of these proposals. By staging war exercises, they have suspended the dialogue that has already been arranged. They say that they cannot hold a dialogue designed to ease tension. Is this an attitude of desiring dialogue and reunification?

Without eliminating the state of tension, which has been further intensified in our country with the passage of time, we cannot resume the suspended dialogue and resolve the question of improving relations between the North and South, nor can we open a new phase for achieving peace and peaceful reunification. The current situation shows that without holding dialogue -- a practical measure for preventing the danger of war and for alleviating tension -- we cannot smoothly advance other dialogues. This is one of the major reasons the KPA Supreme Command has advanced a new peace proposal for holding talks between military authorities. Our proposal for holding talks between military authorities is realized, this will no doubt greatly contribute to preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, to alleviating tension, to preserving peace, and to providing an atmosphere of dialogue. Nevertheless, by flatly refusing to accept our fair and just peace proposal, which is acceptable to everyone, the U.s. imperialists and South Korean puppets have willfully blocked the road to dialogue, detente, and peace; and have brazenly embarked on the road of confrontation and war.

Refusing to accept our peace proposal, the South Korean puppets have babbled about resuming dialogue. Confrontation and the commotion of war cannot be compatible with dialogue. We cannot resolve questions peacefully when the sentiments of confrontation and war are instilled in the people.

The South Korean puppets' reference to resuming dialogue while traversing the road of confrontation and war after refusing to accept the proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority to alleviate tension is an attempt to prevent the influence of our rational peace proposal.

Alleviating tension and preserving a durable peace on the Korean peninsula are the firm will of every fellow countryman and the unanimous demand of the peace-loving people of the world. Proceeding from its national duty before the Korean people and from a sense of mission before mankind, our party and the government of the republic have consistently exerted every possible effort to resolve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiations. Confrontation with strength will only result in a military clash.

Instead of running counter to the trend of the times by traversing the road of confrontation and war, the United States and the South Korean ruling clique should respond without delay to our proposal to hold talks between persons in military authority to alleviate tension and achieve peace. Preventing the danger of a nuclear war and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula today is a vital question related to the existence of the people and the urgent task to guarantee world peace and security. To provide a reliable guarantee for peace in Korea under circumstances in which great quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, we should turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace devoid of nuclear weapons and bases, just as the government of the republic declared in a statement on 23 June. By keeping silence concerning our peace proposal, the United States and the South Korean ruling clique have taken off the mask of peace they have been wearing.

The U.S. imperialists do not desire peace in Korea. The U.S. imperialists have consistently pursued the policy of aggression and war in South Korea, and their adventurous military activities have recently reached a graver stage. Having accelerated preparations for a nuclear war by deploying in South Korea more than 40,000 aggressive troops, approximately 1 million puppet army troops, and various types of sophisticated military hardware, including more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists are brazenly forging ahead with a plan to build 36 special-purpose nuclear weapons storehouses called WS-3's in Kunsan, South Korea.

Having formulated a U.S.-South Korea joint defense plan, the U.S. imperialists are reorganizing the organizational and command systems of army units to help U.S. and puppet army troops carry out hostile activities at any moment. According to the plan to modernize the equipment of U.S. forces occupying South Korea and of the puppet army, they have deployed in South Korea sophisticated military hardware, including Stinger and Red Eye missiles, rockets, helicopters for offensive use, and even binary chemical weapons, notorious weapons of murder. They recently transferred F-16 fighter bombers to the puppets and had them deploy these planes for operation.

Because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have traversed the road of confrontation and war by refusing to accept our repeated peace proposal, our country is on the verge of war, and the multilateral talks, which are in a state of suspension, face the danger of rupture.

The current grave situation that has developed in our country urgently demands that all Korean people unite and rise in a pan-national struggle to prevent the perpetual division of the people and the danger of war and to achieve peace and reunification. Without reunification and peace, there should be no patriotism among our people, who face the danger of perpetual division and war.

Those who truly love the fatherland and value the future of the people should embark along the road of saving the country -- a patriotic road to peace and to the country's peaceful reunification -- and should resolutely rise in the antiwar and antinuclear struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

Our people will never allow the fatherland to become a nuclear war battleground for the U.S. imperialists, and we will never allow our people to be offered as a sacrifice to the aggressors' policy of confrontation. To eliminate the source of war from the Korean peninsula and guarantee a durable peace there, we should end the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule over South Korea and achieve the independence and democratization of society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon the bellicose stand opposing talks designed to alleviate tension and peace with us and stop maneuvers for aggression and war in South Korea. They should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along with them the U.S. forces and all their lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon its treacherous desire to live forever in the bosom of the imperialists and should stop criminal maneuvers of confrontation and war -- maneuvers to drive its fellow countrymen into the disaster of war by subserviently following the foreign forces' policy of aggression and war.

As long as the victorious banner of saving the country and achieving reunification provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leadership of our glorious party exist, our people's cause to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification will be victorious. Through the united effort of all the people, our people will check and thwart the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war and divide the people and will achieve without fail the national cause of preserving a durable peace in Korea and reunifying the fatherland.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OPPOSE TWO KOREAS UN ENTRY

SK020532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The consultative meeting of vice-ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries held in Hungary on July 29 supported the proposals for Korean reunification and decisively rejected the criminal proposal for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the North and South of Korea.

Pointing to the international situation, the delegates of the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Cuba and Hungary stressed in unison that the question of Korean reunification should be dealt with in the U.N. General Assembly this year, too.

The GDR delegate strongly denounced the proposal for the "simultaneour entry of two parts of Korea into the U.N." and stated tht the GDR would resolutely struggle against the attempt of the imperialists to deal with the Korean question like the German question.

The Cuban delegate referred to the importance of the historical meeting between the great leader Comrade Kin Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro and stressed that Cuba would decisively oppose the enemy's proposal for "simultaneous entry into the U.N."

The Soviet delegate said that the Soviet Union would fully support the DPRK's proposal for national reunification adn her peace initiatives not only in the U.N. General Assembly but on all occasions.

The delegates of Hungary and other countries said they realized more clearly the nature of the enemy's scheme for "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and would speak against it in the U.N. General Assembly this year.

SEOUL ONLY OLYMPICS TO BRING CRISIS TO MOVEMENT

SK041025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Olympic Games cannot be held in South Korea where fascism is on the rampage, stresses NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article. South Korea is unstable politically and is fraught with the permanent danger of war and human rights are violated institutionally there, it says, and continues:

Under the baton of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has issued such suppressive orders as "emergency mobilization order" almost every day and keeps suppressive forces over one million strong in brutally cracking down on the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea. The fascist clique arrested 151,560 people in the first five months of this year alone. A large number of people are put to medieval torture in more than 600 prisons and torture rooms in South Korea and not a day passes without seeing people shedding blood. There is no guarantee for people's safety and freedom of activity.

Participating in the Olympic Games to be held in South Korea means shutting their eyes to the brutal suppression of human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan group on the plea of the Olympiad and encouraging the fascist clique to force continued bloodshed upon the South Korean people.

It is as clear as noonday that the South Korean students and people calling for the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan group and the overthrow of the dictatorial "regime" would not remain an onlooker to the Olympic Games which will serve as a means to prolong the dictator's days in power. If the Olympiad is held only in Seoul, the Olympic movement will meet an irrevocable, serious crisis, emphasizes the paper.

OPPOSITION IN SOUTH TO ASIAN GAMES, OLYMPICS CITED

SK060640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 5 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August commentary: "Heed Should Be Paid to the People's Voice"]

[Text] As reported on 1 August, approximately 1,000 students from nine universities in Seoul, defying the bestial suppression of the oppressive police, staged campus demonstrations and shouted such slogans as "Let us struggle to block the 1986 Asian Games and the unilateral hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games." On 3 August, college students in the eastern part of Seoul collectively rose to say that they oppose the Asian Games, which will victimize poor people. This advance is an entirely just and righteous act which reflects the unanimous demand of the South Korean people.

From the beginning, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's attempt to host the Olympic Games and the Asian Games in South Korea was to present South Korea, a colony, as an independent state, to create a favorable environment for the creation of two Koreas, and to establish a foothold to lengthen his term of office. Thus, these dirty objectives are against the aspirations of the people.

The criminal maneuvers the puppets are holding on the pretext of preparing for the Asian Games are further enraging the South Korean people.

At present, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is using the Asian Games as an excuse to suppress the people. On the pretext of so-called security and on the pretext of maintaining order, the puppet clique has continued to issue oppressive orders, since early this year. Thus, South Korea has been placed in a de facto state of martial law and the youths, students, and others who demand independence and democratization have been arrested, imprisoned, put on trial, and punished indiscriminately each day.

Using the Asian Games as a pretext, confrontation and the war commotions have been frantically staged. The "Ulchi-86" exercise, which recently harassed people everywhere in South Korea, was also staged on the pretext of preventing a southward invasion on the eve of the Asian Games. Using the Asian Games as a pretext, the puppets have gravely encroached upon the people's lives. To realize his dirty objectives, the puppet traitor has continued to borrow money, adding to the enormous debt already incurred. Thus, the people have been placed in the trap of foreign debt and the economy has been driven more deeply into bankrupty.

Babbling about beautifying urban areas and redevelopment, they are ever expelling people from their makeshift homes. Meanwhile, by babbling about patriotism and staging the farce of collecting contributions, they are atrociously squeezing the people's purses. It is entirely natural for the South Korean people to denounce and reject the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games as festivals of debt for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to stay in power.

South Korea's youths, students, and people will never allow the Asian Games -- which are creating obstacles to reunification of the nation -- to harass the democratization movement and create difficulties for the people's lives. People should lend their ears to the South Korean people's just voice of opposing the Asian Games, which will help the U.S. imperialists' rule over South Korea and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist military dictatorship and which will victimize the people.

U.S. 'MOBILE STRIKE FORCES' FOR USE IN ASIA

SKL041033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Monday carries a signed article headlined "What Are 'Mobile Strike Forces' aimed at?" The commentary exposes that large reinforcement of the "mobile strike forces" of the U.S. imperialists is aimed to carry out the strategy of first strike and maintain their collapsing ruling system by means of armed intervention throughout the world. It says:

The U.S. imperialists formed the "joint mobile force command" in March 1980. One of the characteristics of the mobile strike forces is that the strike forces are diverse in the composition of arms. The strike forces consist of "crack units" of the ground, marine, naval and air forces and also the state defence forces as their reserves. Its another characteristic is that the military equipment of the forces is the latest one. [sentence as received]

Since Reagan took power, the U.S. imperialists have taken various measures to further strengthen the "mobile strike forces."

As one of the measures, they are reinforcing the "mobile strike forces" on different scales, taking into consideration the seriousness of the "state of contingency," balance of forces, region and distance. What draws particular attention is the sharp increase of the mobile and combat capability of the forces. In reinforcing the "mobile strike forces" the U.S. imperialists seek to prop up their puppet regimes with direct armed intervention when they are in danger in face of the people's struggle. They also try to maintain their economic "concessions" and "security" of supply routes in different parts of the world.

The spearhead of attack of the U.S. imperialists' "mobile strike forces" is now directed against Asia. The Okinawa-based U.S. Third Marine Division, Hawaii-based U.S. 25th Infantry Division and U.S. 7th Infantry Division in U.S. mainland are units of the "mobile strike forces" to be hurled first into the Korean peninsula in case of "contingency." They participate in the "Team Spirit" war exercises every year.

REAGAN MASS-PRODUCING CHEMICAL ARMS FOR NATO, ROK

SK040540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Monday in a commentary denounces Reagan's attempt to mass-produce binary chemical weapons as a vicious challenge to the world public opinion demanding the complete abolition of all chemical weapons. The author of the commentary headlined "In An Attempt To Brandish New Chemical Weapon" says:

Recently, Reagan formally informed the Congress that "conditions demanded by it" concerning the production of new chemical weapons were provided. This is a proclamation of his plan to start full-scale production of new chemical weapons. Approving of the production of new chemical weapons last year, U.S. Congress, apprehensive of rejection of public opinion at home and abroad, said it would allot the fund on condition of the "consent of NATO member nations." The U.S. imperialists got the "consent" by crafty means at various meetings of NATO.

Reagan takes chemical weapons as well as nuclear weapons as a basic means to achieve "military predominance" for realizing the wild ambition for world supremacy and intends to increase the number of binary chemical weapons to five million from three million within the 80s. He plans to allot ten billion dollars for this. The U.S. imperialists are going to deploy binary chemical weapons in Western Europe and South Korea. They must stop the production of new chemical weapons and abolish all chemical weapons as demanded by the world people, emphasizes the commentary.

FOUNDING OF CHINESE PLA COMMEMORATED 1 AUG

O Chin-u Greets Zhang Aiping

SK010432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Zhang Aiping, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The message stresses that the Chinese People's Liberation Army founded as the first revolutionary armed forces of the Chinese people in the raging flames has made a tremendous contribution to the great victory of the Chinese revolution by waging the valiant struggle for class and national liberation.

Expressing the belief that the great Korea-China friendship will grow stronger and develop with each passing day, it sincerely wishes the minister of national defence great success in his future work for realizing the modernisation of national defence and increasing the combat capacity of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK010516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "CPLA which has covered a road of victory" on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The article says:

The Chinese People's Liberation Army which was founded in the flames of a rigorous struggle for national and class liberation is the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the Chinese people. It has discharged its honorable duty with credit. The CPLA won victory in the revolutionary war at home and the anti-Japanese war by displaying unparalleled valor and self-sacrificing spirit. After the founding of the republic it has contributed to the building of socialism, reliably defending the motherland and the gains of revolution. In those days it has grown into steel-like ranks well prepared politically, ideologically and in military technique under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China. Today it is increasing its power in every way to successfully fulfill the mission and duty it has assumed for the motherland and people.

Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China the CPLA soldiers are being further tempered in ideology and will and the militancy of the units are growing day by day. The achievements made by the Chinese people in socialist construction are associated with the feats of the officers and men of the CPLA. Today its commanders and fighters are making a great contribution to the attainment of the grand targets set by the party by taking an active part in the construction for four modernizations. The CPLA enjoys love and trust of the people for its feats for the motherland and the people.

FOREIGN LITERARY MASTERPIECES TO BE TRANSLATED

SK022244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Work is in progress for the publication of selected works of world literature in Korea.

"Selected Works of Gorkiy," "Selected Dramas of Schiller," "Shuihuzhuan" (Water Margin), "Sanguoyanyi" (Stories of Three States) and other works are shortly expected. The planned reprinted selected works of world literature will consist of 100 volumes involving different genres -- novel, poem, drama, etc. Chronologically compiled in the selected works will be those by world-known writers including Gorkiy, Lu Xun, Shakespeare and Balzac.

The publishing house of literature and art has undertaken this publication, which will be completed within 4 or 5 years.

Many works of foreign literature have been translated in Korea in the past. The Soviet novels "Mother," "How the Steel Was Tempered", "Blockade" (4 parts) and the Chinese novels "Song of Youth", "House", etc are widely known among the Korean readers.

Meanwhile, the publication of Korean editions of foreign fairy tales, fables and world folktails [as received] for children is going on briskly and the translation and publication of a 100-volume selection of world juvenile literature is in the final stage.

NODONG SINMUN URGES ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

SK050811 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 4 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August editorial: "Let Us Highly Demonstrate the Spirit of Standing on Our Own Feet"]

[Text] Standing on our own feet by overcoming difficulties and bottlenecks by our own strength and cherishing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is the revolutionary spirit and trait of struggle which our party members and workers should highly demonstrate today. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should do everything by our own strength instead of attempting to depend on the strength of others.

Standing on one's own feet is a demand of the chuche idea and a traditional principle of struggle consistently maintained by our party in its long and arduous revolutionary struggle. At every moment of difficulty, our party victoriously pioneered the single path of revolution by more highly upholding the slogan of self-reliance and overcoming all difficulties. Furthermore, standing on our own feet with the slogan of self-reliance is important today because we are faced with grave tasks. We should victoriously push ahead with this year's struggles while continuously waging the struggle to implement the 10 major prospective goals in socialist economic construction. To do so, we should resolve all problems by our own strength, while innovating technology and mobilizing all reserves and potential.

Thanks to our party's wise leadership, firm foundations have been realized by their own strength. For example, the Musan Mine Complex has firm material and technological foundations on which mining and transport facilities -- including large trucks, excavators and well diggers, and an ore dressing facility -- can be repaired and maintained and where its strength is its own technological innovations.

In particular, complexes have been reasonably organized by party measures so their unique and creative characteristics can be displayed more highly. Because of this we can resolve any problem of production and construction if we properly organize and mobilize our internal strenghth. Considering this, our party put forth as a more important demand that plants and enterprises must stand on their own feet. Standing on one's own feet while resolving everything by one's own strength is the revolutionary trait which should be displayed in all areas of struggle. All functionaries and workers should courageously carry out the struggle to resolve problems arising in production and construction by their own strength. To do so, they should have the firm determination and resolution to walk on their own feet.

There may be a problem and another task may be put forth after one is resolved as party policy is implemented. In particular, under circumstances in which we are accelerating the marching speed of economic construction to uphold lofty targets, everyone should possess firm political and ideological resolution. Unless one's resolution to carry out gigantic tasks by one's own strength is firm, one cannot accelerate one's march. Our functionaries and workers should handle everything with the confidence and resolution to carry out any revolutionary task by their own strength and with a spirit of unconditionality for the party's policy and should push ahead with this year's struggle by assuming such a position and trait.

Standing on one's own feet is a demonstration of awareness worthy of masters and a lofty sense of responsibility for the revolutionary mission assigned. Only when one has the lofty consciousness to implement revolutionary tasks to the end in a responsible manner can boldness and courage be displayed and can creativity and wisdom be demonstrated. All functionaries and workers should realize that the planned tasks assigned to their enterprises, units, and themselves are the party's directives and legal tasks which they should carry out to the end by assuming all responsibility, and they should accomplish these tasks in a timely manner without fail at any cost.

Dependence on others is basically opposed to carrying out assigned missions responsively and by one's own strength. If functionaries look to higher echelons without trusting their own strength, they can neither fully operate the machines and facilities, no matter how excellent an engineering base they may have, nor can they implement production plans in the end. Looking to the higher echelon with the idea that if one asks for help from the higher echelon one will naturally have it and the higher echelon will resolve one's problem has nothing to do with a position worthy of masters or with accomplishing the assigned revolutionary missions in a responsible manner.

The exploits of the 10 party members of Nagwon are so brilliant because they have fulfilled all tasks assigned by the party by their own strength by traversing the difficult path without asking for help, which they could have asked of the state.

Correctly realizing the political trust and expectations of the party and the leader, functionaries of plants and enterprises, in particular those of plants and enterprises to which the party directs its strength, should strive to resolve any task by their own strength. Pushing ahead with work in a lightning manner by overcoming all difficulties is also important in standing on one's own feet. This is an important trait of struggle which the people who carry out the revolution by upholding the banner of the chuche idea should display.

Only those who work creatively by breaking through difficulties can turn unfavorable conditions into favorable conditions by putting forth a striking idea and finding out correct methods and excellently accomplish any task, no matter how difficult it may be. No matter what the work and where they may carry it out, our functionaries and workers should break through any difficulty by their own strength with the spirit of crossing a flaming river and a rugged road and should carry out any arduous revolutionary work with more persistent spirit. Such traits should be displayed, in particular, by producers of ore, coal, power, steel, and iron, and by transportation workers. Such traits should also be highly demonstrated at the construction site of he Taechon Power Plant and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, at land reclamation sites, at the northern railway construction site and at other construction sites of major plants.

The spirit of struggle to overcome any difficulty is a trait based on firm faith in one's assigned work and revolutionary optimism.

Without confidence in the assigned work, one will experience difficulty in the assigned mission and will be unable to be optimistic about victory. The builders of the Nampo lockgate created miracles earning the admiration of the people of the world because they broke through difficulties with revolutionary optimism and the firm belief that they could accomplish anything if they did as directed by the party at the difficult moment when they had to offer even their lives.

Our functionaries and workers should excellently carry out planned tasks assigned to their sectors and units by persistently waging the struggle with confidence in the revolutionary mission assigned them. The traits of standing on one's own feet should be more highly demonstrated among guiding functionaries. Guiding functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who directly organize and execute the struggle to implement the party's policy in a responsible manner in their relevant unit.

If functionaries carry out their work with determination to stand on their own feet, the masses will follow suit.

The lofty revolutionary awareness of functionaries is being displayed in carrying out their revolutionary tasks assigned by the party by their own strength to the end in a sincere manner. With the idea of standing on their own feet according to the demand of the chuche idea, guidance functionaries in plants and enterprises including complexes should boldly carry out technological innovations, resolve all problems by mobilizing what can be mobilized, and accomplish the national economic plans without fail.

The role of party organizations is important in standing on one's own feet. All party organizations should further strengthen chuche idea indoctrination among functionaries and workers and encourage them to highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in their struggle to implement the party's policy so the entire nation overflows with the revolutionary trait of self-reliance.

KPA SOLDIERS TO HELP BUILD KUMGANGSAN POWER PLANT

SK040202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] According to NODONG SINMUN this afternoon, the Kumgangsan power plant, which will be the largest hydroelectric power plant in our country, is to be built. Building the Kumgangsan power plant has great significance in reaching the 100 billion kwh electricity targets which was set forth by our party as one of the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction.

The KPA soldiers who will participate in building this power plant have arrived on the spot and have undertaken preparation work for construction. The KPA soldiers who will help build the power plant are full of a lofty sense of honor and pride in engaging in the struggle to realize the party's grand idea and are heightening their firm determination to demonstrate their power of one-is-a-match-for-100 again in building the largest hydroelectric power plant, a monumental edifice of the 1980's.

UNC SAYS DMZ SHOOTING INCIDENT STARTED BY NORTH

SK060856 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 6 (YONHAP) -- Two North Korean guard posts in the central part of the demiliterized zone (DMZ) dividing the Korean peninsula fired more than 200 machine gun rounds at the United Nations Command (UNC) guard posts Tuesday night, the UNC announced Wednesday. According to the UNC announcement, there were no casualities in the incident, which began at around 8 p.m. (100 GMT Tuesday) and lasted about seven minutes. The gunfire prompted UNC civil police "to take appropriate self-defensive firing measures," it said.

UNC officials dismissed North Korea's claim that the UNC soldiers fired first as being "incorrect" and said that the UNC will charge the North Korean Army with violating paragraph 6 of the 1953 Armistice Agreement at the next Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meeting. "Preliminary investigation substantiates last (Tuesday) night's report from the DMZ police that the firing was initiated by the North Koreans," they said. The UNC component of MAC dispatched a multinational investigative unit to the area, which is in the central frontline, on Wednesday morning, according to the announcement.

UNC RETURNS BODY OF DROWNED NORTH

SK052233 Seoul YONHAP in English 1157 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 5 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command Tuesday returned to North Korea the dead body of a North Korean who had been found drowned along the Imjin River just south of the western part of the Demilitarized Zone last Wednesday.

The return of the body was made at the 478th secretariat meeting of the Korean Armistice Commission, the UNC said. At the 30-minute session of the secretariat meeting, the UNC side also delivered to the north the personal belongings of the dead person.

OFFICIAL URGES NORTH TO RESUME ECONOMIC TALKS

SK060329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Wednesday again urged North Korea to return to the conference table after Pyongyang failed to reply to its proposal to resume the inter-Korean economic talks. Seoul first made the proposal in a telephone message on July 11, suggesting that the two Koreas hold their sixth economic talks on Wednesday, Aug 6.

Mun Hui-Kap, South Korea's chief delegate to the inter-Korean economic talks, issued a statement denouncing North Korea for driving the economic talks to a point of crisis by rejecting Seoul's repeated proposals to resume the talks after unilaterally postponing the sixth talks, originally scheduled for Jan 22. He called "unreasonable" North Korea's contention that the inter-Korean talks could be resumed only after so-called "trilateral military talks" involving Washington, Seoul and Pyongyang make progress. Mun emphasized that North Korea should not set any preconditions for the resumption of dialogue or unilaterally ignore agreements already reached between the two Koreas if it is genuinely interested in economic exchanges and cooperation between South and North Korea.

The chief delegate called on Pyongyang to respond at the earliest possible date to Seoul's proposal to hold the sixth economic talks. South Korea also proposed that the preliminary meeting for arranging parliamentary talks be resumed on Aug. 13 and that the full-fledged Red Cross talks be held Aug. 28.

KIM TAE-CHUNG AGAIN UNDER HOUSE ARREST 6 AUG

HK060544 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 6 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was put under house arrest Wednesday and told by police that he could not attend a political meeting scheduled for later in the day, his aides said Wednesday. Mr Kim's aides told reporters that a police contingent which had pulled out Tuesday reappeared Wednesday morning around the house of the 60-year-old opposition politician. Mr Kim has been put under house arrest 30 times since he returned to South Korea in February of last year from two years of voluntary exile in the United States.

The authorities said Mr Kim risked being put back in prison for breaking laws which forbid him to engage in political activities because of a 1980 sedition conviction. South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan has refused to grant Mr Kim an amnesty despite strong demands from the opposition.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) said Wednesday that police had forcibly stopped a Seoul printing shop from publishing a party paper that carried the full text of a "Declaration of Conscience" made by a dismissed government official. Kim Hyung-Bae [name as received] 34, a former official in the prime minister's office, released the statement at opposition party headquarters last week. In the statement, issued a week after he was dismissed for allegedly taking part in an anti-government demonstration, he denounced government violations of basic human rights.

POLICE SEIZE OPPOSITION PUBLICATIONS 6 AUG

SK052357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Police searched the offices of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) and the "Democratic Alpine Club" in downtown Seoul for about one hour from 1 a.m. yesterday. The council is cochaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. Kim Yong-sam also heads the Alpine Club. Equipped with search warrants, police seized about 3,500 copies of the CPD's periodical called MINJU TONGSIN (Democratic Correspondence) and the 3,000 copies of the Alpine Club's publication called CHAYUEUI CHONG (Bell of Freedom). Those publications reportedly contained stories on the controversial "Puchon sex abuse case." Meanwhile, police restricted Kim Tae-chung at his Tonggyo-dong home yesterday. He was scheduled to attend an outdoor summer camp of CPD that opened at a campsite near Yangju, Kyonggi-do, early yesterday morning.

ASSEMBLY PANEL POSTPONED; OPPOSITION STAGES SIT-IN

SK060019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Rival lawmakers of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee yesterday failed to meet and opposition lawmakers went into a sit-in protest late last night, demanding the convocation of the panel to discuss the alleged "sexual torture" by police.

The panel was stalled as the ruling Democratic Justice Party persistently called for an open apology from an opposition lawmaker for his "pro-communist" remarks he had made in a previous House session last June, as a precondition to open the committee.

Justice Minister Kim Song-ki testified the claim of Miss Kwon In-suk, a criminal suspect, that she was raped by Mun Ki-tong, a policeman, was found groundless in the recent prosecution investigation.

Upholding an earlier announcement of the results of the prosecution probe into the scandal in a session of the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, he said that Kwon was only beaten several times in the bust by Mun, who was interrogating her.

The allegation of the former student activist, suspected of having forged a resident's registration card to get a job at an industrial firm, concealing her academic career, has escalated to a major political issue, with religious circles and the opposition camp demanding the revelation of the true picture.

The panel suffered hours adjournment after its opening, as the rival members were at odds over the presence of the prosecutor-general on the panel.

Members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party were also pitted against each other over the NKDP members' demand that the prosecution present the record of its investigation of the alleged police torture

The members of the Legislation-Judiciary Committee will meet again at 2 p.m. today.

NKDP DRAFT SEEKS REDUCED POWER FOR PRESIDENT

SK050006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday presented its own draft of constitutional amendments providing for a direct popular election of the President under presidential government.

The draft, which seeks reduced presidential power, introduces vice presidency, stipulating the term of the President and the vice president be four years and that re-election be permitted for only one time.

The current Constitution provides "the President shall be elected by the presidential electoral college through a secret ballot." It also says "the term of office of the President shall be seven years and the President shall not be re-elected."

The opposition draft eliminates the presidential authority to dissolve the National Assembly (parliament) and to propose constitutional revision.

It says "the President shall be the Head of the Executive Branch and represent the State vis-a-vis foreign states," while the existing Constitution stipulates "the President shall be the Head of State and represent the State vis-a-vis foreign states."

On the other hand, the NDKP draft revives the National Assembly's authority to inspect state administration and the Supreme Court's power to review the unconstitutionality of laws.

Besides, it introduces "citizens' rights to resist," saying in its preamble that "citizens can exercise the rights to offer resistance when the Constitution is destroyed or when the fundamental rights established in the Constitution are encroached upon in a clear way."

The draft constitutional revision, passed through the party officeholders meeting, will be referred to the Executive Council today for final approval and then submitted to the National Assembly Friday.

In addition, the draft bans political intervention by the military, saying in its general provisions "the Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea shall be charged with the holy mission of defending the Republic and shall not intervene in politics under any circumstances."

It also bans the policy of permission or censorship of speech and the press, as well as the permission requested for the assembly and association.

It further calls for the direct election of heads of local governments.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party reportedly plan to submit their own drafts of constitutional amendments to the Assembly Aug. 20 and Friday, respectively.

The Assembly Special Constitution Revision Committee is supposed to deliberate the three drafts to produce a single draft Constitution by interparty agreement as has been agreed by rival parties.

DJP, NKDP 'ATTACK' U.S. PRESSURE TO REVALUE WON

SK051253 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling and opposition lawmakers launched an all-out attack on U.S. pressure to appreciate the Korean won against U.S. dollar in a session of the Finance Committee of the National Assembly on Tuesday. Members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) called for maintaining the current basket system for a floating rate, pointing out any artificial appreciation would deal a decisive blow to Korea's export industry. Lawmakers of the opposition camp also argued that the U.S. offer to open negotiations with Korea on the issue should be rejected.

The lawmakers also took the issue with the government's decision to import U.S. cigarettes from September against its earlier policy not to bring them in "for the time being." Finance Minister Chung In-yong told the lawmakers in a report that the government has worked out measures to cope effectively with the cigarette import.

The committee was one of the four assembly standing panels that were convened to handle outstanding issues. The three others were home affairs, legislative-judiciary, and trade-industry committees.

'STATEMENT' PRAISES GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

OW020634 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1658 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Statement" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] -- [Passage indistinct] military confrontation. The Mongolian People's Republic regards the concrete and well-weighted proposals put forward by the Soviet leader as a good and realistic basis for improving the entire political situation in Asia and the Pacific area. New peaceloving initiatives of the Soviet Union are aimed at uniting efforts of the Asia-Pacific states for a [word indistinct] search of ways of ensuring peace and security, at solving such urgent and vitally important questions as the settlement of situation in Korean peninsula, the cessation of the nuclear armaments' build up, the decrease of activity of the military fleets in the Pacific, the turning of the Indian Ocean into the zone of peace, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armament, the discussion of [words indistinct] measures and non-use of force in the region.

The growth of tension in the Asia-Pacific region is caused first of all by the speedy increase in military preparations of the USA and its allies. As the Soviet leader pointed out the militarization and the growth of military threat in this part of the globe can assume an especially dangerous character if the road to the arms race is not barred in time.

The MPR Government believes that large-scale proposals set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, M.S. Gorbachev open a real way towards dialogue and mutual action of states in the region, towards achieving the overall Asian and Pacific security. The convening of a Pacific conference as well as the holding of a conference on confidence building measures and non-use of forces proposed by the Soviet Union would be practical steps to establishing such a security.

The existing realities of the region demand from all Asia-Pacific states a sober-minded assessment of the situation and a responsible approach to the questions of ensuring peace and stability and a display of good will, political wisdom and realism.

The Mongolian People's Republic views the decisions of the Soviet Government on bringing home some units of the Soviet military contingent which had been sent to the DRA at the invitation of its government, as an important practical step in accelerating the settlement of situation around Afghanistan. Naturally, such a settlement will depend on the complete cessation of armed intervention against the DRA and on non-admission of interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Afghan state.

The MPR Government states that the present consideration by the Mongolian and Soviet sides on the question of the withdrawal of a considerable part of the Soviet troops from Mongolia is to promote the establishmentof the overall Asian and Pacfic security and serve the cause of strengthening trust and goodneighbourliness in Asia.

The ideas and initiatives contained in the speech of M.S. Gorbachev by their significance go far beyond the boundary of the region. They reflect the co-ordinated line of the socialist countries and concretize the conception advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress on creating the bases of an all-embracing system of international security taking into consideration the reality in the Asia-Pacific region.

The MPR Government wholely supports the new Soviet initiatives which meet vital interests of the people in our region and their aspirations to live in the conditions of peace and tranquility and will further be actively working in line with the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress for strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the Far East.

Peace Committee on Proposals

OW042146 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Aug (MONTSAME) — The Mongolian peaceloving public considers that the new initiatives advanced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok are of great importance for easing tension in Asia and the Pacific area. The initiatives call for including this area of the world into an all-embracing system of international security, proposed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, says the statement of the Mongolian Peace Committee issued on Sunday in Ulaanbaatar.

IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL ENDS VISIT 1 AUGUST

OW040457 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1357 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Aug (MONTSAME) -- Doctor Hans Blix, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), left Ulaanbaatar today. He visited Mongolia at the invitation of the MPR Government.

During his visit Hans Blix, held meetings and discussions with D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; M. Dugersuren, MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs; Academician C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences; and M. Dash, Chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology.

An exchange of views on broadening and developing cooperation between the MPR and the PAEA took place. Hans Blix made a tour of the country and got acquainted with a number of the enterprises and scientific and cultural institutions of the Mongolian capital.

VOPB CARRIES CONTINUATION OF BCP POLITICAL REPORT

BK031211 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 2 Aug 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The capital exporting countries always stood to gain in the finance capitalistic epoch. For instance, creditor nations made sure the arrangements were beneficial to them. Stipulations were included in trade agreements to favor them, such as coal-delivery clauses for ships, security contracts for shipyard construction, and arms sales. A common practice was to require that part of the loan be used to purchase goods from creditor nations or to place orders for arms, or to purchase ships. Hence, capital export also became a method to promote commodity export.

First [as heard], capitalist monopoly combines, cartels, syndicates, and trusts partitioned the domestic market among themselves. Under capitalism, the domestic market is linked to overseas markets. The world market was created a long time ago by capitalism. As capital exports grew, foreign and colonial contacts as well as areas under the influence of monopoly combines also developed in many different ways, and this in turn paved the way for monopoly combines to reach international agreements and form international cartels. On a global scale this was the new phase in the (?organization of capital and production). International cartels and syndicates emerged in such a way.

While the international monopoly capitalist organizations partitioned the world economically, the big capitalist countries also partitioned the whole globe territorially into their colonies. Hence, the partitioning of the earth was completed, and only repartitioning was possible in the future. Since there were no more "free" zones remaining, only the process of transferring from one owner to the other was possible.

In the era of imperialism, the unevenness in development worsened, and as a result, the strength of one in relation to others was constantly changing. On the basis of these changes in strength, struggles intensified among imperialist countries for the repartitioning of colonies and countries under their control which were territories for the source of raw materials, marketing finished goods, investments, and cheap labor.

For this very reason, imperialist wars are inevitable under imperialism. Just as peaceful alliances create conditions for war, war in turn creates peaceful alliances. Hence, a development becomes a cause for another development. In the same manner and based on the same fundamentals of imperialist interaction and relations, the development of peaceful struggle and nonpeaceful struggle, or imperialist peace and imperialist war, alternate in global economic and political spheres.

The imperialist economy is monopoly capitalism in essence. It is decaying, moribund, parasitic, and exploitive capitalism. Imperialism brings out the height of all contradictions possible under capitalism, and just beyond this phase is revolution. Hence, imperialism is also a prelude to social revolution. All the facts stated above are a comprehensive study of Comrade Lenin's teachings.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS 29-30 JUL

BK291309 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1117 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 29 — A delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived here today for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation, led by Henry Ruiz, member of the F.S.L.N. national leadership, was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Say Phuthang. Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Control Commission and vice president of the State Council and other Kampuchean officials.

Enna Viant Valdes, Cuban charge d'affaires to Kampuchea was also present.

Talks Held

BK3014111 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 30 — Talks between a delegation of the party and Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and the visiting delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of the Republic of Nicaragua were held in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon.

Present on the Kampuchean side were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Kong Korm, member of the party's Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee, vice-president of its commission for external relations; and on the Nicaraguan side were Henry Ruiz, member of the F.S.L.N. national leadership, commander of the revolution and minister for external cooperations; Dora Zeledon, chief of the Asia-Africa Department under the Ministry of External Relations.

The two sides informed each other of the present situations in their respective countries. Also brought under discussion were international situation and issues of mutual interests. They expressed their joy at the all-sided achievements scored by the two peoples under the leadership of their respective parties and government, and their conviction that the ties of friendship and multiform cooperations between the two countries and peoples would further develop and strengthen. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Heng Samrin

BK301357 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 30 — Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, voiced full support for the just struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In a meeting with the visiting Nicaraguan delegation in Phnom Penh today (30 July), Heng Samrin, also president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, strongly condemned the Reagan administration for granting 100 millions U.S. dollars aid package to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The Kampuchean leader qualifies the guests' visit as a contribution to strengthening the friendship between the two countries. He informed his guests of the success recorded by the Kampuchean people in defending their revolutionary gains and national independence. Heng Samrin wished the friendship and solidarity between the two people further development.

For his part, the Nicaraguan delegation head, Henry Ruiz, expressed warm sentiments of the F.S.L.N., government, and people of Nicaragua toward the party, government, and people of Kampuchea and highly hailed the successes of the Kampuchean revolution. He reiterated Nicaragua's strong support for the efforts made by the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defense.

The delegation left Phnom Penh the same day after concluding its 2-day visit to Kampuchea.

During its stay, the delegation held talks with a Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning.

The delegation also laid wreaths at the monument for the dead and the monument to the Vietnamese internationalist combatants. A banquet was given in its honor.

Communique on Visit

BK030536 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Press Communique on the Visit of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan Government Delegation" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Aug (SPK) -- Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and minister of foreign cooperation of the Republic of Nicaragua, paid an official friendship visit to the PRK from 29 to 30 July. He was greeted by Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the PRK Council of State.

During his stay, Henry Ruiz held talks with Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning. During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with cordiality, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, the international situation, and the bilateral relations.

The two sides stressed the importance of a firm struggle against the common enemies, namely U.S. imperialism and international reaction, for the latter continue to pursue a policy of aggression against and interference in the internal affairs of progressive countries in the world, to support the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other Cambodian reactionaries against the rebirth of the Cambodian people, and to conduct hostile acts against the Sandinist people's revolution thus threatening security in the region.

The Cambodian side expressed its total support for the struggle of the fraternal Nicaraguan people and vigorously condemned the acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries by the North American administration, particularly its recent granting of a $100-million aid package to the counterrevolutionaries. It demanded that the U.S. Administration respect the decision of the International Court of Justice on the problem of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan side voiced its total support for the struggle waged by the heroic Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP against the war of encroachment and overthrow undertaken by the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries in the pay of the U.S. imperialists working in collusion with the expansionists of the region and other reactionaries.

The Nicaraguan side demanded the legitimate right of the Cambodian people to be seated at the United Nations and other international fora be returned to the PRK.

The two sides expressed their joy at the achievements gained by the revolutions of the two countries and at the constant development of the relationship between them and their conviction that it will be consolidated with each passing day.

During their stay, Henry Ruiz and the other Nicaraguan guests were received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK. The guests laid wreaths at the monument to the dead and visited various historical and cultural sites.

SRV WAR DEAD, INVALIDS DAY MARKED IN PHNOM PENH

BK270528 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] At 0730 this morning, a delegation of the PRK party and state laid a wreath at the monument commemorating the fallen internationalist Vietnamese combatants on the occasion of the SRV's War Dead and Invalids Day — 27 July. Among the leaders present were Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, Political Bureau member and minister of interior; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of Phnom Penh city's provisional party committee, and several members and alternate members of the party Central Committee and leaders of state institutions, front committees, and mass organizations. At 0745 a delegation of the SRV Embassy to Cambodia led by Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, also laid a wreath to the fallen soldiers there.

Heng Samrin Message

BK281439 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 28 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has extended his warmest greetings, profound thanks and gratitudes to the Vietnamese war invalids, hospitalized combatants, families of fallen combatants, combatants families, officers, and combatants on the Vietnam War Dead and Invalids Day (July 27).

In his message, Heng Samrin says:

"The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and the entire people of Kampuchea have deeply engraved in their hearts and minds the spirit of resolute struggle and proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese cadres and army volunteers who have fought, together with the Kampuchean people and armed forces, against the common enemies and have sacrificed even their blood and flesh for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution and for the Kampuchea-Vietnam special ties of friendship.

"On this occasion, we, on behalf of the party, government and people of Kampuehea, would like to express our profound thanks and gratitude to the families of fallen combatants, and war invalids, families of combatants, the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of Vietnam, for all their sacrifices for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution."

For the same purpose, a delegation of the party, government and the front of Kampuchea laid wreath at the monument to Vietnamese internationalist combatants on Sunday. It was led by Mat Ly, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; and included, among others, Ney Pena, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, minister of interior; and Nguon Nhel, candiate Politburo member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee.

Other delegations from various public offices and mass organizations also paid floral tributes at the monument. The same day two delegations, one led by Mat Ly and the other by Heng Teav, vice president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, called on the Vietnamese combatants in the hospital 116 (Phnom Penh) and hospital 122 (Pochentong).

Bou Thang Message

BK290659 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, has sent a message to the families of dead soldiers and disabled or wounded soldiers of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on the occasion of the SRV's War Dead and Invalids Day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the War Dead and Invalids Day of fraternal Vietnam on 27 July, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to express deepest gratitude to all comrade war invalids, wounded combatants, families of dead soldiers, and families of all cadres and combatants of the beloved VPA for sacrificing blood and flesh for the revolutionary cause of our Cambodian fatherland.

Under the just and enlightened leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people and heroic VPA have handed defeats to the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing expansionist aggressors, fostered the bonds of special militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, and preserved the tradition of solidarity and combat cooperation with our people and army, liberating the Cambodian people and fatherland from the danger of genocide of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique on 7 January 1979. This is a model of radiant heroism and the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of the heroic fraternal VPA.

On behalf of the entire people and KPRAF, we will engrave forever in our hearts and minds the great service full of heroism and serenity rendered by our Vietnamese fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers whose husbands, sons, brothers, or relatives died or were disabled or wounded in Cambodia.

On this occasion, I would like to send our sincere greetings to all wounded, sick or disabled combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army who are being treated at various hospitals and wish all of them a quick recovery. I also wish the families of soldiers fallen in the revolutionary cause the best of health and more and greater successes in defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

May the Cambodia-Vietnam special solidarity last forever!

SIHANOUK WRITES MUGABE ON NONALIGNED SEAT

BK030654 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and the FUNICINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], urged the soon-to-come summit conference of nonaligned countries to restore the Cambodian seat in the Nonaligned Movement to the coalition government, regarding the decision of the Havana summit conference as null and void. In his personal letter to His Excellency Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of the Nonaligned Movement, the samdech said that the decision made at the summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana in 1979 keeping the Cambodian seat vacant should be rejected.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, one of the major personalities who founded the Nonaligned Movement, described the Havana Summit decision on the Cambodian seat as an arbitrary and unilateral one that public opinion can change. He said that only by declaring this decision null and void can justice and legality be preserved. He added that the Nonaligned Movement should allow parties involved in the Cambodian problem to participate so that they can express their views during the summit conference.

In his letter to His Excellency Mugabe, the samdech explained the complex 8-year-old Cambodian problem and noted the successes of the CGDK both on the battlefield in Cambodia and in the international diplomatic field. He said that at present the resistance forces of the CGDK are conducting military operations in various regions throughout the country, particularly in the densely populated Tonle Sap area and around Phnom Penh.

In the same letter, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stressed that more and more Heng Samrin soldiers have defected to the CGDK and given it necessary support.

At the same time, a diplomatic source said that the coalition government hopes that the new leadership of the Nonaligned Movement will invite Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodia's representative to attend the summit conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in Harare soon. The same source added that this also depends on the outcome of the Samdech's consultation with the other factions of the coalition government and with the ASEAN countries.

SON SEN GREETS ZHANG AIPING ON PLA ANNIVERSARY

BK030238 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Aug 86

[31 July greetings message from DK National Army Commander in Chief and Minister in Charge of the CCDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense Son Sen to PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping]

[Text] To His Excellency Zhang Aiping, defense minister of the PRC:

Esteemed Excellency: On the 59th anniversary of the birth of the glorious Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] I would like most gladly to express to you and, through you, to the Chinese PLA warmest congratulations and highest friendly regards on behalf of the DK National Army, the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name.

The birth of the Chinese PLA constitutes a great historic event not only to the Chinese people and nation but also to the whole world. During the past 59 years, under the enlightened leadership of the CPC, the Chinese PLA has steadfastly continued its tradition of struggle and, together with the Chinese people, has overcome all kinds of obstacle and difficulties to defend and build China with brilliant success, enabling the Chinese people gradually to enjoy greater happiness. Futhermore, following a foreign policy based on the immortal principles of justice advocated by the PRC, the Chinese PLA has always maintained wholehearted solidarity with all weak peoples and countries in the world suffering from injustice and aggression.

I firmly believe that in the not-too-distant future, the Chinese PLA will surely become a modern, powerful country to defend the happiness of the Chinese people and contribute to the defense of world peace.

Despite facing the heavy task requiring it together with the Chinese people, to build and defend the country, the Chinese PLA under the enlightened leadership of the CPC, together with the Chinese people, has always accorded to my Cambodian army and people and the CGDK in their opposition to the Hanoi aggressors unconditional and wholehearted all-round support and assistance, greatly contributing to the victories scored by my Cambodian army and people in the struggle for the survival of the Cambodian nation and the preservation of Cambodia as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

On behalf of the Cambodian army and people and the CGDK and in my own name, I take this opportunity to express once again deep and heartfelt gratitude to you and the Chinese PLA.

May the friendship between the two armies, peoples, and states -- Democratic Kampuchea and the PRC -- grow and blossom forever.

Please, excellency, accept my profound friendly salutations and highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 31 July 1986

[Signed] Son Sen, commander in chief of the DK National Army and minister in charge of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense

SANTUK DISTRICT SEAT IN KOMPONG THOM ATTACKED

BK060218 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Aug 86

["Report from various battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Thom battlefield: On the night of 1 August our national army, in cooperation with Cambodian soldiers and local officials forced to serve the Vietnamese, attacked Santuk District seat at Tank Krasang. The attack was launched in three prongs: the first raided the district governor's house; the second assaulted administrative authorities in Tang Krasang commune and guards at Tang Krasang bridge; and the third a Vietnamese company position at Veang village which forms the defense network for Santuk District seat.

After a 15-minute battle, we killed 6 and wounded 11 Vietnamese soldiers; the district governor was among those killed. We destroyed 3 AK's, 1 B-40, 1 RPD, 1 SK rifle, 2 commune offices, 30 sacks of rice, 10 sacks of salt, 1 7,000-liter cistern, and some war materiel; seized 1 B-40, 1 RPD, 5 AK's, 1 SK, 14 SKS rifles, 3 B-40 rockets, 10,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 AK loaders, 1 map, and some documents; and liberated 7 villages: Veang Khang Cheung, Thommaneat, Chambak Khang Cheung, Chambak Khang Tbong, Ang Toek, Prek Chrey, an Chong Kaoh. We also freed 12 imprisoned villagers and local militiamen and Cambodian soldiers. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

BK011104 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan party-state delegation headed by Henry Ruiz, member of the Central Committee Politburo of Sandinista National Liberation Front, arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 31 July to pay a 2-day friendship visit to the LPDR. Welcoming the delegation at Wattai Airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Soulivong Pasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs minister; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Vu Tien, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim; and Mario Garcia Valquez, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

Received by Kaysone Phomuihan

BK011106 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on July 31, the delegation of Nicaraguan party and state headed by Henry Ruiz, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The Nicaraguan delegation was accompanied on this occasion by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPR CC. vice-chairman of council of the ministers.

During the cordial talks, Kaysone Phomvihan hailed great achievements scored by Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the struggle for the safeguarding of the fruits of the July revolution against hostile policy of the USA and its hirelings. In addition, the general secretary wished the delegation success in the present visit to Laos. Comrade Henry Ruiz highly assessed the great victories and achievements gained by the party and people of Laos in the past ten years and pledged that the Nicaraguan people would do its utmost to strengthen even more the existing relations and cooperation between Nicaragua and Laos.

Talks Held

BK011114 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Talks between the Lao party-government delegation and that of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] were held here on July 31. The Lao delegation was headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Nicaraguan delegation was led by Henry Ruiz, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the FSLN.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective country, particularly questions pertaining to the national defence and construction as well as the international situation and question of mutual interests.

In addition, the two sides also briefed each other on the lines of their parties and governments in the new period of revolution as well as issues of further strengthening the relations of cooperation between the governments, parties and peoples of Laos and Nicaragua.

In the evening, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoumi Vongvichit held a reception in honour of the Nicaraguan delegation. This was followed by an artistic performance given by the Lao central art troupe.

Departs 1 Aug

BK021216 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Henry Ruiz, member of the leading organ of the Sandinista front and minister of foreign cooperation, returned home on the afternoon of 1 August after concluding its official visit. [passage omitted] On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and some high-ranking cadres. Also on hand were Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Vu Tien, SRV charge d'affaires; and Mario Garcia Valquez, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

'Press Release'

BK021229 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Aug 86

["Press release" on friendship visit to Laos of a delegation of Sandinista National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan Government -- date not given]

[Text] In response to the invitation of the LPDR party and government, a delegation of the Nicaraguan front and government led by Comrade Henry Ruiz, member of the leading organ of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation, paid an official friendly visit to the LPDR from 31 July to 1 August.

During his visit to the LPDR, Comrade Henry Ruiz paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers. At this meeting the guest and host held talks in an atmosphere of profound friendship. The delegation also visited some economic bases and historical sites in Vientiane.

A Lao party and government delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, met and held talks with the Nicaraguan front and government delegation in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides informed one another of the situation in their respective countries and discussed matters on the strengthening and development of relations and cooperation between Laos and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan side hailed the achievements and victories recorded by the Lao people over the past 10 years under the leadership of the LPDR in implementing the resolutions of the Third Party Congress and in preparing for the Fourth Party Congress which will be held soon.

The Lao side hailed and praised the victories recorded by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in the struggle to safeguard the gains of the July Revolution and against sabotage, encirclement, and the subversive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The two sides hailed and wholeheartedly supported the 15 January 1986 statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who set forth a complete set of new, realistic initiatives concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the year 2000. The two sides condemned the Reagan Administrations's aggressive policy against the Nicaraguan and other peoples in Central America. They described the U.S. decision to give assistance worth $100 million to the counterrevolutionaries as a step that further aggravates tension and threatens the peace and security of various nations in this part of the world.

The two sides expressed concern over the situation in Southeast Asia and maintained that the cause of the prolonged tension in this region is the hostile policy of the imperialists colluding with other international reactionary forces to reverse the regional situation. The Lao side emphasized that the various practical and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July 1986 speech at Vladivostok as well as the proposals advanced by other fraternal socialist countries and by various nonaligned countries are reasonable and aimed at reducing tension in Asia. The two sides were of the opinion that various problems in Southeast Asia can be peacefully resolved through meetings and talks between two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- without foreign interference and on the basis of both sides' proposals in order to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The two sides reiterated their solidarity with the struggles of various nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and other reactionary forces and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. They expressed the determination to do their bests to contribute to strengthening the solidarity among the nonaligned countries for their sacred ideal against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination and to establish a new, correct, and just international order, thus contributing to the struggle of various bastions for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the splendid success of the Nicaraguan front and government delegation's official friendship visit which is an important factor in further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Nicaragua.

PASASON Visit

BK040435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[PASASON article: "Laos-Nicaragua Friendly Relations and Cooperation Grow and Flourish" -- date not given]

[Text] A delegation of the Nicaraguan front and government led by Comrade Henry Ruiz, member of the leading organ of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation, paid an official visit to the LPDR from 31 July to 1 August at the invitation of the Lao party and government.

The delegation brought along best regards from the Nicaraguan people on the forefront of Latin America to the Lao people of all ethnic minorities on the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

During its visit to the LPDR, the Nicaraguan delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and visited some economic bases and historical sites in Vientiane. It also met and held talks with a Lao delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the talks the sides were unanimous on many important issues, for example, those concerning the international situation and the relations between Laos and Nicaragua. These reflect the unanimous views and attitudes of the two countries in the struggle against the common enemy -- the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen -- and in the struggle for the defense of peace and against the threat of a nuclear war -- which is the most urgent cause of the era.

In the face of the complex and dangerous development of the international situation as a result of the militarist and bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the two sides hailed and supported Soviet peace initiatives, particularly Comrade Mikhail Gorbache's 15 January 1986 statement on his principled, complete, and realistic proposals aimed at completely and gradually eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as well as other constructive and realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and on Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July speech at Vladivostok concerning the consolidation and ensuring of peace and security in the Asia and Pacific region.

In addition, the two sides were unanimous in making every effort to peacefully resolve various problems in Southeast Asia in order to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. They also condemned the bellicose and arms race policy of the U.S. imperialists and their allies -- the policy that causes tension and war atmosphere and threatens peace and security of many nations in the world. Concerning the close bilateral relations, the two sides reached unanimity in the determination to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations and cooperation.

Thanks to the above-mentioned succes, the Nicaraguan delegation's visit was a new milestone for the further strengthening and flourishing of the traditional relations and cooperation between the Lao and Nicaraguan peoples. Sharing the same trench in the struggle against the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists, the Lao people of all ethnic groups always support the Nicaraguan people's struggle under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front against all schemes of intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and for the defense of independence and for their national construction and development in accordance with the path chosen by them.

The Lao people are firmly convinced that with their heroic tradition and unyielding spirit and with the support of progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world, the Nicaraguan people's just struggle will surely triumph! All acts of intervention and aggression committed by the imperialists and their henchmen will be exposed and condemned by world opinion and will inevitably be completely and shamefully defeated in the same manner they experienced during the war of aggression against Indochina.

PASASON DESCRIBES LPRP'S DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENTS

BK040530 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[PASASON editorial: "Glorious Success in the Defending and Building of a New System" — date not given]

[Text] The seizure of power throughout the country and the establishment of the LPDR in 1975 were great and miraculous successes for our party's leadership — a beautiful milestone which has been permanently recorded in the history of our country. The wisdom, clearsightedness, creativity, and ability of our party are reflected by the fact that it led the whole Lao people to liberate the country from the foreign yoke of enslavement and resolutely, swiftly, and completely established the people's democratic administration throughout the country without any reluctance that might have caused great disasters, thus stabilizing political tranquillity and public order and normalizing the people's daily life and enabling various towns to carry on with their normal life.

Following the establishment of the LPDR the domestic and international situation developed in an extremely complex manner. Our party, however, was able to define its strategic line and persistently led the people to implement it successfully. First of all, our party immediately handed over the national administration to the working people, assigned outstanding cadres and party members to lead and manage the state, controlled the instruments of violence, managed importance economic veins, and controlled information, cultural, and educational activities. Generally speaking, our relations with foreign countries have been maintained. At the same time, we resolutely smashed and countered provocations and nibbling attacks committed by the enemy along the border, foiled reactionaries' rebellious schemes, and adopted clever methods to increase the number of friends and reduce the number of enemies, thus firmly safeguarding our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Over the past 10 years, our forces have quickly grown in all respects; the number of party members has doubled and that of leading cadres from the district level and upward has increased fourfold. The number of specialized and technical cadres has increased fivefold. Almost all leading, managerial, and specialized cadres have received systematic and basic training in the theoretical and technical spheres. Political bases have been consolidated with each passing day; the system of proletarian dictatorship has been continuously strengthened at various levels; and the worker-peasant alliance has been solidified with each passing day. The most precious thing is that the people of all ethnic minorities, strata, and religions have united as one, are firmly confident in the party's leadership, and have jointly brought into full play their intelligence, creativity, and strength in defending and building the country.

Over the past 10 years, social output has doubled and the national income per capita has risen by 60 percent. The most outstanding achievement is reflected by the gradual change from planting a single crop a year to crop rotation, by the expansion of farming areas, and by intensive farming practices. We have basically achieved self-sufficiency in grains and food supplies, while in some areas our farmers have had a surplus. Paddy output in 1985 was twice that of 1976. On the average, output per head increased from 250 kg in 1976 to 380 kg in 1985.

Collectivization has achieved considerable results. At present, farming areas in five provinces have been collectivized. The production output of coffee has doubled, tobacco tripled, and the number of cattle increased 60 percent when compared with the preliberation period.

Regarding forestry work, we have successfully preserved valuable sources of forest products. Achievements have been recorded and basic experience gained in industrial development, communications and transportation, building of basic establishments, circulation, and distribution. During the past 10 years the production of industrial goods has increased 4.4 times, textile products 3.7 times, beer and soft drinks by 60 percent, and detergents 14.5 times. Meanwhile, many new products have been produced — gypsum, cement, porcelain, glass, and plastic products. Some goods have also been produced for export.

Regarding communications, we have repaired and built about 3,000 km of roads and 700 bridges and improved and built some airfields. Telecommunication networks have been expanded. We have built 92 post offices and 94 telephone centers facilitating long-distance contacts with 45 countries. We have completed the construction of a ground satellite station.

Regarding the cultural and social spheres, our people have now eliminated illiteracy. The number of students and schoolchildren at various levels has increased rapidly. Specifically speaking, the number of students graduating from intermediate-level and university-level institutes in 1985 is equal to that of those graduated at the same levels of education in 80 years under the old regime.

At present, one-fourth of the whole population is attending school at various levels. The number of students studying abroad is increasing. Literary and sports movements have developed considerably. Backward traditions and customs and social vices have been gradually eliminated. The material and cultural life of the people of all ethnic minorities has been normalized and has been clearly improved in some respects.

The above success is great, multilateral, and firm. Even though the past 10 years is a short period if the country's millenary history is taken into consideration, our party has succeeded in leading the entire people to resolve many great problems under very difficult and complex circumstances. Once we are clearly aware of this fact, we will be proud of the LPRP — the organizer and leader of all successes of the Lao revolution, including those unprecedented in the history of Laos.

Thanks to the achievements recorded in the past 10 years, our entire party, army, and people have been encouraged to continue advancing joyfully and happily and with firm confidence on the path toward socialism.

EDITORIAL ON SELF-CRITICISM AND CRITICISM

BK011100 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Editorial: "Pay Attention to Criticizing Yourself and Criticizing Friends in a High Spirit of Responsibility"]

[Text] At present, our entire party, Army, and people are implementing political life campaigns mobilized by the party Central Committee Secretariat in preparation for the Fourth Party Congress and the congresses of party organizations at various levels. These political life campaigns are extremely important. We must firmly grasp their objectives and expectations and adopt a correct method for correctly and effectively implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's resolution.

In carrying out political lief campaigns, criticism and self-criticism are a political instrument and a very important spirit of our party in correctly and obviously evaluating various main plans and policies as well as our work and in correctly assessing the quality of our party organizations, cadres, and party members so that we can bring into full play our strong points, resolve weaknesses, counter various negative aspects, uphold the party's fighting strength, heighten the quality of the contingents of cadres and party members, and triumphantly carry out all revolutionary tasks.

We are making preparations for the Fourth Party Congress while the country is facing an important turning point. At the crucial, early stage of the transition toward socialism, over the past years we have gained many fundamental achievements while facing various major difficulties caused by many factors, subjective and objective. In carrying out our daily living, many important problems have been raised and must be resolved by the party. The party wants us now more than ever before urgently to step up self-criticism and criticism in a highly effective manner. The current political campaigns and the attention to self-criticism have been mobilized to evaluate and draw lessons from previous work and to evaluate cadres correctly and comprehensively. This will enable us to understand their progress and weakness; distinguish the right from the wrong in their attitude, ideology, and implementation methods; and understand the reasoning, for example the objective reasoning, and the responsibilities of party organizations and individuals with regard to their rights, duties, and assignments.

These political life campaigns, self-criticism, and criticism will contribute to heightening the strength of leadership and the implementation of the party's line, upholding the sense of organization and discipline of cadres and party members, and strengthening all relations between the party and the masses, thus clarifying the selection of delegates to the congresses of party organs at various levels. Once a fine result has been achieved from self-criticism and criticism, we will have a basis for adopting plans and methods for surmounting difficulties and achieving progress.

Normally, it is easy to talk about strong points. But it is difficult to mention one's weak points or shortcomings. For example, negative aspects are developing under the present circumstances. Therefore, it is necessary to go through the struggle between public interests and the specific interests of each sector or individual before one can see the truth. Honestly speaking, one will not find it easy to mention one's weaknesses.

Therefore, in carrying out the current political campaigns, while correctly assessing our achievements and advantages, we must concentrate on the most important thing -- that is, to do our best in honestly mentioning all our weaknesses. Even though we have carried out self-criticism and criticism on many occasions, a considerable number of cadres and party members remain inefficient in carrying out this campaign and have not yet honestly talked about their weaknesses and shortcomings. This is why they have not yet seen the new things or new changes. At the same time, some cadres and party members who have disassociated themselves from real life have failed to understand the true situation and incorrectly observed and evaluated the situation. For this reason, they always view their work and leadership as good and and are unable to see anything wrong with it.

To conduct self-criticism and criticism effectively, we must struggle against individualism under all circumstances; improve and solidify the objectives and expectations of the political life campaign; and clearly understand the responsibilities of each party organization, party member, and cadre toward the lofty interests of the party and revolution.

Any effective conduct of self-criticism and criticism will greatly benefit the revolution and enable us to continue scoring achievements. Ineffective self-criticism and criticism will only lead to difficulties and division that may not be resolved in a short time or that may cause problems in many tasks.

Self-criticism and criticism must be conducted in detail so as to award the current political life campaigns with concrete success. A generalized criticism will not clarify the performance of a person and his work. Who is to blame, then, since there is no basis on which he can change? Eventually, one will not be able to make any progress in his work. Each cadre and member of a party organization must heighten his or her sense of responsibility, perseverance, qualifications, and the interests of the party and revolution. What is important is that one must carry out self-criticism and criticism of other persons. Each sector and each individual must conduct self-criticism without waiting for instructions from the higher or lower echelons.

In a party organization, cadres and party members tend to prefer higher positions and better status. Therefore, their responsibility for serving as models in self-criticism is greater. An issue of decisive significance is that the cadres and party members holding leadership positions in each unit and at each level must truly serve as models in self-criticism, make it convenient for criticism with genuine democracy, and swiftly check all ideas and tendencies that obstruct self-criticism and criticism.

Party members are the mainstay cadres enjoying some status and power. Once they lack the courage to conduct criticism or once they fear criticism, they will not be able to create an atmosphere of democracy and their self-criticism will not be strict or clear. Everything must be aimed at fulfilling the objective of solidifying, strengthening, and purifying our party so that it can lead the revolutionary cause to surmount all difficulties and to advance vigorously. The current political life campaigns and self-criticism and criticism must be fulfilled with glorious success, thereby making an important contribution to opening up a period of great achievements prior to the opening of the Fourth Party Congress.

SONGKHON DISTRICT HOLDS FIRST PARTY CONGRESS

BK050340 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] The first congress of the party committee of Songkhon District, Savannakhet Province, ended with fine success on 28 July after 2 days of work. It was attended by 62 full party members representing 111 party members in the district. Comrade Boun-ngang Volachit, member of the LPRP Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the provincial administrative committee of Savannakhet, also participated in the congress.

The participants jointly studied the contents of the political report submitted by the district party committee to the congress. This report points to the advantages, weaknesses, and remaining problems experienced in the concrete implementation of the defense and economic construction tasks in the district in the past. Then they contributed views to the orientation of the immediate action plan. The participants also voted to elect 12 new members to the executive committee with Comrade Bounkeut Kethongsa being reelected as secretary of the party committee of the district.

MINISTER KHAMSOUK SAI-GNASENG DIES IN MOSCOW

BK051344 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86

[5 August announcement issued by the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers on the passing away of Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng]

[Text] The LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers would like to announce with great sorrow to all cadres, party members, combatants, and people of all tribes both at home and abroad as well as relatives of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng that Comrade Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee, minister [of office of the Council of Ministers] and chairman of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, passed away of old age at the age of 71 at a hospital in Moscow, the USSR, at 2100 on 29 July 1986 after a team of physicians tried to cure him to the best of their abilities. The body of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng lies in state at the auditorium of the Office of the Party Central Committee and of the Office of the Council of Ministers at Na Hai Deo community for cadres, combatants, state employees, relatives, and friends to pay last tributes to him.

The funeral will be held at the That Luang Grounds in the capital Vientiane at 1500 [0800 GMT] on 7 August 1986.

Vientiane, 5 August 1986

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers

Funeral Committee Appointed

BK0501414 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86

[5 August "Decree of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the appointment of the funeral committee for Comrade Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng"]

[Text] To correctly implement the party's policy on dead cadres, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has decided:

A. To appoint a committee in charge of the funeral of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee, minister [of office of the Council of Ministers] and chairman of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, who passed away at 2100 on 29 July 1986 with the following comrades:

1. Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, as chairman;

2. Comrade Boualanz Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National construction Central Committee, as vice chairman;

3. Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, as vice chairman;

4. Comrade Somsak Saisongkham, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense, as member;

5. Comrade Phao Phimphachan, deputy minister and deputy head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, as member;

6. Comrade Bounma Mithong, deputy minister of interior, as member;

7. Comrade Thongsavat Yamani, vice chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television and vice chairman of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, as member;

8. Comrade (Ngi Singpaseut), member of the party Central Committee Organizational Commission, as member;

9. Comrade Somsanit Khambai, vice chairman of the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans, as member; and

10. Comrade Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health, as member.

B. The mourning for Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng is organized for 3 days from 5 to 7 August 1986.

Vientiane, 5 August 1986.

[Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, acting on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

THAI ATTACHE NOTES TRADE RESTRICTIONS EASED

BK040103 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Laos has eased trade restrictions by letting provinces import some goods without going through the state trading firm, according to a Thai diplomat in Vientiane.

Commercial Attache Worathep Suphadun said Laos is tending to increase its imports following the implementation of its second national development plan this year.

While the purchasing power of Laotian people is relatively low, Mr Worathep said Vientiane has some spending power through the financial assistance it receives from foreign countries, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Mr Worathep said Laos plans to import machinery, gunny bags, spare parts and farm tools worth 40 million baht.

The attache said the relaxed import controls could benefit Thai businesses. About 60 percent of Laos' imports, mainly consumer products, come from Thailand.

During the first six months of this year, Thailand exported goods worth 309.8 million baht to Laos, representing an increase of 91 percent over the same period last year. Imports registered 14.23 million baht — a decrease of 22 percent.

ROYAL DECREE APPOINTS PREM PRIME MINISTER

BK051548 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously ordered it to be proclaimed that as the general election of members of the House of Representatives was held and the tenure of the present cabinet has to be terminated, his majesty the king, informed by the National Assembly president that actions have been taken in accordance with the democratic system, deems it appropriate that General Prem Tinsulanon should be entrusted to serve in the post of prime minister. By virtue of Article 146 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, his majesty the king graciously appoints General Prem Tinsulanon as the prime minister to administer the country's affairs effective immediately.

Announced on 5 August, being the 41st year of the present, reign. Countersigned by Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, National Assembly president.

Assembly President's Statement

BK051350 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Statement by National Assembly President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin — recorded]

[Text] The public has probably now been informed about the royal command appointing Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon as the prime minister on the night of 5 August 1986. Now, I have completed my duty as president of the National Assembly. However, I would like to inform you that everything has been carried out in accordance with the procedure I mentioned before. In other words, the selection of the prime minister was made by opinion of the majority under the party system. Seven parties with 290 seats in the House, more than half of the seats in the House, submitted a letter to the National Assembly president suggesting that General Prem Tinsulanon be appointed prime minister and his appointment received royal approval.

Meanwhile, the opinion of the minority was also considered. Five political parties with 54 seats in the House proposed Phichai Rattakun for prime minister. This has been executed in accordance with the democratic system. Since the seven parties with 290 seats constitute the absolute majority, the above-mentioned action has been taken within a short time. Earlier, it was anticipated that about 15 days would be needed after the general election for the royal appointment of the prime minister. However, the royal command appointing the prime minister was issued on 5 August, only 9 days after the poll. I wish to reaffirm that the appointment of the prime minister has now been made. Now the Thai people have their prime minister and government to administer and bring prosperity to the country.

DEMOCRATS EYE INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE POSTS

BK060321 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Democrat Party will inform Gen Prem Tinsulanon that its senior members should head the interior and agriculture portfolios, informed Democrats told THE NATION last night.

Party leader Phichai Rattakun was assigned by a party meeting yesterday to put forward the demand to Gen Prem.

For the other three ministries under the quota of the party, the meeting resolved that it would demand for the top Cabinet posts at the Industry, Science and either Education or Public Health.

Phichai was given full authority to negotiate with Gen Prem on the party's demand. The negotiation is expected today.

"We will stand firm on our demand for the posts of interior and agriculture ministers but we can be flexible in our demand for the industry portfolio which could be changed for the commerce portfolio," one Democrat said. As for the education and public health posts, the sources said that the party would accept any of them.

Deputy party leader Gen Han Linanon was nominated as candidate for the interior portfolio, according to the sources.

Up to 26 party MPs were nominated as candidates to sixteen Cabinet posts during the marathon session yesterday. The posts exclude the deputy premiership which Phichai will be given.

Of the nominees, eight were southern MPs, seven were from the Northeast, four from the North and seven others from the Central Region, including Bangkok.

22 CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS DEFECT TO THAI MILITARY

BK060310 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Surin — Twenty-two Kampuchean soldiers of the pro-Hanoi regime in Phnom Penh Sunday crossed the border here to defect to the Thai military, field military sources said yesterday.

They said the Heng Samrin troops crossed the Thai-Kampuchean frontier at Chong Chom Pass in Kap Choeng District of this northeastern province and surrendered their arms to the Thai military's Task Force 8 guarding the border.

The sources said the Kampuchean defectors belonged to the fifth battalion of the 286th division which operate in O'Samed area inside Kampuchea. The defectors were led by Lt Van Loi of the Heng Samrin forces, according to the sources.

The defectors said their battalion was suspected by the Vietnamese troops of having relation with Kampuchean resistance guerrillas, causing them to flee into Thailand.

The defectors were later taken to the Suranari military task force in the provincial seat for interrogation.

PRC SHELLINGS, INCURSIONS CONTINUE NEAR BORDER

OW051806 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5 — In July, Chinese troops pounded with more than 27,000 artillery and mortar rounds at several places in Vietnam's northern border provinces, especially in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

At the same time, Chinese scouts and commandoes intruded deep into Vietnemese territory in the provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son and Quang Ninh.

Making use of current floods, Chinese troops have dropped floating mines into rivers flowing into Vietnam from China, causing many casualties to civilians in Xuan Hung village, Xuan Thuy District (Ha Nam Ninh Province), Phu Son and Vu Son villages, Hung Ha District, and Nam Hai village, Tien Hai District (Thai Binh Province), Le Loi village, Thuong Tin District (He Son Binh Province), Hai Boi village, Dong Anh District (Hanoi) and Nguyen Ha village, Phu Luu District, (Hai Hung Province).

Since June 26 Chinese floating mines have caused 15 casualties including one dead and 24 injuries.

Floating Mine Casualties

OW051255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1123 GMT 5 Aug 86

["Denunciation" issued 5 August by the Vietnamese Commission for the Investigation Into War Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists]

[Text] Since May 1985, the beginning of the typhoon and flood season in Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have had their troops float many plastic-covered blue mines, a large number of which bear the number 652-A, on rivers flowing from China into Vietnam, causing many explosions which killed or wounded many Vietnamese civilians.

From May to the end of December 1985, more than 100 incidents caused death to 30 people and injuries to 60 others.

Defying Vietnam's condemnations on many occasions before public opinion at home and abroad, the Chinese reactionaries have continued to commit these crimes. At the beginning of the typhoon and flood season this year, during June and July 1986 alone, there were 27 cases of mine explosions in various areas of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Thai Binh Provinces and Hanoi, killing 5 people and wounding 30 others, most of them children and elderly people. Many of the cases were indeed heart-rending.

On 16 July, in Phu Son Village in Hung Ha district, Thai Binh Province, a Chinese-made mine exploded, wounding 11 children from 5 to 15 years of age as they were tending buffaloes and cutting grass on the river bank. They included Hoang Thi Hoai, who was wounded in both her legs and her chest and whose two hands were crushed.

On 24 July, in Nam Hai village in Tien Hai district, Thai Binh Province, a Chinese-made mine exploded, killing on the spot Mr Ha Van Oanh, 65, and wounding his niece Pham Thi Trung, 15.

On 28 July, in Nguyen Hoa village in Phu Tien District, Hai Hung Province, a Chinese-made mine exploded, killing Nguyen Van Noi, 27, and seriously wounding four children, Nguyen Thi Thoan, 14; Ngueyn Thi Xinh, 11; Pham Thi Thuy, 6; and Pham Van Sang, 5.

On 22 June, in Tuy Phuong village in Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province, a Chinese-made mine exploded, killing three buffalo tenders; and so forth.

Obviously, the floating of Chinese-made mines by river into Vietnam has been a calculated move aimed at killing Vietnamese civilians, especially elders and children, and at threatening Vietnamese people who live and make their living on rivers and along riverbanks.

Along with other criminal acts, this move has exposed even more clearly the treacherous and deceitful claims of good will for peace and friendship the Chinese authorities have often clamored about.

The Commission for the Investigation Into War Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists vehemently denounces these barbarous, inhumane crimes of the Chinese authorities and firmly demands that the Chinese side put an end to all schemes and acts of opposing and massacring Vietnamese civilians.

LANG SON RED CROSS SENDS SYMPATHIES TO GUANGXI

OW011906 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1 -- The Red Cross Association of the northern border province of Lang Son has sent deep symphathies to its counterpart of Guangxi, a southern province of China, over the human and material losses caused by the recent storm. The message wishes that the people to [as received] to typhoon-stricken area will quickly overcome the consequences of the natural calamaties and that they will soon return to normal life.

NHAN DAN ON 5 AUG 1964 DEFEAT OF U.S. AIR FORCE

BK051154 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Vietnamese national leading paper NHAN DAN on Tuesday [5 August] called on all Vietnamese people to bring into full play the tradition of the 5 August 1964 victory -- the first victory of Vietnam over the U.S. Air Force.

The paper noted: This victory was written down in history as one of the symbols of heroism of the Vietnamese revolution and the will "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and the determination to defeat all aggressors.

The paper said: The Vietnamese Army and people are ready to fight and fight well and fulfill two strategic tasks, that is, building and defending the socialist homeland.

ACCORD ON REMAINS OF FRENCH SOLDIERS SIGNED

OW051752 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5 — Vietnam and France have signed an agreement on the exhumation and repatriation of the remains of French soldiers who died in Vietnam from 1939. The agreement was finalized at recent talks, held here at the request of the French Government.

The repatriation of the French soldiers' remains in Vietnam will be conducted in two years. The first exhumation will start at the Tan Son Nhat cemetery in Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau cemetery, east of Ho Chi Minh City, on October 1, and conclude by the end of this year. Exhumation in other places will be completed in 1988.

The talks proceeded in the spirit of good will and mutual understanding.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

OW021526 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 — Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially received here today the delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Nicaraguan Government led by Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and member of the FSLN national leadership.

Chairman Pham Van Dong paid high tribute to the great achievements of the Nicaraguan people over the past seven years and strongly condemned the wicked policies and criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen against Nicaragua. He expressed Vietnam's unchangeable solidarity with and full support for the revolutionary cause of the Nicaraguan people and the firm belief that under the FSLN leadership the Nicaraguan people would overcome all difficulties and trials to defend successfully their homeland and revolutionary gains.

Henry Ruiz, for his part, expressed deep admiration for the Vietnamese people's achievements in their revolutionary struggle and wished them success in national defense and development.

Delegation Concludes Visit

OW021530 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 — The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Nicaraguan Government led by Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the FSLN, left here today concluding a friendly and official visit to Vietnam.

While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. It toured various historical relics, economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the southern province of Ben Tre.

The Nicaraguan guests were seen off by Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other senior officials.

LAO PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW021516 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- A delegation of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by Khamphay Boupha, member of the party C.C. and deputy head of the commission, left here today concluding a week-long visit to Vietnam.

While here, it was received by Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

It had working sessions with a delegation of the International Department of the C.P.V. Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, and were unanimous in assessing the regional and international issues. They also discussed measures to further promote their bilateral cooperation in the future.

The Lao guests toured Haiphong and several production establishments there.

HOANG TUNG SPEAKS ON DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK041422 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] On 30 and 31 July at the press center in Hanoi, the Vietnam Journalists Association Executive Committee held a plenary session to study various draft documents of the sixth party congress and to discuss press work in support of the Congress. Addressing the plenary session, Comrade Hoang Tung pointed out the fundamental issues of the draft political report and the primary tasks of all news and press agencies in the immediate future. He said: Those engaged in news and press work must thoroughly understand the party's lines, draw on experience from idelogical work during various historical stages in the past, and fully comprehend their heavy responsibility in the present revolutionary stage.

Comrade Hoang Tung added: Journalists must improve their theoretical standard and constantly combine their knowledge with the actual activities of the people to ensure that they can dispense information correctly and discuss various matters accurately and knowledgeably.

The plenary session expressed its confidence in the party Central Committee and its determination to fulfill satisfactorily all political tasks entrusted by the party.

At this session, the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Journalists Association reviewed the work of the association in 1985 in every aspect and determined the association's tasks for 1986 and 1987. The Executive Committee also discussed the participation of the Vietnam Journalists Association in the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, which will be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October this year.

NGUYEN HUU THO TOURS TAY NINH PROVINCE

OW051113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, toured Tay Ninh Province in late July 1986. He was warmly welcomed by Comrades Dang Van Phuong, secretary of the provincial people's committee; the provincial assembly deputies; and many local leading cadres of the party, administration, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] chapter.

During his tour of the Dau Tieng water conservancy project, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho highly valued the great contributions of the cadres, youths, and people of Tay Ninh Province in building, together with the water conservancy service and other friendly localities, Vietnam's largest water conservancy project. He inquired about the condition of cadres and workers at the construction site and urged them to properly and constantly protect the project and satisfactorily exploit and develop it in order to promptly support agricultural production.

He also visited the cadres and combatants of the heroic Xa Mat border outpost, the Tan Bien District Party Committee, the Tay Ning Pediatrics Clinic, the Go Dau General Hospital Construction site, the 1 June Child-Care Center, the Go Dau Laboratory, the Tay Ninh Economic-Cultural Exhibition Center, and the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group.

At the end of his tour, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the leading cadres of the administration, VFF, and various sectors and localities of Tay Ninh Province. He commended the province for making great efforts to overcome difficulties and obstacles to stabilize a step further the people's livelihood and to boost production. He stressed the need to fully understand Comrade Truong Chinh's important address at the recent cadre conference on studying the draft CPV political report to be presented at the sixth national party congress and the need to correctly assess, on this basis, past achievements as well as shortcomings and mistakes to be remedied in order to advance the province's revolutionary work. He urged them to constantly preserve their unity as the apple of their eyes, correctly implement President Ho's teachings and sacred testament, and ponder over Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's profound analysis in his address. In the face of the current difficult and complicated situation, it is normal to entertain divergent views, but it is necessary to adopt a sincere, honest, and constructive attitude during discussion of the draft political report in order to find the truth, attain a high unanimity of views, and avoid hasty, impulsive action.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed the belief that, through the self-criticism and criticism drive, the Tay Ninh provincial party organization and administration at all levels will be able to draw profound lessons for their leadership and mass motivation work, remain attached to the people, promptly settle all urgent issues, and consolidate confidence within the party and among the people with determination to advance the revolutionary work so as to make Tay Ninh worthy of being a province with glorious revolutionary traditions.

AUSTRALIA

DELEGATION DELIVERS PROTEST NOTE TO WHITE HOUSE

BK051002 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Australia's all-party wheat delegation visiting the United States has delivered a formal protest note to the White House over President Reagan's decision to sell subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union. Radio Australia's Washington correspondent, Jim Middleton, says despite the Australian protest and talk of a formal diplomatic protest to come, the White House has failed to give a commitment to oppose additional sales of subsidized wheat.

The delegation has met with a chief American advocate of subsidized agricultural exports, Senator Robert Dole, and with the U.S. secretary of agriculture, Mr Lyng. After the meeting the minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, who is heading the delegation gave a gloomy outlook but said Australia would match falling prices.

[Begin Kerin recording] The going is going to get tougher. Now, I do not know where the limit to all this is but we have been going up. Wherever we have got wheat, wherever we are growing wheat, we ought to simply have to meet whatever the competition is. Now, I am not saying the price is going to go down automatically by some amount, but the price will be negotiated down by the buyers, and it is a buyer's market now. [end recording]

The minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, stressing [as heard] from the Philippines, echoed Mr Kerin's commitment that Australia would match falling prices. Mr Dawkins said it was yet to be seen whether the Soviet Union would buy the cheap American wheat.

ANNUAL DEFENSE TALKS WITH INDONESIA BEGIN

BK050934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] High-ranking army officers from Australia and Indonesia have met in Sydney for the first time of 2 days [as heard] of bilateral defense talks. The conference is held annually to plan training changes of military personnel.

Lieutenant General (Yogi Sukardi) and nine other Indonesian officers met the Australian secretary of defense, Sir William Cole, and Australian officers. They will meet again tomorrow.

The policy and aims of the program are established during the 2 days of formal discussions which are followed by several days work on the details.

OIL EXPORTS DECLINE; SUMARLIN PREDICTS UPSWING

BK051316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 5 (AFP) -- Indonesia's crude oil exports declined steadily in the first quarter of this year, but National Development Planning Minister Sumarlin expressed optimism Tuesday that the slump would go no further. "Indonesia intends to maintain and even increase its oil export package," Mr Sumarlin said Tuesday as the Kakap offshore oil field in the South China Sea was officially inaugurated.

Official figures showed Indonesia's crude oil exports fell from 22.9 million barrels in January and 20.3 million in February to 16.8 million in March -- a slump which reflected sales problems, not policy, according to oil experts. March production stood at some 1.21 million barrels per day, excluding condensate which ran at some 141,000 barrels per day.

Japan was the largest buyer of cumulative crude exports in March, taking some 47 percent, followed by the United States which absorbed 25 per cent.

Indonesia currently earns 70 per cent of its foreign exchange from exports of crude oil, gas, condensate, and small but growing volumes of oil products.

Mr Sumarlin, filling in for Oil Minister Subroto while he attends a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva, gave no figures or details to back up his prediction of an upswing. But he said Indonesia's development planners were working to encourage the use of alternate energy to reduce the growth of domestic oil consumption. Oil experts have warned that rises in domestic consumption could severely reduce the country's export capability in the next decade.

At a palace ceremony relayed by satellite to the Kakap field, Mr Sumarlin said crude oil production in the Asia-Pacific region was and would continue to be much lower than consumption, as reflected by the huge volume of imports. He said Indonesia's strategic location would bascially allow its oil production to be absorbed by the region.

Indonesian President Suharto, speaking at the same ceremony, said the Kakap field was proof that "oil activities in Indonesia are running well, despite a global slowdown in oil activity following unstable oil prices." The fact that Indonesia was concentrating on the non-oil sector did not mean it had lost interest in oil, Mr Suharto said. He added that political stability and the availability of manpower were advantages for foreign oil companies.

Exploration in the Kakap field, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) from a disputed sea boundary with Vietnam, was started by U.S.-based Marathon petroleum in 1970, and commerical production began in March.

A floating facility for production, storage and offloading -- Indonesia's first, as well as the most advanced among a half-dozen of its kind in the world -- has been set up in the area, with a capacity to process 25,000 barrels of oil per day and store 760,000 barrels. Initial production from the field is 12,000 barrels of oil per day, but the company expects it to peak at 22,000 barrels per day, Mr Sumarlin said.

MALAYSIA

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS REGIONAL COOPERATION

BK051355 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Defense cooperation is important to the ASEAN countries in guaranteeing peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region. Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said that while the regional grouping is not a military pact, cooperation in various areas, including joint military exercises, is important. Datuk Abdullah said this after receiving a courtesy call by the Indonesian Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Tri Sutrisno at his office in the Defense Ministry in Kuala Lumpur today. Datuk Abdullah expressed the hope that relations between the Malaysian armed forces and their Indonesian counterparts will increase at all levels. Lt Gen Sutrisno who flew into Kuala Lumpur yesterday is on a 5-day official visit to Malaysia.

SINGAPORE

SIHANOUK HOLDS TALKS WITH PREMIER LEE

BK051217 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, held talks with the prime minister for about half an hour this afternoon. The two leaders discussed the progress made within the tripartite coalition with regards to military and other matters.

At the news conference later in the afternoon, Prince Sihanouk revealed that the Chinese leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, said that if the Vietnamese withdrew from Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge can also reduce their military effectiveness so that all Cambodian factions will be on the same level. The prince said that this shows greater flexibility on China's part about the military strength of the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk also said he is more optimistic about the future of his country because the majority of the Cambodian people had lost all faith and enthusiasm in the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime. Also he said, the armed nationalist forces had become capable of hitting hard at the Vietnamese occupation movement. The prince added that [words indistinct] was the continuing and increasing desertions of Heng Samrin officers and soldiers.

SIHANOUK SAYS CHINA TO CUT KHMER ROUGE STRENGTH

BK051609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1548 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore, Aug 5 (AFP) -- China has agreed to cut the numbers of a Beijing-backed Cambodian resistance group to equal the size of its two resistance allies, resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Tuesday. Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang gave this assurance during a meeting July 3, Prince Sihanouk told a press conference before leaving for Bangkok on the next stage in a Southeast Asian tour. He did not say how the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, the largest of the three resistance groups forming the U.N.-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and the other two resistance factions would agree on matching numbers or disarming extra forces. The threat of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the mass killings of thousands of Cambodians during their more than three and a half year rule until overthrown by the Vietnamese Army in 1979 has been cited by Hanoi as the main reason for maintaining an estimated 140,000 troops in Cambodia.

China had made the proposal to reduce Khmer Rouge numbers to ensure that the Khmer Rouge posed no threat to other Cambodian factions in the event of a Vietnamese troops pullout from the troubled Indochinese country, Prince Sihanouk said.

The prince heads the CCDK. He said [he] gave details of the Chinese assurance in a confidential letter to Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, whom he met here Monday, and had sent similar letters to the foreign ministers of the other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members.

ASEAN, grouping Singapore with Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, with the backing of China, helped forge the disparate Khmer factions in a coalition acceptable to the majority of U.N. members in 1982 and has since masterminded efforts to get Vietnam [to] withdraw from Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk said he planned to visit Indonesia and Malaysia after Bangkok, but that he also hoped the Philippines and Brunei would invite him to visit.

Vietnam has rejected U.N. calls for a troop withdrawal to allow free elections in Cambodia as well as ASEAN'S diplomatic efforts to negotiate a peace settlement.

The prince said he hoped the new assurance from China would assuage Vietnamese concerns and help speed the peace process. He said the Khmer Rouge had 55,000 operational forces, with 35,000 of them in combat. His nationalist Sihanoukist Army had 11,000 men (7,000 in action) and the divided Khmer People's National [Liberation] Front of Son Sann had about 11,000 fighters (3,000 in action) he said.

China and the Khmer Rouge were strongly opposed to having an international peace-keeping force in Cambodia to hold the peace in the event of the Vietnamese pullout, but Prince Sihanouk said he wanted a peace-keeping force flying the U.N. flag to be in Cambodia for several years.

China had also agreed that the three resistance factions and the Heng Samrin regime now in government in Phnom Penh should form a united Cambodian Army in which all factions had equal strenth.

Prince Sihanouk is due to visit Indonesia from August 19 to 22 and Malaysia from August 22 to 26 before returning to Beijing via Bangkok. He said he also planned to attend the U.N. General Assembly next month.

UP PROFESSOR RAISES CONCERNS ON U.S. BASES

HK041547 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Aug 86 pp 1, 11

[By Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] The American military bases in the Philippines may have to be booted out if the United States decides to keep them after the Military Bases Agreement ends in 1991, according to the University of the Philippines' [UP] International Studies Institute.

UP Prof. Roland Simbulan, expressing doubt on the US Embassy's sincerity in declaring that the US will not insist on staying as an "unwanted guest," pointed to the American base in Cuba which the US maintains against the wishes of the Cuban people.

The American Guantanamo base is an unwanted occupant on Cuban soil, Simbulan said.

"Although we have never known the US to feel a military base was not essential, the base it holds in Cuba is an example for one which closely threatens Cuba and its people but is of nominal value to American defense. And yet the Americans maintain it," he noted.

In the case of the Philippines, he said, so important are those facilities for the US. that the US Government used the maintenance of the bases as "justification for funneling hundreds of millions of dollars in military and other forms of aid to the repressive Marcos dictatorship."

He added: "The US might eventually have to be kicked out as in the case of the Wheeler Air Force Base when al-Qadhdhafi took over in Libya."

Taking issue with the US on its role in the Pacific area, Simbulan said the bases aggravate the "imbalance" of power, citing the American military installations here and in South Korea, Japan, Australia, Guam, Wake, Hawaii and the Aleutians.

On the other hand, he said, the Soviet Union only has Vladivostok and access to Cam Ranh Bay which originally was a US base and technically is not a Soviet base, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research and the Center for Defense Information.

The UP Institute espouses the view that a pullout of US bases will not be conducive to a communist takeover as the experience of Thailand shows.

Since 1950, US forces and installations had been stationed in that country. When Thailand sought a renegotiation of the agreement in order to gain greater access to confidential information generated by the bases as well as jurisdiction over all criminal offenses, the negotiations collapsed.

Thailand then closed down all US installations and asked for the withdrawal of American personnel. To this date, Simbulan said, the domino principle has been discredited by the continued existence of Thailand as a non-communist state.

On the existing labor arrangements in the bases, it was pointed out that Americans doing the same work are paid much higher than Filipinos.

Moreover, Filipino workers are paid one-fourth of what is paid to Korean workers doing the same kind of work for the same level of productivity.

These other points have been raised:

1. Since the standard of living is much higher in Olongapo and Angeles than in Manila, the wage survey annually conducted by base authorities is an obsure exercise even for union leaders.

Wage determination effectively prevents base laborers from demanding higher and more equitable wage rates.

2. Given the strategic importance of the bases and, therefore, the role of the base workers in the overall basing system of the US, the claim that the rate of pay must depend on the economy in which the worker is employed is without significance.

3. Filipino employees enjoy no security of tenure. Positions can be abolished, downgraded, reclassified or contracted out depending on the felt exigencies of the base authorities.

Radio Urges Bases Closure

HK040751 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0440 GMT 4 Aug 86

["Whispers and Shouts" commentary by unidentified speaker -- slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] My friends, a news item has appeared which says that the United States is selling its subsidized wheat to the Russians because the Americans have a massive balance of payments deficit, with an annual rate of $170 billion. So as to remedy this budget deficit, President Reagan has approved the sale of this wheat to the Soviets. Despite the traditional relations between the U.S. and the USSR, there has been pressure on the U.S. to sell their wheat to the Soviet Union.

Let us consider what drives relations among states. It is not goodness or any altruistic motives, it is simply self interest. The Americans and the Russians have long been enemies, they have been engaged in a race to be the strongest leaders in the world, they never agree about anything. But when the U.S. begins to worry about its budgetary deficit that amounts to several billion dollars, they are not adverse to selling anything to their enemies. This matter of subsidized wheat is [words indistinct] because the Americans have to help their own farmers who are engaged in planting wheat. It's as simple as that.

We should therefore try to do away with all this fuzzy thinking that the U.S. has its bases in our country because it's for our own protection. If the U.S., which is such a mighty, such a superior world power, always looks after its own interests when they sell their products even to their enemies because it suits them to do so, we too should look after our own interests and consider only our own conditions. There is a moral lesson here. Whenever an issue has to do with our own interests, we must always stand up for ourselves. We must ask ourselves if our country will benefit. Regardless of who are our friends and our enemies, we must consider our own survival first. Our problem has always been that we get involved in others' fights, so we become the victims of such fights. We are like the grass that gets trampled. If we continue to behave as we have been doing, this is going to keep on happening.

This is why the Constitutional Commission's proposal to declare our country a non-aligned and neutral one, and hence to remove the military bases, is a good one.

To be truly non-aligned and neutral, it is necessary to get rid of the military bases because we are not really a sovereign country with such establishments on our soil. If the bases remain, we will always be called mere followers of the Americans, not free and independent people.

Here is an article from MALAYA which quotes the Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Vadim Shabalin. He was asked if the U.S. bases are removed from the Philippines, will the Russian take over? Shabalin said: /[words indistinct] Mr Gorbachev is that we should start increasing military (action) and political (sanctions) in this part of the world. American bases were removed from Thailand but nobody knows about the Soviet Union moving in because there is no such (fact). I would like to say, not as a diplomat but as human being, these concoctions or assertions that if the Americans leave this country the Russians will move in are nonsense./

Asked how the Soviets view the recent ASEAN meeting in Manila, particularly with regard to the point raised on the arms race, his answer was long, the most important part being: /Our country was never an initiator of the arms race./

He said that when the Americans leave the Philippines, the Russians will not take over. The Russians were never initiators of the arms race nor instigators of the arms build-up. This is why we should consider the bases issue in a different light. We say we are afraid that if the Americans remove their bases, the Russians and other enemies will move in. [passage indistinct]

We should consider the history of our country. When the bases were first set up, who was then the strongest nation? None other than the U.S. There were no other countries threatening us at that time, there was no need for any military bases to be set up. It was the Americans who told us there were threats to our security and that their bases were necessary for our defense. It was — and still is — the Americans who are interested in maintaining the bases for their own ends.

Let us consider the issues. What are the arguments for the retention of the bases? The Americans have long drummed into us the reasons for their retention, but all these are bitter pills to take because if these bases remain, they will be the cause of our deaths. They say the bases help maintain democracy in our country. They make the bases synonymous with democracy, they imply that democracy cannot flourish here without the military bases. But the truth is that having these bases is against our democracy, our self-determination and our sovereignty, because a nation cannot be said to be free if a foreign military presence exists on its soil.

Let us go back to this issue of the sale of American wheat to the Russians. If the Americans consider the Russian their enemies, why do they trade with them? Are they obligated to sell wheat to the Russians? It is simply because it is a matter of their own survival, their country's interests. [passage indistinct] If it is in our interests to deal with other countries, be they democratic or not, communist or socialist, why should we not do so?

The Americans make all sorts of conditions before they give us aid, they impose all sorts of restrictions on us, on trade, etc. So why should we not deal with countries which are nonaligned and neutral? Why don't we deal with the socialists? If the U.S. deals and trades with their enemies, why shouldn't we deal with such countries ourselves? After all, those countries are not our enemies. The Russians are not our enemies. We should not limit our horizons because of unreasonable fears. [passage indistinct]

The U.S. may be our long-time friend but if the time should come when we need friends, how can we be sure they will come to our aid? If they behave nicely to their enemy, the Russians, what can we expect from them? Regarding the bases issue, we should only consider our own interests. We may declare that we are friends of the Americans, but we have to think of our own interests if we wish to be known as a sovereign nation. We should not be blinded by irrelevant matters, but we should examine the foundations of [words indistinct]. We should not believe the accepted axioms that we will be protected if the bases remain, that if the Americans leave a foreign power will take over.

The truth is that the only one threatening us is the United States. They exploit us to strengthen their economy. They want to help their own farmers, manufacturers and industrialists, which is why they use up our resources for their agricultural and industrial products. The Americans want to control the world, especially the Pacific region, because they want to trade everywhere. They even go as far as to prepare to launch military offensives which is why they have set up their military facilities as they have done here at Subic, Clark and the other parts of our country.

All this is the truth behind the words Americans use to scare us about threats to Southeast Asia. They are using the Philippines for their own sinister purposes because they want to control this part of the world. It is obvious that what the Russians are doing in the Pacific region is simply to neutralize the Americans so that there will be a balance of power in the area. This is what Ambassador Shabalin meant when he said the Russians have not been the initiators of the arms race. The Russians have no such aims, he said. Let us therefore heed his words because the truth is that it is the U.S. which is expanding its power, which is increasing its plans to take over land, which is extending its power through its military bases. This is why the Russians are seeking to neutralize conditions between the U.S. and the USSR so as to achieve a balance of power. If the Americans continue increasing their arms and their bases abroad, then the balance of power will be lost. So the question is: Are the military bases here in order to counteract this or to maintain a balance of power in the Pacific? [as heard]

Before these bases were ever set up, there was no such thing as a balance of power. Everything was always in favor of the U.S. The strongest nation was always the U.S.

At first they espoused a policy of isolationism, neutrality and nonalignment; but when they became a highly industrialized country, after they increased their products and developed surpluses, they decided to expand their markets. They view the Pacific area as a good market and so they have dumped their products on our country. They use our country as a trading post to get rid of their surpluses.

So, all this business about having to retain the military bases here which they say is necessary to neutralize the Russian is nonsense. What is really behind it is that the Americans want to uphold their own interests. We are the one being sacrificed. If the Americans start a war in the Pacific region, we will be caught in the middle. We will become the targets of their enemies even though we ourselves have no quarrel with anyone.

One lesson is clear from all this: We must examine every issue very carefully and see if it is good for our country. The Americans are here to uphold their own interests. They are not here because they are our friends. We must remember there is no morality among states. The Americans are not here in order to defend democracy or to protect us from our enemies or because they love us. That is the main thing we must always keep in mind.

AQUINO SAYS SHE WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION

HK051546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1543 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 5 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino Tuesday reiterated that she would not seek re-election and said she was determined to succeed during her only term in office for the nation's sake. Speaking at a Roman Catholic women's forum here, she also said her September official visit to the United States could not be postponed because of the urgency of the economic recovery program. "I was just meant for snap elections and I will stick to that," she said when asked about the possibility of seeking re-election. Widespread frauds in February's snap presidential election fueled a popular revolt that reversed strongman Ferdinand Marcos's official proclamation as the winner and drove him to exile in Hawaii.

There is a debate here, particularly in a 48-member commission framing a new constitution, on whether Mrs Aquino should seek a fresh electoral mandate, as well as the length of the president's term and limits on re-election. Mrs Aquino ran for a six-year term during the election. The commission is expected to uphold this, but the matter of re-election is uncertain.

"I am determined to succeed not for the sake of Cory Aquino but for the sake of the Filipino people," Mrs Aquino said at the forum. She said "many people" had urged her to postpone an official U.S. visit but "the economic recovery program cannot wait." There is speculation here of possible coup attempts during the visit, when Mrs Aquino is to appeal for easier terms for repayment of Manila's foreign loans and increased U.S. business investments in her country.

ENRILE DENIES COUP PLANS, DISCUSSES AFP STRENGTH

HK041151 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 4 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The 250,000-strong Armed Forces of the Philippines can annihilate the armed communist rebellion in the country in one sweep "if President Corazon Aquino orders us to do so," said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. It's now so unlike the military during the Marcos administration.

"At the time, our hands were tied since a substantial part of the Armed Forces under General Fabian Ver was busy doing something else, in Manila, like say, protecting the first family or dabbling in other lucrative financial ventures," Enrile told a meeting Friday of the Credit Management Association of the Philippines.

At the present time, the Armed Forces is merely "holding back" to heed President Aquino's call for reconciliation. As far as the efficiency of the military as a whole is concerned, Enrile said: "If we are ordered by the President to proceed and undertake a no-holds-barred, no-nonsense campaign against the insurgents, we will show the world just how efficient we can be in handling the insurgency problem."

At the same time, Enrile brushed aside reports that he has already been included in the Presidential entourage which will enplane to the United States on an official visit on Sept. 15.

Dismissing these reports as "mere media speculations which do not truly reflect the thinking of the President," Enrile said, "I have not been told that I will go with her (President Aquino). [paragraph continues]

"The composition of the entourage is solely the function and decision of the President. We must leave it to the President to decide who to take with her when she goes to the United States. It would be presumptuous of me to do that for her."

Somebody in the audience, however, wanted to pursue the question further. "Mr Minister, the word is that President Aquino and some of the people around her are wary cf leaving you behind because you might stage a coup while they are in the United States ..."

When the predictable laughter subsided, Enrile engaged the questioner in a wager. "I will bet you right now, if the President leaves me behind, there will be no coup ... I'm sure I'm going to collect on that one," he said.

"Seriously, however, all this talk of me staging a coup is just talk indulged in by people who have nothing better to do," Enrile said. "For your information, initiating a coup — and I should know something about that — is a very difficult experience. An action like that affects your conscience, ideals, emotions and most of all your fear that the the coup might fall and reprisals will be directed at you. I would think I value my life too much to seek those reprisals," he said.

Enrile's joviality, however, perceptibly decreased when a reporter asked him to comment on a recent story of an alleged "secret war of nerves" currently raging between the so-called RAM-MND [Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Ministry of National Defense] boys" and certain Malacanang-based elements reportedly building itself up as a "counter-armed"group under the aegies of a prominent Central Luzon businessman close to the Presidnet.

The report alleges, among other things, that the two opposing sides -- both well-versed in the commerce of Philippine political conflict: innuendo, leaks, rumors and gossip -- are "quietly arming themselves through clandestine shipments of guns on remote shores, men being trained, spies crossing over the lines and daily barrages of powerful propaganda in both directions."

"You people," Enrile addressed the reporter, "would really do anything to sell newspapers. Anyway, I'd rather not discuss that particular issue in as much as we would rather have no quarrel with anybody," he concluded with the report neither confirmed nor denied.

Enrile, long rumored to be nurturing presidential ambitions, also said he will resign from the Aquino Cabinet "when the country is already stable."

Communists Working in Government

HK050207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the military has identified a number of radical communist elements now working in the government. Enrile made the disclosure following his speech before the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants at the Intercontinental Hotel in Makati. He said he did not believe that President Aquino is aware of their entry. Enrile was pessimistic over the outcome of the so-called ceasefire talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines. He said, however, that he hopes the talks will succeed to solve the country's insurgency problem.

NPA Human Rights Violations Cited

HK060225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the military has documented at least 38 human rights violations of the New People's Army in Western Visayas for the month of May, including the killing of 25 persons. The NPA atrocities occurred in the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Iloilo, and Negros Occidental. He said 7 killings attributed to the NPA were reported in Aklan, 1 in Antique, 11 in Iloilo, and 6 in Negros Occidental.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANILA

HK041119 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian trade minister, John Dawkins, has arrived for a 2-day visit. Dawkins is scheduled to meet with Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, and Deputy Executive Secretary for Energy Vicente Paterno. He will also address a group of businessmen tomorrow at the Manila Polo Club in Makati. The meeting has been set up by the Philippine-Australian Business Cooperation Committee and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

FOREIGNERS WARY OF MAKING INVESTMENTS

HK041015 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Aug 86 p 3

[By Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Text] For foreign businessmen, the decision on whether or not to invest in the Philippines hinges on one question: What are the local boys doing?

"I understand that there is a reluctancy on the part of our Philippine colleagues," a German businessman noted during a dialogue with high-ranking Philippine Government officials two weeks ago in Cologne, West Germany.

This reluctancy, also known as the "wait-and-see" attitude of local business, still pervades five months after Corazon Aquino assumed power through a popular revolt. As a result, foreign investors have adopted the same attitude.

Their logic is unquestionable: If the local businessmen do not think that the present socio-economic environment is suitable yet for investment, why should foreign businessmen, who are miles away from the Philippines, think differently?

During the meeting with the Federation of German Industries in Cologne, Philippine officials appeared to be groping for answers when asked why Filipino investors are not making any positive moves in local business and industry.

"We can't blame them," Vice-President Salvador Laurel said as he pointed to the myriad of economic and political problems that the Aquino government has "inherited" from deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

Laurel compared the local economy to a train that has just gone through a "long, dark tunnel," referring to the years under Marcos.

"Nobody wants to get into that train, not knowing whether it will run or not," he said.

Laurel however urged the German businessmen to "jump ahead of the others," perhaps even ahead of the locals. "Better get into that train before it starts moving," he said.

It is unlikely however that Laurel's train analogy worked. German businessmen, like the rest of their European counterparts, are "very cautious" investors. Before they set up a business in a country half way around the world, they send missions, do a lot of studies and talk with the locals.

Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr, at one time, even said German businessmen are "parochial" investors. A Philippine Embassy official in Bonn explained that Germans are simply seguristas (They do not want to leave anything to chance).

Aside from their concern over the inactivity of local business, potential foreign investors are also unclear about the country's rules on investments. In particular, foreign businessmen want to know if the present rules on equity will be retained.

"Nationalization will simply not encourage us," a German businessman put it bluntly.

Nationalization of industries is supported by a "small minority" in the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] admitted Laurel. However, he said, that in his "personal opinion," the concept will not go through.

"There is no danger at this point of changing the ratio (60 percent Filipino and 40 percent foreign equity)," Laurel assured the Germans.

Concepcion added that the last Constitutional convention was "more militant, more left of center" than the present one, yet it came out with "moderate constitutional provisions." Looking at the present composition of the Con-Com, Concepcion predicted that "we will have a Constitution that is fairly moderate."

The rationale of the new government for wanting to bring in foreign investments is to set up labor-intensive industries that would generate jobs, and hopefully improve the purchasing power of the people. "I have told the ultra-left that it is better to bring investments in rather than wave the flag for a 100 percent Filipino equity and not create jobs," Concepcion said.

A lot of other questions were raised by German businessmen during the meeting, most of them aimed at determining just how stable the new government is. Laurel, the seasoned politician, breezed through the problems on insurgency even as he gave the assurance that the government is "speeding up the transition period toward political stability."

"The country is ready for an economic take-off," echoed Concepcion.

It remains to be seen whether the two Philippine officials succeeded in convincing their audience or not. At the very least, the Germans are sending a mission to the Philippines soon to study investment potentials.

But nothing would be more convincing to the foreign businessmen than to see their Filipino counterparts activity reviving local trade and industry.

"They (local businessmen) would know better than us," one German businessman said. "We get our signals from them."

GOVERNMENT, IMF AGREE ON NEW FINANCIAL PACKAGE

HK041011 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Aug 86 p 9

[By George T. Nervez and Claro Fernandez]

[Text] The government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed on a new financial package that includes a standby loan, financing for a drop in export earnings and a World Bank assistance for government financial institutions (GFIs).

Monetary and economic authorities involved in the negotiations said there has been "general agreement" on all major points of a new financial package.

"Only minor details have to be worked out, but we would be able to come up with a final document before September 1, 1986," they said.

Director General Mrs Solita Monsod of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) said the IMF agreed to raise the budget deficit to 4.4 percent (or P27.9 billion) of the gross national product (GNP). In the past, it limited the deficit (revenues less expenses of the national government) to .9 percent of GNP.

The agreement also includes:

-- Twenty percent expansion in money supply.
-- Public investment program amounting to P31.4 billion, which is 3.5 percent over 1985. This would increase to 5-6 percent of GNP from 1987 to 1989.
-- Tax reforms to raise collections to 10 percent of GNP in 1986, 12.4 percent by 1987 and, 13.5 percent by 1988.
-- Restructuring of 20 percent of the country's total foreign debt of $26 billion.
-- Removal of remaining import restrictions (trade liberalization) in two years.

Mrs Monsod said the IMF would make available $300 million under a standby program over 18 months until end-1987.

On the other hand, the World Bank would make available $300 million for the rehabilitation and restructuring of GFIs, particularly, the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Philippine National Bank.

Also being sought from the IMF is a still undisclosed amount of compensatory financing to make up for the drop in the country's major exports.

The agreement is held significant because it could trigger negotiations for the restructuring of the country's commercial debts.

It could likewise lead to additional financing for other sources, particularly, a $400-million cofinancing between the World Bank and other major foreign banks.

"The IMF has been 'most accommodating' during the negotiations," Mrs Monsod told members of the diplomatic corps at the Diplomatic Kapihan.

She said the IMF was more lenient to the new government as compared to the negotiations during the past administration.

The NEDA chief added that the last letter-of-intent" spelling out the government's economic and monetary programs over the next 18 months, was being finalized, and would be out by mid-August.

Mrs Monsod said the projected budgetary deficit for 1987 has been trimmed to 2.7 percent of GNP or P20 billion, significantly lower than the government's earlier projections of 4.7 percent or P33.9 billion.

$480-540 Million Requested

HK051441 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 5 (AFP) — The Philippines is requesting 480 million to 540 million dollars in new loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Finance Ministry said here Tuesday. The request of the Philippines is for 400 million to 480 million special drawing rights (SDR). An SDR is currently valued at about 1.20 U.S. dollars. The loan is to come from a standby credit agreement and the compensatory financing facility of the IMF, Finance Ministry spokesmen quoted Minister Jaime Ongpin as saying.

The request was contained in a letter of intent (LOI) submitted to the IMF by the government last week, the ministry said. The LOI contains the country's economic program as agreed upon with an IMF mission. An IMF team has been in the Philippines since July 24 to negotiate with Philippine monetary authorities over the drafting of the economic program. The economic reforms embodied in the LOI must now wait for formal approval from the IMF board in Washington for the loan to be released.

AQUINO APPROVES DELAY ON LIBERALIZATION

HK010742 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Jul 86 p 13

[By Ellen Samaniego]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday approved the proposal of Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. to postpone until October this year the lifting of import controls on 167 items, which were supposed to have been freed since April 30.

During the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Aquino similarly supported Concepcion's stand to further defer liberalization of items scheduled on Dec. 31, 1986 and June 30, 1987 to a later date based on a program that would be submitted to the International Monetary Fund by the end of the year. This covers a total of 246 products.

As proposed by Concepcion, an indepth study will be undertaken in consultation with all affected sectors on the items whose imports were to have been liberalized on April 30. This will take into consideration the appropriate level of tariff adjustments and other conditions necessary after which the government will submit its recommendations by Oct. 31.

The import liberalization program is one of the critical issues in the government's talks with the International Monetary Fund, which had indicated that no loans might be extended to the Philippines unless the schedule of products for import liberalization by April 30 and December 31 this year was strictly and fully complied with by the government.

Concepcion, however, hinted that the government could thresh the problem out with the IMF mission without necessarily affecting the standby credit it was seeking from the IMF.

Aquino's approval was largely shared by a number of Cabinet members including Concepcion who believed that the government should first give the industries a chance and take the necessary measures to save local industries before totally "burying" them should the measures fail.

Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, countering the stance taken by Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod to immediately go on with the program to protect consumers, noted its far-reaching effects on the worsening employment situation. He argued that "all of us are consumers, including the producers themselves, but who are part of the different sectors of society."

In recommending the postponement, Concepcion warned the government that "if we are now to comply unilaterally with the demands of the IMF, rather than listen to what our people have to say, we may begin to lose the confidence and good will of the private sector." He added that this would set back the progress the new government has made in convincing the private sector that they were indeed the "engine of growth."

He agreed with the private sector's view that the overall national interest would suffer tremendously by acceding to further liberalization citing that the private sector had sufficiently demonstrated good faith by conceding almost 70 percent of the products included in the program.

He also said that the government has yet to undertake the necessary framework such as an operative vehicle for surveillance and prosecution of smugglers to protect local producers.

EDITORIAL COMPLAINS ABOUT THE IMF METHODS

HK041029 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The IMF's Torture Chamber")

[Text] Like some medieval dungeon master, the International Monetary Fund has come up once again with new methods for making life for the average Filipino difficult.

One recalls that in the Marcos era, the IMF conditions for the grant of loans resulted in the imposition of all kinds of taxes which directly lowered the standard of living of the average Filipino and increased the numbers of those below the poverty line.

To mention only a few of the IMF-sponsored horrors of the Marcos regime, there were the astronomical increases in real estate taxes, in income taxes, in sales taxes, in special taxes like energy and motor vehicle tax, flood tax etc -- all designed to siphon off the citizenry's money and increase the Marcos regime's capacity to pay the country's foreign debt.

That such moves helped to usher the downfall of the Marcos regime does not seem to have fazed the IMF a bit, and it continues to levy a juggernaut of conditions on the fledgling Aquino government.

The latest of such conditions is an import liberalization plan, which in effect will create a market for foreign goods in the Philippines, to the joy of the U.S.-backed IMF and its foreign allies. That it may cause the collapse of Philippine industries and the surge of unemployment among Filipino laborers does not bother the IMF, which, as usual, threatens the suspension of any new loans to the country.

In addition, the IMF would want to have government financing institutions re-structured to suit its own purposes, thus directly interfering in the program priorities of the new government.

President Aquino and her Cabinet have shown resistance to the IMF, a development which never occurred in the era of the supine and spineless Ministers of Marcos.

The 90-day moratorium in the import liberalization plan is proof that the Aquino administration is not about to be dragged into the IMF torture chamber, and this is an attitude that deserves public support.

Perhaps it is time that the government started thinking of protecting the people from IMF conditions and telling the IMF to go take a walk into some other Third World country they can push around.

CON-COM ALLOWS PROVISION FOR MARTIAL LAW

HK010618 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[By Rod Y. Villa Jr.]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] approved last night a provision in the new constitution granting to the president the power to proclaim martial law and lift the privilege of writ of habeas corpus in case of actual invasion or rebellion when public safety so demands.

The body voted 28 to 12 for an amendment introduced by Christian Monsod, authorizing the president to use the extraordinary powers for 60 days, subject to extension by legislative concurrence.

The provision scrapped by substitution a section in the article on executive which the commission members approved last week. [sentence as published] The section called for concurrence by majority vote of the national assembly before martial law may be declared.

The Con-Com also approved yesterday a section calling for full public disclosure of the state of health of a president suffering serious illness.

Blas F. Ople, leading the four-man opposition block which sponsored the measure, said the illness of the president involves national security and stability and, therefore, is a matter of serious public concern.

The Monsod proposal scrapped subversion and sedition in the clause "imminent danger thereof" embodied in the 1973 and 1935 Constitutions which, he said, then President Ferdinand Marcos used as a justification for the declaration of martial law.

Monsod said the new section would grant the future president flexibility for swift decision and action in coping with national emergencies.

He said safeguards are built in the clause limiting the period of martial law to 60 days after which the legislature should decide whether or not to extend the emergency period.

Those who voted for the amendment were Adolfo S. Azcuna, Teodoro C. Bacani, Jose F.S. Bengzon Jr., Florangel Rosario Braid, Crispino M. de Castro, Jose C. Colayco, Roberto C. Concepcion, Hilario G. Davide Jr., Vicente B. Foz, Jose B. Laurel Jr., Eulogio R. Lerum, Regalado E. Maambong, Christain S. Monsod. Tecdoro C. Natividad, Teresa Ma, Nieva, Jose N. Nolledo, Ople, Ambrosio P. Padilla, 5pbmytpold. Regalado, Rustico F. delos Reyes Jr., Cirilo A. Rigos, Francisco A. Rodrigo, Ricardo J. Romulo, Decoroso R. Rosales, Lorenzo M. Sumulong, Gregorio J. Tingzon, Lugum L Uka, and Bernardo M. Villegas.

Those who voted against were Ponciano L. Bennagin, Lino O. Brocka, Edmundo G. Garcia, Jose Luis Martin C. Gascon, Alberto M.K. Jemir, Minda Lu M. Quesada, Napoleon J. Rama, Rene V. Sarmiento, Jose E. Suarez, Jaime S.L. Tadeo, Wilfredo P. Villacorta, and Con-Com president Cecilia Munoz Palma.

Casting her vote for the first time on an important issue, Palma warned the provision would pave the way once more for dictatorial rule.

Monsod led Con-Com leaders in expressing deep concern over what they called the "emasculation of the executive department" by provisions of the new Constitution already approved.

He cited several checks and safeguards the body had instituted. These included the scrapping of Amendment No. 6 and the elimination of the lifetime immunity of the president for all acts while in office.

Monsod also referred to provisions expanding judicial review to include the adjudication of political questions.

Marcos had exercised exclusive perogatives over political questions during his rule, causing the emasculation of the courts, Monsod said.

He likewise noted that appointments in the judiciary are now placed beyond the reach of the president.

With the institution of a bicameral legislature, there are now also two bodies to check the president, Monsod added.

Manila Bulletin

HK041001 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Martial Law Powers"]

[Text] The newspaper report says it was the first time Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] President Cecilia Munoz Palma voted on an important issue. The issue was whether the president of the Philippines can declare martial law without the concurrence of the legislature. Mrs Palma voted against.

The proposal is not as ominous as it seems. In the first place, the president can impose martial law only for 60 days. Any extension will have to be approved by the legislature. Secondly, the grounds for declaring martial law have been limited to two: in case of actual invasion or rebellion when public safety so demands.

In the 1973 Constitution, the president may place the country or any part of it under martial law in case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it.

It would appear, then, that the provision just passed by the Con-Com is more restrictive than the 1973 provision. Besides, as pointed out in the Con-Com, the Supreme Court may pass upon the validity of the declaration of martial law, according to newspaper reports.

Maybe it is not too late for the Con-Com to scrutinize all the provisions bearing on the martial law powers of the president. The question of martial law did not end with the Marcos regime. Rebellion is strong in some provinces. It will take some time for the government to eliminate the pockets of insurrection in this country. Enough powers should be given to the president to act decisively in the regions where swift action is required.

ACCUSED LOYALIST LAWYER ORDERED RELEASED

HK060223 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Marcos loyalist lawyer Oliver Lozano was ordered released provisionally yesterday [5 August] by Manila City fiscal Luis Victor. Lozano's release was recommended by assistant fiscals Perlita Tirona and Ramon Santiago for insufficiency of evidence and for further investigation. Lozano is one of three Marcos loyalist accused by police of illegal assembly and murder by inducement in connection with the death cf Stephen Salcedo. Lozano surrendered to the Manila police after he was linked to the fatal mauling of Salcedo.

FBIS

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NAKASONE COMMENTS ON KAPITSA STATEMENT

OW070535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev should visit Tokyo before he makes a trip to Moscow. Nakasone referred to a statement by deputy Soviet foreign minister Mikhail Kapitsa Wednesday that it has not been decided yet whether he or Gorbachev will visit the other's country first.

No Soviet party leader has ever visited Japan, though Japanese prime ministers have made trips to Moscow, the latest being by Kakuei Tanaka in 1973. Earlier this week, Japanese foreign minister Tadashi Kuranari issued an invitation for Gorbachev to come to Tokyo by the end of this year or next January.

Questioned by reporters at his official residence, Nakasone said, "(Gorbachev) should come first." But Nakasone suggested that he is ready to visit Moscow first if there is any prospect of a breakthrough in talks over Japan's territorial claim to four small islands off Hokkaido. The Soviet Union, which occupied the islands at the end of World War II, says the territorial problem has been settled.

HIROSHIMA PEACE SUMMIT APPEALS FOR DISARMAMENT

OW061121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 6 Aug 86

[By Suvendrini P. Suguro]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug. 6 KYODO -- The first Hiroshima peace summit closed Wednesday, the 41st anniversary of the atomic bombing of the city in World War II, with an appeal for the world to heed calls for nuclear disarmament to help safeguard peace. The symposium of scientists, pacifists and Nobel Prize winners, held to mark the International Year of Peace, issued an appeal which said, "We have carefully studied the facts regarding the damage inflicted on Hiroshima and realize that at present the total world nuclear arsenal contains one million times the destructive power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. "A single nuclear war might well annihilate the human race and so we invite the world to heed the spirit of the Hiroshima declaration which calls for these aspirations."

it was delivered by Linus Pauling, winner of Nobel prizes for chemistry and peace and president of Linus Pauling Institute of Science and World Affairs, at the first peace symposium in Hiroshima.

The symposium was attended by a wide variety of people, both local and foreign who applauded when the appeal was read out.

Dr. Frank Blackaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, suggested that as national security can only be achieved by having friendly relations with neighboring countries, Japan as a prosperous nation should help its Asian neighbors. "There is tremendous potential for more aid to flow from Japan to the Asian developing countries and in this way bring about peace," he said. He also urged Japan to help in providing more assistance in research for arms control around the world.

Dorothy Hodgkin, Nobel Prize winner for chemistry, said Japan should work harder and become a responsible partner in keeping the Pacific Ocean nuclear-free. "Even though it is said Japan is nuclear-free, the fact that U.S. warships are allowed to travel freely in and out of her ports threatens the security of the north Pacific Ocean," she explained.

Paul Crutzen of the Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, suggested that Japan use her advanced technology in ways that will strengthen peace moves. "It is important that third countries also provide valuable information on nuclear activities to the people. At present the superpowers are monopolizing this function and it is hard to believe them," he said.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace prize winner, answering a question on how the Japanese government can help to end the apartheid system of racial segregation in South Africa, said it is important to stop the burgeoning trade between the two countries. "It is a moral decision they have to take. We are not asking for political or economic sanctions but for support of the freedom we have been fighting for years," he declared.

Following the close of the peace summit there will be a concert by the Hiroshima Symphonic Orchestra and a dinner for the symposium participants Wednesday evening.

MITI HALTS SEMICONDUCTOR EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW061257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry disclosed Wednesday it has withheld approval for massive exports of semiconductors to the United States. Ministry officials said the export control ordinance was invoked when it discovered Japanese electronic firms had concluded contracts for exports of a large volume of semiconductors before a Japanese-U.S. agreement was enforced on August 1. The agreement, reached after hard bargaining, called for price monitoring of Japanese-made chips exported to the United States to avoid disruption of the U.S. market.

The officials said U.S. computer makers ordered a massive volume of semiconductors from Japanese makers in a bid to secure supplies of low-priced products. The Japanese manufacturers also tried to expedite shipments for fear that their market share in the United States might fall.

The officials said most contracts involved sales of 256 kilobit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips, which account for nearly 80 percent of exports to the United States. Total contracts were valued at more than 10 billion yen, at least double the figure contracted in June.

The ministry took the step in response to a request by the U.S. Government, which had discovered a rush of chip exports from Japan in July.

The ministry plans to hold the volume of Japanese chip exports to the United States during the third quarter to the level of the second quarter. The price-monitoring system will be applied to new contracts to be concluded after August 1.

MSDF ANTISUBMARINE BASE'S LINKS TO U.S. VIEWED

OW061353 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 6 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] It has been more than 2 years since the Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] established the "Okinawa Oceanic Observation Station" at the U.S. White Beach military facility in Katsuren Town in July 1984. An antisubmarine warfare base for the defense of 1,000 nautical-mile sealanes, the station had approximately 70 personnel at the time of its inauguration. However, it has been made clear that its personnel has been doubled to approximately 150 and its functions have been strengthened.

With frequent visits by American engineers, there are indications that the base has virtually become a joint Japan-U.S. operation. However, how antisubmarine information is provided to the U.S. side and other details are classifed as "military secrets." All this shows that the station is a "secret base."

Captain Kunihiko Banto, station commander, explained, "our personnel increased to 150 in 1985, and it was as scheduled." U.S. engineers, he said, "are civilians dispatched from their home country and assigned here as needed for technical support." However, he refused to disclose their number.

The oceanic observation station installs stationary measuring devices underwater and collects oceanic environmental data using underwater cables. The Defense Agency has said that the cables are "to gather underwater data for antisubmarine warfare" but has refused to disclose the length of the cables and other details on the grounds that they are "confidential matters." It thus indicates that the cables are laid not only in territorial waters but also in the open sea.

The agency also made clear that the station is part of Japan's share of military costs borne in line with U.S. demands, saying that "the data obtained by the station is important for the defense of the southwestern sealanes, and they are provided to the U.S. forces as well."

Asked to explain how the data is linked to U.S. military intelligence networks, Banto said, "I think it will take at least 10 years to utilize the data, but I cannot comment on the process."

It is believed that he refused to comment for fear he might contradict the Japanese Government's official stand. In 1978, the then Defense Bureau Director General Maruyama said that although military ties between Japan and the United States have become closer, "In peacetime we exchange general information but not tactical information."

REACTOR TESTS MODERATELY ENRICHED U-235 FUEL

OW061107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO — A 50,000 kilowatt atomic reactor using moderately enriched uranium as fuel went into operation Wednesday, the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute announced. The institute said the reactor, the JMTR, installed at its Oarai facility in Ibaraki prefecture, is the world's first facility of its kind.

The institute has been experimenting with 45 percent enriched uranium 235 as a substitute for the 93 percent enriched uranium to reduce the possibility of fuel being used for the production of nuclear weapons. Highly enriched uranium normally is used for experimental reactors to produce high-density neutron radiation to conduct radioactivity-resistant tests on various materials. Uranium with a low 3-5 percent enrichment level is normally used as fuel in atomic power reactors.

The experiment stems from a U.S. proposal in 1977 for the use of uranium with low-level enrichment to avoid the possible use of fuel for military purposes. The moderately enriched uranium was jointly developed with a West German nuclear fuel manufacturer.

The institute said it will continue experiments to further lower the enrichment level to 20 percent.

DMZ INCIDENT 'RECKLESS' PROVOCATION BY U.S. ROK

SK070155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 6 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 August commentary: "Where Are They Attempting To Lead the Situation?"]

[Text] On 5 August, the South Korean puppet Army troops fired several hundred large-caliber machine-gun rounds at our guardposts in the DMZ south of Pyongyang on the central front, thus perpetrating a grave military provocation.

The puppets' dangerous military provocation, perpetrated after vicious propaganda, smearing and slandering us every day through broadcasting in the frontline area, is a premeditated and preplanned criminal maneuver designed to lead the situation to an acute phase by aggravating tension. This shows how reckless the puppets' new war provocation maneuvers have become. In particular, we cannot overlook the fact that the enemy, having refused our proposal for talks between military authorities, responded to the proposal with armed provocation.

As is known, some time ago the KPA Supreme Command made a new important proposal to hold talks between military authorities who have real military power in the North and the South and to take measures for easing tension. Those who want to relax tension and promote peace on the Korean peninsula cannot refuse our peace proposal. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets reinforced their troops while refusing our proposal and deployed most of their armed forces in advance areas close to the Military Demarcation Line [MOL] so they will be able to launch an offensive operation at any moment. Thus, they had their armed forces assume a high degree of combat readiness and assume a shooting position by directing many weapons, including nuclear weapons, at us.

War exercises, including the recent "Ulchi-86" staged throughout South Korea, are being staged more frequently and aerial espionage activities are also being staged often. Because of the reckless military provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooges, the nation's situation has been strained to an extreme point. Thus, the military confrontation along the MOL has reached a most serious stage since the armistice.

This is the reality. However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, not satisfied with wielding bayonets against us, openly fired at us in the frontline area, where the armed forces of the North and South are tensely confronting each other. Where on earth are they attempting to lead the situation? The recent armed provocation is a reckless act which could be perpetrated only by those who want to have a showdown of strength with us and venture on war.

In the early part of the 1950's, the South Korean puppets ceaselessly perpetrated armed provocations and armed aggression against our republic along the 38th parallel and triggered a war in the end. The puppets are following the same path again and are recklessly acting without discretion. However, the road of war is the road of ruin for the puppets and a path that will lead to their graves. The fact that war did not break out in Korea even amid the strained situation is the result of our consistent peace-loving efforts. The puppets should not misunderstand our patience.

If the puppets advance along the road of war in the end while repeatedly perpetrating military provocations ignoring our warnings, they will pay dearly. The puppets should cool their heads filled with the frenzy of war and should come to the table for talks between military authorities to take measures for easing tension, as we have demanded.

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE NEEDED TO EASE TENSION

SK050443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints an article titled "Measures must be taken to ease tension for North-South dialogue"

The author of the article says: As long as the tension is being heightened by staging frantic military exercises against the other party to the dialogue, there can be neither the improvement of North-South relations nor the dialogue for national unity. Noting that the South Korean puppets are still blocking the road to the resumption of the dialogue by holding one after another large-scale military exercises against the north behind various signboards, such as "Team Spirit 86", "Ttangbol 86" "Piho 86" "Shield 86" and "Ulchi 86", the article says:

Facts eloquently tell that at the present moment, peace on the Korean peninsula is a pressing task and the tension must be relaxed before anything else. The question of detente in Korea can be smoothly settled only when those who hold real military power of our side and those of the United States and South Korea who are directly responsible for the heightened tension and under unavoidable obligation to ease it meet at one table. Our proposal for holding talks between the military authorities proceeded precisely from the urgent realistic demand. Now the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are talking about the "resumption of the dialogue" which is not in their minds, while turning down our fair peace proposal. This is a shameless act ignoring the reality and foolish trick to delude public opinion and thereby shift the responsibility for the suspension of the dialogue onto others.

U.S. EXTRATERRITORIALITY SHOWS ROK CONTROL NOMINAL

SK071005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- The brutalities commited by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea against the people ran into more than 15,000 cases in the past ten years, according to a radio report from Seoul. This was disclosed in an answer of the puppet government to an interpellation put in writing by a "national assemblyman" from the New Korea Democratic Party. The puppets announced that they "exercised" "jurisdiction" only in 100 cases of those mentioned above.

The "jurisdiction" claimed to have been exercised by the puppet clique is, of course, nothing but a nominal one. It is totally crippled by the South Korea-U.S. "Status of Forces Agreement" which guarantees extraterritorial rights to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. By disclosing the fact that they failed to refer the overwhelming majority of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who committed brutalities even to formal trials, the puppets admitted that they defended and connived at their crimes.

EFFORTS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE, U.S. PULLOUT CITED

SK021008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunfication of Korea calls for launching activity for the success of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula and struggling for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and all nuclear weapons. The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea says this in its July 25 appeal calling for intensifying the movement to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that during the month of solidarity with the Korean people the world people demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea and denounced the war provocation moves and "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the South Korean dictatorial "regime", the appeal stresses:

During the month of solidarity with the Korean people, it was stressed that the most urgent question is to turn into a nuclear-free zone the Korean peninsula where the danger of a nuclear war is great. The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea calls upon all the national committees and peace-loving forces of the world to further strengthen the international movement of solidarity with the Korean people and strive, in particular, for the opening of talks of the military authorities to ease the tension and achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

MASS CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION INCREASING

SK052246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- Korea is registering successes by directing efforts to the production of "August 3 mass consumption goods."

In the last two years the production of mass consumption goods has grown five times in Pyongyang, North and South Pyongan Provinces and South Hamgyong Province and their variety four times in South Hwanghae Province, Kaesong Municipality, Chagang and Yanggang Provinces. The variety of "August 3 mass consumption goods" and their output showed a marked increase in the first half of this year, in particular.

As a result, the commodities retail turnover at direct sales stores in cities and counties swelled two times in North Hamgyong and Yanggang provinces and Kaesong Municipality and 1.6 times taking the country as a whole in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year.

"August 3 mass consumption goods" produced by using by-products, waste and idle materials from industrial establishments carry a weighty significance in meeting the growing demand of people for consumer goods.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il went round the exhibition of light industry goods on August 3, 1984, and indicated the orientation and ways of increasing the variety of mass consumption goods and improving their quality. Giving working guidance again to the work of direct sales stores of "August 3 mass consumption goods" on May 13, he set forth detailed tasks to effect innovation in the production of light industry goods and their circulation including the problem of setting up new exchange wholesale stores.

Many shops, workteams, housewives' workteams and sideline workteams producing "August 3 mass consumption goods" have been organised at industrial establishments, cooperative farms and residential neighbourhood units in Korea. Over 20,000 kinds of daily necessaries including various kinds of knit goods, ready-made clothes, domestic articles, kitchen utensils, goods for cultural use, and general merchandise are produced there and sold at over 200 direct sales stores in all parts of the country. Recently exchange wholesale stores of "August 3 mass consumption goods" made their appearance to activate exchange of consumer goods between town and country, contributing better to making the life of working people affluent.

KIM IL-SONG FUNDAMENTALS OF PARTY BUILDING VIEWED

SK020449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN August 1 carried an article explaining the fundamental principle for the building of a revolutionary party expounded in "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea", a lecture authored by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The most important matter in properly defining the fundamental principle for party building is to correctly represent the demands of the times and the desires of the popular masses, the article headlined "Fundamental Principle for the Building of Revolutionary Party" stresses, and says:

Ours is an era of chajusong. With a deep penetration into the demands of our time, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the great chuche idea in his early years and, on its basis, propounded the fundamental principle for the building of a revolutionary party for the first time in history. This principle is to realise political leadership of the whole society, grasping work with people as the main. This is an embodiment in party building of the philosophical principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything. The fundamental principle for the building of a revolutionary party propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a scientific one which fully accords with the nature and function of the working class party.

The working class party is a vanguard political organization of the working masses and its function is to educate and rally people so as to victoriously advance the revolution and construction.

As expounded by the chuche idea, the subject of history is the popular masses and their strength is inexhaustible. When scope is given to their creative enthusiasm through proper work with people, it is possible to successfully carry out whatever difficult and complex revolutionary tasks arising in building a party and carrying out the revolutionary cause.

The fundamental principle for the building of a chuche-type party expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also a revolutionary one which fully accords with the political mode of the working class party. Politics by the working class party is one synthesizing the will of the working masses. The basic way for realizing such politics by the working class party is work with people. As a most powerful means of organizing and directing the activity of people, work with people makes it possible to fully meet the basic demands of politics.

The fundamental principle for the building of a chuche-type party expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also a lawful one stemming from the socio-historical position of the working-class party. The working class party is a leading political organization that represents the rights and interests of the broad masses of the people and guides in a uniform way their revolutionary struggle as a whole to realize their independent demands. The political leadership of the whole society is ensured through work with people. As the society is unthinkable apart from people, so is the political leadership of the society apart from work with people, political work. The validity and vitality of the fundamental principle for the building of a revolutionary party propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been clearly proved in the course of the historical struggle for party building, stresses the article.

PARTY REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY, THEORY EXAMINED

SK041006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 2 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August special article: "The Ideology and Theory of Our Party Reflecting the New Requirements of Revolutionary Development"]

[Text] Our party's ideology and theory are a firm guiding policy of our people's revolutionary struggle to complete the chuche cause. The fact that the party's ideology and theory demonstrate a great attracting force and vitality in revolution and construction has a bearing on the fact that they precisely reflect the requirements of a new higher stage in social development and the development of the revolutionary movement.

The great ideology and theory of the working class are formed to reflect the requirements of revolution, and they are developed and enriched as the revolution deepens and develops. The development of the revolutionary movement and its practical requirements are a condition for the development of scientific revolutionary ideas and revolutionary theory. Reality is an important yardstick in verifying the justness and greatness of a revolutionary theory. Therefore, only ideology and theory based on the popular masses' revolutionary struggle of practice and formed to reflect its requirements can have a scientific and revolutionary nature and carry out a great reforming role.

Developing a new revolutionary theory to suit the requirements of reality become more essential problems as revolution and construction are put on a higher stage. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, noted: Our times, during which revolution and construction are deepening and developing in an unequalled manner and during which numerous new theoretical and practical problems are coming into being, require that we establish the revolutionary guiding theory and the strategy and tactics suitable for today's reality and further develop the working class revolutionary theory in a creative manner.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class and the working popular masses is developing to a new, higher stage. The popular masses' aspirations and demands for chajusong are greater than ever before, and the realization of communism is in the timetable of history as a task of reality rather than as a long-cherished desire in the distant future.

This historical environment presents numerous new ideological and theoretical problems to the working class and its revolutionary party. Our party has consistently and deeply discerned the new requirements of revolutionary practice, given clarification on them with scientific wisdom, and developed and enriched the working class revolutionary ideology and theory in its course.

Our party's ideological and theoretical achievements have been extraordinarily diversified and abundant. These achievements contain the endlessly noble theories and experiences our party has achieved through creative ideological and theoretical activities and practice while leading the work of all fields -- political, economic, cultural, military, and external affairs -- to victory under the slogan of modeling the entire party and society on the chuche idea.

The ideological and theoretical achievements that have developed and enriched the working class revolutionary ideology and revolutionary theory anew are a valuable asset in bringing about ultimate fulfillment of the socialist and communist cause.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historical treatises, including "On the Chuche Idea" and "Let Us Advance Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," comprehensively elucidate the essential revolutionary theories required by the new higher stage of development of the revolutionary movement.

Our party's ideology and theory, above all precisely reflect the demands of the times during which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, has been brilliantly embodied in revolutionary practice and been brought into bloom in all fields. The working class revolutionary struggle is to realize the revolutionary idea of the leader. This struggle acquires new contents as revolution deepens and develops.

Most important in the historical environment in which the leader's ideology firmly prevails in the entire society as a revolutionary guiding ideology is to ensure the purity of this ideology generation after generation and to work for its ultimate victory. The ideology and theory of the party and the leader leading the revolutionary cause to completion should be based on such demands of the times. This is the fundamental problem determining the might of the ideology and theory of the working class party.

The revolutionary idea of respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche idea, is the true revolutionary world outlook of the working class and a revolutionary theory to realize the chajusong of the working popular masses. This revolutionary idea has been brilliantly embodied in the practice of revolution and has brought about great reform. The Korean revolution, advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, can pioneer the road of struggle victoriously -- overcoming labor pains in the inchoate stage caused by flunkeyism and dogmatism -- and advance along the unfamiliar road of socialism and communism today without the slightest vicissitudes.

The chuche idea has had great impact on development of the revolutionary movement of our times by creating a new independent world.

Firmly believing the ideal of chajusong elucidated by the chuche idea, and advancing along the road of independence is the trend of development of our times. The great Comrade Kim Il-song's [widaehan kimilsong tongji] revolutionary idea has already become a stern historial reality and a great material force, and all the bases for the ultimate victory of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea have been firmly solidified.

This environment, above all, has required the ideology and theory which make it possible to resolutely adhere to this revolutionary idea and to add luster to it forever as a guiding revolutionary ideology, which was solved by our party's creative ideology and theory.

Promoted by the historical mission to defend and adhere to Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea generation after generation, our party has clearly elucidated the historical position of this revolutionary idea and formulated the great leader's revolutionary idea, thereby logically proving that Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea will be the great guiding ideology, guiding theory, and guiding method of revolution in the future communist society as well as today. This is a great ideological and theoretical achievement that can be accomplished only by the great party which purely inherits the leader's revolutionary cause.

Our party has defended and comprehensively deepened and developed all contents of the great leader's revolutionary idea. In particular, by deepening and developing the chuche idea -- consisting of a new philosophical principle, social and historical outlook, and the guiding principles of revolution and construction -- by original theories, our party has thoroughly demonstrated the justness and indestructible vitality of the chuche idea. This, therefore, powerfully accelerates the development of our revolution and the times, which are vigorously advancing under the banner of the chuche idea.

Our party's ideology and theory also precisely reflect the new requirements of development of the revolutionary movement to brilliantly inherit and complete the working class revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader. The working class revolutionary struggle has a long-term and arduous nature. This inevitably presents a problem of resolutely inheriting the lineage of revolution and completing the revolutionary cause. This problem emerges to the front as revolution and construction deepen and develop.

The problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause is a universal [popyon chogin] historical task facing the communist movement of our times. During the long historical period in which the communist movement has been developed, the revolutionary generations have continuously changed. This historical road shows that when the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause is correctly solved, revolution and construction vigorously advance with new vitality, though they must otherwise undergo serious vicissitudes.

Over half a century has passed since our revolution was pioneered under the banner of the chuche idea. During this period, a really great victory has been achieved in carrying out our revolution. Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our people have built the most advanced socialist system in this land and have made our country an independent, self-reliant, and self-defensive socialist power. Based on this great victory, we are waging a vigorous struggle of a higher stage to bring about a complete socialist victory.

All the facts have demanded that our party and people continue our revolution, which was launched from the forest on Mt Paektu, to the end and tirelessly stage the struggle to finally consummate the revolutionary cause. This has raised a pressing demand that the issue of inheriting the revolutionary cause be solved correctly.

In a timely manner that has suited this historic period of great change in the development of the revolution, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has actively undertaken profound ideological and theoretical activities. Thus, the new ideologies and theories advanced by our party are replete with strategies and tactics, methods and tasks for struggle designed to brilliantly inherit the chuche cause. Herein lie the historical position of the party's ideologies and theories and the characteristics of the times.

Our party, which is endlessly loyal to the leader and his cause, has scientifically explained for the first time that the revolutionary cause of the working class is essentially the revolutionary cause of the leader and that it is a historic cause that should be continued from generation to generation and, based on this, has provided guidelines to brilliantly inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause of the working class explored by the leader.

These guidelines reflect priceless ideological and theoretical treasures for the future of the revolution, including the question of strongly defending and safeguarding the revolutionary ideas of the leader and of thoroughly embodying them within the entire party and society: The question of firmly guaranteeing the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party from generation to generation; and the question of endlessly consolidating and developing traditions and accomplishments gained by the leader.

In particular, the question concerning the leader's political successor capable of leading the entire party and all the people in a struggle to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause, and the theory on firmly consolidating the organizational and ideological foundations of the party and establishing a leadership system within the entire party occupy unique places.

Thanks to these unique ideologies and theories, a path capable of inheriting and consummating, without the slightest hitch, the cause of the party, the cause of the leader, has been illuminated and its valuable experiences revealed. Our party's ideologies and theories also correctly reflect the new demands of development of the revolutionary movement presented in the schedule of history -- the building of a communist society.

Communism is mankind's ideal. Ever since socialism and communism were transformed from a daydream into science, the working class and working masses have tirelessly struggled for the victory of socialism and communism. As a result, many countries around the world have already forever swept away reactionary exploitative classes and their systems and have established advanced socialist systems and are now vigorously engaged in a struggle to realize the socialist and communist cause, while strongly defending them against the U.S. imperialist enemy's aggressive and subversive maneuvers.

The path to achieving complete victory of the socialist and communist cause after establishment of the socialist system is still an unknown road that mankind has never traversed and a very hard and complicated path of struggle. Thus, fully explaining the strategic and tactical questions of socialist and communist society and its development has emerged as a pressing demand of development in the revolutionary movement of our era.

Moreover, under circumstances during which the slanders and machinations of the imperialist reactionaries and their quisling buglers, and their subversive maneuvers against socialism and communism are becoming more blatant, fully and profoundly explaining the revolutionary theories, strategy, and tactics to carry out the socialist and communist cause has emerged as an important task to strongly defend the triumphant socialist system, highly display its superiority, and hasten the communist cause ahead of schedule.

This important demand for development of the revolutionary movement of socialism and communism is being brilliantly solved through our party's ideological and theoretical activity. Based on the great leader's revolutionary ideas, our party has fully and profoundly explained the nature and superiority of socialist society, the inherent characteristics and appearance of the socialist and communist society that has completely triumphed, the highest programs and strategic targets for carrying out the communist cause.

Also, our party has newly and fully explained the basic revolutionary tasks for building socialism and communism; forms of combat and forms of the mass movement to implement such tasks; the role and position of political organizations and institutions during the period of socialist and communist construction; and all issues concerning the revolutionary leadership system and methods employed to guide the masses.

Thus, the working class and working masses have come to a most correct understanding of communist society -- which they had considered only an ideal -- and its correct guiding principles, which enable them to build it successfully without the slightest hitch.

At the same time, our party has presented numerous ideologies and theories designed to expedite the world revolution and convert the entire world into one governed by independence, including ideologies and theories on strengthening the unity and cooperation among the socialist countries and developing the Nonaligned Movement. It is because they correctly reflect the new demands for developing the revolutionary struggle of the working class and working masses for independence as such that they have given full and profound explanation to them and that our party's ideologies and theories have a firm grip on the people's hearts and display their invincible vitality.

Our party's ideologies and theories -- the invincible and ever-victorious revolutionary banner which firmly guarantees victory of the popular masses' revolutionary struggle for independence -- will display their own greatness and vitality even more.

INTENSIFICATION OF CHUCHE INDOCTRINATION NECESSARY

SK040743 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 3 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August editorial: "Let Us Conduct Chuche Idea Indoctrination Broadly and Deeply"]

[Text] At present, preferential emphasis in the party's ideological indoctrination should be placed on intensifying chuche idea indoctrination. Chuche idea indoctrination is an important ideological indoctrination to arm party members, working people, and new generations with the chuche revolutionary world outlook. Ceaselessly deepening chuche idea indoctrination as priority work in the party's ideological indoctrination is our party's unchanging demand.

In deepening chuche idea indoctrination, party organizations and the ideological work functionaries have been entrusted with heavy missions. All functionaries in the area of the party's ideological work should arm themselves with the chuche idea and protect and implement it thoroughly. By so doing, they should conduct chuche idea indoctrination broadly and deeply among party members, working people, and new generations. This is an urgent demand of our party's ideological work, of the given revolutionary missions, and of the prevailing situation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary, has noted: To imbue all of society with the chuche idea, all party members and working people should arm themselves with the chuche idea and struggle unyieldingly along the road pointed out by the chuche idea under all circumstances. Imbuing the entire party and society with the chuche idea is a general task for building our party and the revolutionary struggle. The key to achieving this cause is to make party members and working people arm themselves with the chuche idea and fulfill its demand. Accordingly, we should ceaselessly deepen chuche idea indoctrination in conformity with the demands of the party and the demands of the developing revolution.

Chuche idea indoctrination is a permanent task which our party, the chuche-type party, should carry out without ceasing. At the same time, it is a task that should be further intensified according to the developing revolution. Thanks to proper chuche idea indoctrination by our party, brilliant achievements have been made in building the party and the revolutionary struggle.

Today, our party has become powerful and has armed itself with the chuche idea and achieved firm unity and cohesion in ideology and will. The chuche idea has become our people's firm faith and has yielded great material strength in all areas of the revolution and construction. This is indeed a proud success and our greatest asset. However, we should harbor no conceit. Our people's revolutionary cause to build socialism and communism under the banner of the chuche idea is not yet completed and we should continue to traverse the path of arduous struggle. Accordingly, chuche idea indoctrination to arm party members, working people, and new generations with the chuche revolutionary world outlook should be intensified. Moreover, under circumstances during which the internal and external situations of our revolution are complicated [urihyongmyongui naeoechongsega pokchaphago] and during which the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists continue, we should never neglect but should continue to vigorously push ahead with chuche idea indoctrination, the indoctrination to make all of society completely dominated by the chuche idea.

Today, as the Korean revolution has advanced a long way, a change of generations has taken place in our revolutionary ranks. The aim of the revolution and the target of the struggle have not changed, but the new generations have become the main forces of the revolution. The new generations that have not experienced the trials of the severe class struggle of the past and have not directly experienced the serious struggle to defend the banner of the chuche idea have now taken proud places in the revolutionary ranks.

The method to educate in a revolutionary way those youths and children who have not experienced difficulties and trials but are growing under peaceful circumstances, and to prepare them politically and ideologically, is to deepen the indoctrination of our party's revolutionary ideology, the chuche idea, among them.

In view of the development of our party and revolution and in view of the prevailing situation and change in the revolutionary ranks, intensifying chuche idea indoctrination is a very important task. Thoroughly accomplishing this task is a guarantee for strengthening the might of our party and revolutionary ranks, for defending the revolution, and for advancing it persistently.

At present, in chuche idea indoctrinaton our party emphasizes conducting it broadly and deeply. In other words, the idea is to conduct chuche idea indoctrination deeply so all ideological indoctrination may be considered a part of chuche idea indoctrination and to vigorously further strengthen the chuche idea system among party members and the working people, so the chuche idea may become a tool for the people's ideological discipline and their practical activities.

Only when chuche idea indoctrination is conducted broadly and deeply can all functionaries, working people, and new generations be firmly prepared as ardent chuche-type revolutionaries who take the chuche idea as their faith and world outlook, think and act only according to the demand of the chuche idea and its embodiment, the policy of our party, and devote themselves to implementing it.

In chuche idea indoctrination emphasis should be placed on making party members and working people thoroughly implement the party's militant slogan to live our lives in our own way. The chuche idea means carrying out the revolution by one's own effort. This demand of the chuche idea has been stressed by our party's slogan. The party's slogan "Let us live in accordance with our own way!" shows the stand to uphold the banner of the chuche idea, to live in accordance with one's own way, and to carry on the revolution by one's own effort. Because of its correctness, the slogan displays great attraction and vitality. We should adhere to the party's slogan and concentrate chuche idea indoctrination on implementing this slogan.

For us, our spirit is precisely our party's ideology and policy. Party organizations should make functionaries and working people consider the chuche idea and its embodiment, the policy of our party, as their bones and flesh and their firm faith, think and act only in accordance with its demands, and unyieldingly struggle to oppose impure ideological elements [pulgonjonhan sasangyoso] which run counter to it. At the same time, all sectors and units should be made to endear, defend, and develop what has been created in our own way by our party. By doing so, work to remake the working people's ideology and mobilize their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness should be conducted according to the way created by our party; management and operation of the socialist economy should be carried on and economic construction should be accelerated in a chuche-oriented way according to the demand of the party's policy; and cultural construction should be carried out in a working class and revolutionary manner according to the chuche stand. Party organizations should meticulously plan indoctrination work so all these tasks may be properly accomplished without discrepancies according to the specific situation of their sectors and units.

The party's slogan on living our lives in our own way reflects the demand of solving problems according to the interests of our revolution and people and settle questions arising from the revolution and construction by our own effort. Party organizations at all levels should adhere to ideological indoctrination so functionaries and working people will firmly fulfill this principled demand under all circumstances.

In addition, in chuche idea indoctrination, deep attention should be directed toward making functionaries and working people thoroughly embody the chuche idea in their practical activities. The chuche idea is the tool for revolutionary practice, and the main objective of intensifying chuche idea indoctrination is to embody it. Adopting an attitude worthy of masters is a demand of the chuche idea and the working style and spirit to embody the chuche idea. Party organizations should intensify indoctrination to make functionaries and working people adopt an attitude worthy of masters. By doing so, they should make party members and working people possess self-consciousness as masters and work sincerely in accomplishing their revolutionary missions. At the same time, party members and working people should be made to highly display the spirit of depending on one's own strength and fulfilling state plans without fail. In particular, great emphasis should be placed on making guidance functionaries -- the commanding staff of the revolution -- energetically think and study, make persistent efforts, and conduct organizational and guidance work responsibly and creatively to implement the party's economic policy given to their sectors and units.

In embodying the chuche idea in practical activities, along with the attitude worthy of masters, it is important to establish a chuche-oriented mass outlook among functionaries. Party organizations should make all functionaries firmly establish a chuche-oriented revolutionary mass outlook, respect the masses, accomplish revolutionary tasks by depending on their own strength, and devote themselves to the people. To this end, it is important to actively conduct work to make all functionaries establish a chuche-oriented mass outlook and to actively follow affirmative examples of those true functionaries who have faithfully worked for the people.

To reflect the chuche idea in thought and practice, we should closely combine the indoctrination of the chuche idea with revolutionary practice. Education on the principles of the chuche idea has been conducted on a large-scale in the past and the level of understanding of the principles among functionaries and workers has been upgraded. We should deepen chuche idea indoctrination one step further based on such successes. We should substantively explain and propagandize the principles of the chuche idea by linking them with concrete realities through all forms and methods of propaganda work including study, lecture, explanation, and talks and through propaganda means including print and press.

When we strengthen a fresh way of indoctrination work, we can smoothly resolve the question of encouraging party members and workers to establish chuche-oriented traits and positions and to highly display an attitude worthy of masters, the revolutionary spirit for self-reliance, and the question of encouraging the entire party to establish the method of chuche-oriented mass leadership.

One of the important issues in conducting indoctrination on the chuche idea is to firmly arm party members and workers with our party's chuche-oriented lines and policy. Our party's lines and policy, which have embodied the chuche idea, are the scientific strategy and tactics of our revolution and the firm guideline in all of our activities.

Only when we deeply understand the party's lines and policy can we correctly realize the party's intention, thinking and acting according to such an intention, and vigorously struggle for victory in the Korean revolution and for the prosperity and development of our fatherland.

As was proven, if we do not know well the party's policy we cannot discriminate between right and wrong nor can we confidently fulfill the revolutionary mission. Party organizations and propaganda functionaries of the party should see to it that functionaries and workers deeply understand the essence and justness of the party's policy by strengthening the indoctrination of the party's policy among them and that they tenaciously safeguard and implement this policy.

For our functionaries and workers, the basic teaching materials in studying the chuche idea and the party's policy are the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and party's documents. Upholding the party's slogan for study by the entire party, functionaries and workers should study the works systematically and comprehensively by establishing the revolutionary method of study. Thus, they should understand our party's policy in breadth and depth.

Party organizations should combine indoctrination on the party's current policy with policies historically implemented in the past by our party in indoctrination of the party's policy and should direct deep attention to encouraging functionaries and workers to be well versed in the party's policy in their own sectors. In chuche idea indoctrination -- deeply understanding the history of our party, in particular -- the history of the arduous struggle to establish chuche is important. The history of our party's struggle to establish chuche is a precious textbook for chuche idea indoctrination.

To encourage functionaries and workers to carry out activities as independent and creative revolutionaries, deeply cherishing their faith in chuche, we should make them realize what kind of chuche-oriented lines and policy our party put forth at every moment and every step in developing the revolution and how our party implemented them.

Party organizations and functionaries involved in ideological work should make everyone deeply realize, in particular, the justness of measures taken by our party in December 1955 and in May 1967 to establish chuche and the monolithic ideological system and should make everyone reflect this spirit in their works and life.

All party organizations and functionaires involved in the ideological work of the party should bring a new advance in the work of thoroughly remodelling the entire party and all of society based on the chuche idea by continuously deepening chuche idea indoctrination according to the demands of developing the realities.

ACCELERATED SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION URGED

SK070814 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 6 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 August editorial: "Let Us Much More Loudly Beat the Revolutionary Drum in Socialist Economic Construction"]

[Text] Today socialist construction in our country has reached a new, higher stage, and brighter prospects have opened along the future path of this socialist construction. Under the slogan calling for imbuing society with the chuche idea, we should much more loudly beat the revolutionary drum with which our party has inspired a great upsurge in socialist construction, and should vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully carry out the new prospective task of socialist economic construction set forth by our party, the entire party and people should rise to wage a strained struggle and continuously bring about innovations and upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy.

Amid the seething revolutionary zeal of workers, a new upsurge has been brought about in socialist economic construction in our country, which has traversed the single road of progress under the wise leadership of our party. Having fully demonstrated the might and spirit of chuche Korea by building the world-class Nampo lockgate, displaying a higher revolutionary zeal, and displaying a more unyielding fighting spirit than ever before, our people have vigorously accelerated large-scale construction projects throughout the country, such as construction of the Sunchon vinalon industrial complex, the Taechon and Kumgangsan power plants, the railway in the northern region, the potassium fertilizer plant, tideland and salt farms, and the second-stage expansion work at the Kim Cahek steel milll.

In the history of our fatherland, there has never been as prosperous a mood in construction work as we see today. This directly shows the might of our country's economic power and the unity of our people and the might and boldness of the leadership of our party, which has planned and carried out all work in a bold manner. The vast construction work, which has been carried out according to the magnificent plan for economic construction of the party and leader, is designed to strengthen the country's economic might in various ways and further improve the people's standard of living.

This work is the struggle to provide a precious treasure for the prosperity of our people generation after generation.

The prospective 10-point plan for socialist economic construction being implemented by our people is a great blueprint for prosperity that has never before existd in our fatherland. To implement this magnificent program, which relfects the strategic plan of our party, we should quickly forge ahead with maximum production and construction with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima and should much more loudly beat the revolutionary drum in socialist economic construction.

Loudly beating the revolutionary drum in socialist economic construction implies that the entire country vigorously advances under the leadership of the party with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima and that we help all functionaries and workers bring about a great leap and upsurge in production and construction by seething with high revolutionary passion and ambition and with the high spirit of creation and innovation. The revolutionary drum reflects our people's endless loyalty to the party and the leader, and our people's revolutionary and unyielding fighting spirit of self-reliance, continuous innovation, and continuous advance.

The struggle to much more loudly beat the revolutionary drum in socialist economic construction is the honorable and sacred work of thoroughly materializing the leadership of our party in economic construction and of making the achievements attained by our party in socialist construction shine much more brilliantly.

As shown in building the Namp lockgate, we have the mighty revolutionary ranks to move a great mountain, if the party decides and issues the order, and the strength and foundation to bring progress and perform miracles by loudly beating the revolutionary drum. We have the party's correct line and policy and its wise leadership, the working class which is endlessly faithful to the party, and the powerful foundation of a self-reliant economy. We have the precious experience of creating the history of a great upsurge by loudly beating the revolutionary drum throughout the country during the difficult period of socialist construction by upholding the policy of the speed battle.

The history of the Chollima march and of the march of the speed battle in our country is a proud course during which, by responding to the call of the party and loudly beating the revolutionary drum, our people have performed the miracles of the century and brought about a change, astonishing the people. Along the road of this convulsive march, our people have allowed an innovative spirit to prevail throughout the country by carrying out work in a bold manner by loudly blowing the trumpet of the march of the speed battle, and by launching a blitzkrieg -- intensive and annihilating warfare -- have achieved the high goals of the 6-year plan and the second 7-year plan, and have brought about many changes to make the 1970's and the 1980's shine as a time of greatness.

Indeed, loudly blowing the trumpet of the march of the speed battle, our people have very quickly advanced socialist economic construction and have built throughout the country many monuments that make the era of the workers' party shine, such as the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the people's grand study hall, and the third ore dressing site in Komdok.

The brilliant success attained by our people in socialist economic construction during the 1980's following the glorious 1970's, under the wise leadership of the party, has made our people entertain feelings of great pride and has been proudly recorded in the history of our fatherland.

We should make epochal progress in building socialism and communism by making the great achievements attained by our party in socialist economic construction shine much more brilliantly and by successfully implementing, at the earliest possible date, the magnificent plan and intent to build the economy of the party and the leader.

Today our people are assigned the very vast and weighty task of building the economy. Our functionaries and workers should bring about great change in production and construction by vigorously advancing the speed of the 1980's, thus responding to the militant call of the party. Important in bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction by loudly beating the revolutionary drum is to thoroughly materialize the idea and leadership of our party in all sectors of socialist economic construction. The fighting spirit and ethos displayed by construction workers at the Nampo lockgate is the revolutionary spirit required by the 1980's, which directly materialized the idea, will, ambition, and mettle of our party.

Working with this spirit and ethos constitutes an important guarantee for meeting the party's demand to create the speed of the 1980's and to fully demonstrate the vitality of this demand by vigorously accelerating our march by loudly beating the revolutionary drum.

The basis of the fighting spirit of the construction workers at the Nampo lockgate is the spirit of unconditionally meeting the demand of the party and the revolution without fail in a timely manner, sacrificing everything and making this demand an absolute fighting goal. The spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the order of the party and the leader was the ideological basis for building the large-scale Nampo lockgate over the short period of 5 years.

The faithfulness of our functionaries and workers to the party and the leader should be displayed in unhesitatingly carrying out the tasks assigned by the party. Just as the construction workers at the Nampo lockgate did, all functionaries and workers should not utter empty words while receiving and meeting the party's demands, no matter what work they may carry out in whatever sectors. They should strive to make their determination and deeds agree with each other.

This spirit of unconditionally meeting the party's demands should be displayed in all sectors and units of the people's economy, including the extractive, metallurgical, power, and railway transportation sectors. In particular, this spirit should be much more highly displayed at major construction project sites, such as the Panpyongwonjae and Mapyongwonjae construction sites at the Taechon power plant and construction sites at the Sunchon Vinalon industrial complex, where a strained battle is being waged against time.

Those who carry out the revolution should always have faith in victory and possess the unyielding spirit of fighting to the end by rising a hundred times after falling a hundred times. Carrying out to the end the revolutionary task assigned by the party by defying and overcoming all difficulties with faith in victory is the fighting spirit displayed by the construction workers at the Nampo lockgate. By drawing a lesson from the spirit of the construction workers at the Nampo lockgate, all functionaries and workers should tackle difficult tasks optimistically and should highly display the spirit of independently resolving difficult problems with the spirit of wading through a fiery river and a muddy path.

The work of building the economy is creative work.

To implement the magnificent program of building the economy, our functionaries and workers should resolve all questions to fit their situation with revolutionary mettle and creativeness. The stand consistently assumed by construction workers at the Nampo lockgate and their fighting slogan is: Let us resolve every question in our own style. Our functionaries and workers should adopt the work style of practically meeting the party's demand for living in our own style by displaying mettle and creativeness under difficult circumstances and by estimating the situation in a scientific manner. Thus, we should allow the creative and innovative spirit of independently resolving every question to meet the situation prevailing throughout the country.

To loudly beat the revolutionary drum in socialist economic construction, functionaries should take command of economic work in an aggressive manner with a high sense of revolution. When our functionaries effectively organize and take command of the work of implementing the party's policy by displaying a revolutionary spirit, a breakthrough will be made for advance, and innovation will result.

Today, when we should loudly beat the revolutionary drum in socialist economic construction, is a time when functionaries should carry out all work in a blitzkrieg manner, overflowing with ambition and passion. Upholding the party's policy of the speed battle, all functionaries should help workers display revolutionary zeal, vigorously forge ahead with the technological revolution, and bring about continuous upsurges in production and construction by organizing economic and organizational work according to the requirements of the Taean work system.

The lofty revolutionary spirit of functionaries is being displayed to responsively implement the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party to the end. The responsibility and assignments given to each functionary are important and honorable missions given through the great political trust and consideration of the party and the leader.

A new upsurge in socialist economic construction can be effected only by responsively fulfilling the assigned revolutionary tasks by guiding functionaries with lofty revolutionary spirit.

Correctly realizing the important nature of their missions and the legitimate and instructive nature of the national economic plan, the guiding functionaries of the party, state, and economic organizations should carry out the assigned tasks thoroughly and in a timely manner. Working just as Comrade O Chung-ok, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, is an important demand of functionaries to carry out work in a revolutionary way. He was a revolutionary fighter who had the spirit of absoluteness and the unconditionality to carry out orders and directives of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song without wasting time, even a minute or a second, and who was endlessly loyal to the leader with a sense of devotion and sacrifice, and a sense of responsibility for implementing revolutionary missions.

Today our party demands that all functionaries live and work just as Comrade O Chung-ok. Following the example of Comrade O Chung-ok, our functionaries should persistently and devotedly implement revolutionary missions and highly display the traits of responsibly accomplishing them without deviation.

It is our party's consistent principle in carrying out work and a trait which should be displayed among functionaries in their struggle, seeking lofty targets.

Only when the target is high can one have passion and have his struggle be rewarding.

All functionaries should further accelerate the speed of advancing socialist economic construction by setting high targets of struggle according to the demand of reality for marching vigorously with the speed of the 80's and by waging bold operation, skillful command, and vigorous political work.

Encouraging the entire nation to seethe with revolutionary passion and an innovative atmosphere is an important key to effecting an upsurge in socialist economic construction. There is always innovation in seething places and miracles are created where innovations are effected. This is proven by the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant.

If organizational work is properly conducted and the masses' spirit is inspired, nothing will be impossible. Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should vigorously and aggressively do organizational and political work to inspire the masses to innovations and exploits.

All party organizations and functionaries should make party members and workers correctly realize the party's intention to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction and give priority to carrying out political propaganda and economic agitation to fully mobilize them in implementing this intention.

Mass heroism is a demonstration of the idea and will of our people, who are firmly united with the leader and party with one ideology and one will. Party organizations should substantively carry out the indoctrination of the masses with indoctrination of loyalty being the basic element among party members and workers. Thus, we should make the combat sites more fiercely burn the flames of mass heroism and collective innovation.

Today when a fierce struggle is being waged, the guiding functionaries should stand in the front ranks. The guiding functionaries in all sectors of the national economy should go more deeply into the fields of combat, which are seething with innovations, and should inspire the masses through political work and by setting examples. Thus, they should resolve all problems by depending on the limitless strength and creative wisdom of the masses.

Vigorously waging the mass movement led by our party is an important method to raise the beacon fire of a new revolutionary upsurge. When the party members and workers actively follow and embody the noble traits and revolutionary work-style of unheralded heroes, the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks will be further strengthened and the beating of the revolutionary drum more loudly sounded across the country.

All functionaries and workers should make the entire country seethe with revolutionary passion by boldly marching with new resolution and a vigorous spirit. Let us make the beating of the revolutionary drum more loudly resound from all fronts of socialist economic construction.

TWO MON REBEL FACTIONS AGREE ON MERGER

BK040245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Aug 86 p 2

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] Two major factions of the Mon rebel group, one of the leading minority forces fighting for independence from Rangoon, last month agreed to join hands again to consolidate their separatist movement, sources said.

Informed sources told THE NATION that Nai Nonla and Nai Shwe Kyin, both claiming to be leaders of the New Mon State Party (NMSP), in a direct meeting held on July 13 agreed to rejoin their Mon rebel groups after they had parted for almost five years.

The NMSP is an administrative body of the Mon National Liberation Army (MNLA), the Mon ethnic rebel force which has been fighting for independence from the Burmese central governnment since Burma attained its freedom from Great Britain in 1947.

However, according to the sources, both leaders of the Mon ethnic rebels will discuss the implementation of the plan to rejoin the two groups in another meeting which will also be held to draft a formal agreement.

Nai Shwe Kyin's and Nai Nonla's groups halted their joint struggle against the Rangoon's forces since a conflict between the two Mon ethnic leaders broke out in 1981. The two leaders will also sign the agreement in the next meeting, said the sources.

They said the last meeting was also attended by Pagu Man, leader of another small faction in the Mon rebel group, who has about 100 Mon guerrillas under his command. The sources said Nai Nonla's group, with about 3,000 Mon ethnic fighters, is the strongest faction in the rebel movement while Nai Shwe Kyin has about 200 guerrillas.

According to the sources, in an attempt to solve the movement's internal problem both leaders had held indirect talks through mediators several times before their first direct talks on January 1 of this year.

The sources said Nai Nonla seems to gain more support from the Mon ethnic people in Burma and other countries than Nai Shwe Kyin who is the founder of the Mon Freedom movement. The Mon ethnic people in Burma total about 4 million.

The ethnic group has been claiming the five provinces of Pegu, Thaton, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui in southern Burma and continuing their struggle against Rangoon for almost 40 years.

An NMSP official loyal to Nai Nonla claimed that the rift between Nai Nonla and Nai Shwe Kyin originated from the NMSP general meeting in 1981 when 100 members of the NMSP committee discussed certain problems of the movement.

HUN SEN PRAISES GROUPS FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

BK010326 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The second meeting on national defense labor concluded successfully on 30 July. The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

During the 3-day session, the participants listened attentively to the reports and comments by the committees in charge of national defense labor movement in provinces and municipalities and by the regional command committees stressing successful feats and good experiences in carrying out the movement in accordance with the targets set by the party and state. The Council of Ministers has decided to confer laureate banners to 9 provinces, cities, ministries, and units; citation certificates to 24 provinces, cities, and ministries; and souvenirs to the 4 regions for their outstanding feats in fulfilling the 1985-86 national defense labor campaign.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen applauded the provinces, cities, ministries, and units for their outstanding achievements. He stressed: To fulfill your tasks more effectively, all comrade party members should set good examples for everyone, and cadres should have high capabilities to guide, arrange, and divide the work to be done appropriately. He called on all participants to persuade the people in their localities to join in the national defense labor movement, use good experiences from the past in their daily work, enhance solidarity between the Army and people and particularly with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, and set targets for emulation drives to score greater achievements for the party and state, thus contributing to defending our fatherland and making it more prosperous and strong.

MAT LY, MEAS KROCH LEAD GROUPS AT WREATH LAYING

BK310552 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of remembrance day for Cambodian war dead and invalid combatants, on the morning of 31 July, delegations from the party, state, and mass organizations led by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, laid wreaths and paid respect to ancestors and heroic Cambodian combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberating the nation, people, and class from old and new colonialism, imperialism, and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime at the monument to fallen Cambodian combatants.

Taking part were Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; members of the party Central Committee; and many other leading cadres.

Afterward, the National Defense Ministry delegation led by Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister of the PRK; the delegation from the Vietnamese Embassy led by Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia; and delegations from various central ministries and services also laid wreaths and paid respect at the monument to fallen Cambodian combatants.

VODK SAYS GORBACHEV'S ASIAN PEACE PLAN 'ROTTEN'

BK050330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union Cannot Act as a God Who Can Find Peace in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Speaking in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986, Soviet leader Gorbachev once again tried to make a deal regarding the so-called conference on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Union made much propaganda about the importance of this conference for seeking peace in this region.

The so-called conference to seek peace and security for Asia and the Pacific is a rotten proposal which the Soviet Union has tried to sell for decades, ever since the late Brezhnev's time. No one wants such rotten goods. Countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region rejected and threw it into the dustbin long ago. Since the time the Soviet Union helped Vietnam commit aggression against Cambodia at the end of 1978 and the Soviet Union itself sent about 100,000 troops to invade and occupy Afghanistan at the end of 1979, this so-called conference on security in Asia and the Pacific has smelled worse than ever before. Despite the fact that, since the time he took power, Gorbachev has tried to give a better image to this so-called conference on security in Asia and to show the Soviet Union's flexible stand through his recent speech in Vladivostok, no one pays any attention to the rotten Soviet proposal. All people know very well that the Soviet Union's aggressive and expansionist stand toward Asia and the Pacific has not changed in the least. Since the time Gorbachev took power, the Soviet war of aggression in Afghanistan has been intensified both inside the country and in the areas bordering Pakistan and Iran. Moreover, the Soviet Union has intensified its air and artillery attacks against the territory of Pakistan, thus worsening the situation in all of South Asia.

While the Soviet Union was announcing its decision to withdraw six regiments of its troops from Afghanistan, the flames of war in Afghanistan continue to burn violently. The Soviet Union's aircraft, helicopters, tanks and modern artillery continue to strafe and drop bombs massacring the Afghan people indiscriminately and barbarously. This clearly attests to the Soviet decision to realize its aggressive ambition in Afghanistan. Moreover, although all countries in Asia and the Pacific and the world community have persistently called on the Soviet Union to stop aiding the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, still the Soviet Union has continued to give more aid to Vietnam to enable it to carry on its war of aggression in Cambodia and to invade the territory of the neighboring countries on a larger scale and in a more systematic manner, thus causing permanent tension in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Without Soviet assistance, the Hanoi Vietnamese would not be this arrogant and truculent and their war of aggression in Cambodia would not have lasted until today. Thus, how can the Soviet Union pose itself as a god to seek peace for Asia and the Pacific? If the Soviet Union really wants this region to enjoy peace, we would like the Soviet Union to take the following concrete measures:

1. Concerning the Cambodian problem, the Soviet Union must stop giving aid to Vietnam. It must pressure Vietnam to accept the CGDK' 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This proposal is correct, flexible, and reasonable. It aims both at seeking a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem and at seeking long-lasting peace for Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Moverover, the 8-point proposal does not affect the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They will only benefit from this in terms of fame and money. This is because they do not have to waste money in the unjust and useless war of aggression in Cambodia and the Soviet Union may be able to have good relations with all countries in this region.

2. Concerning the Afghan problem, the Soviet Union must withdraw all its aggressor troops from Afghanistan in order to let the Afghan people solve their own problems without outside interference, in accordance with successive UN resolutions.

If the Soviet Union takes the concrete measures mentioned above and really respects the five principles of peaceful coexistence -- respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equity, and mutual interests -- peace, security, and stability will automatically be restored in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world. This is the top priority problem to be solved first, not the so-called conference on security in Asia and the Pacific.

SOVIET ADVISERS SAID KILLED IN BATTAMBANG

BK070107 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] On 1 August, a Vietnamese train carrying military materiel from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh was ambushed by our forces at Prek Toek Thla, east of Veal Rinh in Prey Nop District [Kampot Province]. We killed 10 and wounded 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed a locomotive, 11 train cars and all material in them.

On the night of 2 August, our national army, in cooperation with our people and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese, lobbed grenades at Soviet advisers' quarters at the old stone bridge in Battambang town. As a result, we killed two and wounded three Soviet advisers, and we destroyed telegraphic equipment, a telephone, and 10,000 liters of gasoline which burnt brightly over Battambang town causing panic and confusion and forcing the Vietnamese enemy to impose an evening curfew. We also killed three and wounded five Vietnamese soldiers who were guarding the Soviet advisers.

CGDK DEFENSE COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETS

BK020234 [Clandestine] Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Son Sen, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, and His Excellency Im Chhudet, ministers in charge of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense, held a regular meeting on 31 July and adopted a press communique which reads in full as follows:

Press communique:

1. The three ministers in charge of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense held their regular meeting on 31 July, 1986 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Son Sen.

2. The three ministers exchanged views and reached consensus on the situation of the anti-Vietnamese military front in June and July at the beginning of the current 8th rainy season. The three ministers noted with satisfaction the all-round development of the CGDK's tripartite forces.

3. The three ministers were satisfied that the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and commune and village administrative agents forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese enemy and our entire people have nurtured an increasingly seething hatred for the Vietnamese, have joined with the tripartite resistance forces of the CGDK in conducting more active attacks against them, and have enhanced support and assistance to the tripartite resistance forces.

4. The three ministers were also glad to note that during the past 8th dry season and at the beginning of the current rainy season, the tripartite patriotic forces of the CGDK have more and more closely increased their cooperation with one another in the attacks against the Vietnamese enemy and have assisted each other throughout the country; for example, on a number of battlefields in Battambang, Pursat, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham Provinces.

5. The three ministers also exchanged opinions on military plans for the latter part of the current 8th rainy season. They aimed at coordinating actions to eliminate the Vietnamese aggressors' maneuvers of drafting Cambodian soldiers, mobilizing and sending Cambodians to die in the western Cambodian border according to their K-5 plan; looting and seizing rice from our people to feed their own troops; and preventing the people from doing their work, planting crops, and increasing production with a view to massacring the Cambodians through starvation as well as levying all kinds of taxes on the Cambodian people.

The three ministers had the firm conviction that the cooperation among the tripartite resistance forces of the CGDK in conducting more active and more widespread guerrilla attacks will certainly prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from carrying out all these maneuvers at will.

6. The three ministers agreed that the three parties of the CGDK will strive more vigorously to strengthen and develop further all-round cooperation in the spirit of broad national union until our beloved fatherland is liberated in the spirit of the 8-point peace proposals dated 17 March 1986.

7. The meeting proceeded in a fraternally cordial atmosphere.

31 July 1986.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

BK060542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86

[5 August Announcement of LPDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] On 4 and 5 August 1986, the Council of Ministers convened an ordinary session under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Attending the session were comrade vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, high-ranking cadres of the office of the Council of Ministers, members of the State Planning Committee and of the State Bank Committee, representatives of ministries managing the economy, comrade representatives of the administrative committees of Vientiane municipality and of Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Chammassak, and Bolikhamsai Provinces, and comrade directors of a number of central and local companies and enterprises.

In his address, after clearly explaining the turning of various economic units into business enterprises -- the issue which was considered the main topic for the session -- Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stressed certain important issues concerning the situation in the world and region in recent months. He reiterated vigorous support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. He praised especially highly the significant, all-round, and concrete proposal on peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region raised by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his Vladivostok speech of 28 July. He described it as a very significant contribution to the cause of peace and security in Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: The LPDR pledges to do its utmost to help turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation to help safeguard world peace.

Regarding Lao-Thai relations, he explicitly noted that in certain periods in recent years the relations between the two countries have been improved to the extent that two joint statements were signed between the two countries in 1979, statements in which correct principles on good neighborly and fraternal relations were reiterated. But is is regrettable that lately the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have pursued a hostile policy toward the LPDR. They have conducted provocations against the LPDR and attacked and occupied three Lao villages, thus creating a tense situation running counter to the just aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. However, the designers of the schemes to sabotage Lao-Thai relations have been initially defeated, and it is certain that they will be totally defeated if they continue along that path. At present, in Southeast Asia as well as in other parts of the world, the overall trend is to settle conflicts through negotiations in order to coexist peacefully. We consider this a good opportunity for the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to take appropriate steps to resume talks with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries and improving them in all respects to meet the just aspirations of the two peoples and to be in conformity with the interests of peace and security in this region. On our side, we are ready to do everything possible, both at the national and local levels, to create favorable conditions for the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between the two sides.

Afterwards, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers discussed transforming management practices and how to turn various economic units into business enterprises. He explicitly pointed to the reasons for transformation of the management apparatuses -- successfully switching from the administrative state financing system of management to the socialist business system while setting up new management apparatuses. He explained in detail the following three basic issues on turning the economic units into business enterprises.

1. Establish rights to self-mastery in running businesses and consolidating and perfecting various business units.

2. Consolidate and perfect economic management and administrative apparatuses.

3. Make arrangments for implementation.

In explaining these issues, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan gave many examples to prove them. He also pointed out some concrete details on the issues, particularly details on the establishment of rights to self-mastery in operating the businesses and consolidating and perfecting various business units. In conclusion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stressed: The transformation of management by switching from the administative state financing system of managment to the socialist business system is a difficult and complicated task. It needs time and persistence to be fulfilled. However, we will certainly be able to successfully fulfill it.

The participants in the session enthusiastically studied and discussed the issues and unanimously agreed to the views of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan. They also unanimously approved the resolution of the Council of Ministers on transforming various economic units into business enterprises from now until the end of 1986, in order to score achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress.

Vientiane, 5 August 1986

LECTURES ON PARTY CONGRESS TO BE HELD NATIONWIDE

BK061327 Vientiane KPL in English 0938 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 6 (OANA-KPL) — Lectures on the wide ranging implications of the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party due to be held soon, are to be launched throughout the country. This was stated in an instruction issued here today by the propaganda and training board of the Central Committee.

The objective of the activity is to make citizens clearly aware of the serious significance of the 4th Party Congress and matters to be discussed on the occasion. In connection, the people are encouraged to actively take part in the emulation campaign aiming at fulfilling the targets of this year's plan to meaningfully salute the coming party congress.

LPA INSTRUCTION ON ARMY EMULATION CAMPAIGN

BK061201 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Aug 86

[26 June instruction by the LPA General Political Department to mobilize an emulation campaign throughout the Army to score achievements welcoming the Fourth Party Congress]

[Text] Soon the Fourth National Congress of the delegates of the party will be convened. This event will be an important and profound political campaign in the political life of our party. It will be a congress of great historic significance for our country and revolution. Therefore, the LPA General Political Department has issued an instruction instructing that an emulation campaign be mobilized throughout the army to score achievements welcoming the Fourth Party Congress.

I. Objectives and Expectations

1. Pay attention to more profoundly studying and appreciating the line and policies of the party and the duties of units and divisions. They heighten faith in the correct leadership of the party. Resolutely rectify the line of indifferent thinking and any acts which do not conform to and obstruct implementation of the party's line and policies.

2. Mobilize all cadres and combatants to clearly appreciate their political duties, to strive to heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance, to take the initiative in making preparations to smash all destructive and sabotage schemes of the enemies, to maintain strict security for the congress, to maintain political stability during the convening of the congress, to build units with clear-cut changes, to score concrete achievements in fulfilling their duties, and to efficiently execute the 1986 duties of the units and each individual in order to welcome the Fourth Party Congress.

II. Contents of the Emulation Work

1. Name of the emulation campaign: The emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress.

2. Duration: From 3 June 1986 until 1 month after the congress closes. Short-term emulation campaigns should be mobilized 10 days before and 20 days after the congress to promote the emulation atmosphere. Additional instructions will be issued after the closure of the congress.

3. The emulation campaign must be energetically publicized and popularized through various appropriate forms, including using newspapers and loudspeakers, carrying out artistic and sports activities, and carrying out activities of youth unions, trade unions, and women's unions to promote the congress.

4. The standard of the campaign in details:

All combat units must be prepared to fight and fight well, coordinate with the administrative power to turn to the grass-roots foundations to maintain peace and tranquillity in the localities; educate and train personnel to have high quality, act as good models, efficiently keep and utilize weapons and materials, have strict discipline, and effectively promote internal unity, the unity between the army and people, and the international solidarity; and organize good material and moral living conditions for combatants.

As for organizations, they must effectively fulfill their duties, responsibilities, and specialized work; closely assist grassroots units to effectively accomplish all duties; modify the working plan and method of and efficiently implement the contents and regulations of the organizations; maintain good internal unity and unity and relations with other organizations; and organize good material and moral living conditions for cadres and state employees.

As for settlements and factories, they must fulfill production targets according to plan, maintain production efficiency and creativity in modifying techniques, maintain strict work discipline, maintain effective production solidarity and cooperation, carry out production plans correctly in accordance with technical standards, provide education and training to cadres and state employees to raise their vocational standards, effectively modify work in managing factories and settlements, efficiently keep and utilize machines and technical materials, and effectively practice thrift.

As for schools and hospitals, they must maintain good attitudes and a sense of responsibility toward class instructions, studies, and work serving the studies and treatment of patients; establish effective systems and patterns for schools and hospitals; effectively implement the systems and policies outlined by the higher level; efficiently manage, maintain, and utilize all technical and material foundations and facilities of schools and hospitals; and be concerned with the improvement of material and moral life for cadres, combatants, students, medical doctors, state service employees, and patients.

As for other divisions, units, and organizations aside from those mentioned earlier, they must rely on their own special characteristics and duties in outlining appropriate standards.

III. Method for Organizing the Implementation

1. On the basis of organizing the political life campaign, appreciating the party's line in accordance with the spirit of the 10th resolution of the third party Central Committee, criticizing the remaining weak points and deviations in thinking and attitudes, appreciating the political duties of the divisions and units, and considering thoroughly the method for organizing the implementation of their own work plans, all divisions, units, and organizations must launch an emulation campaign in a thorough and extensive manner with appropriate contents and objectives and constant and firm inspection and guidance.

2. All units at the division, regiment, and combat unit levels; all general departments attached to the ministries; all provincial military commands; and all equivalent units must organize and guide the emulation campaign. All regular forces battalions; all combat units; all regiments attached to the general department in the ministries; all production foundation units, schools, factories plants, agricultural settlements, and hospitals are key units in carrying out the emulation campaign.

3. An emulation committee must be set up to follow, inspect, and promote the emulation campaign with the comrade head of the command and or his deputy in charge of political affairs as chairman, and the comrade deputies in charge of logistics, medical, and technical services and heads of a number of grass-roots units as members. The committee may be composed of between five and nine members. The emulation committee is to closely follow and promote the campaign and must at least review weekly achievements at the battalion level and daily achievements at the company level. Such achievements must be broadcast over the loudspeaker system of each unit and be sent to the editorial staff of the LPA newspaper in a regular and timely manner.

4. Every month between the 15th and the 30th, a review of achievements must be carried out at all battalions and a clear-cut review report must be submitted to the higher level. During a 3-month period beginning in early July until the covening of the congress, the first stage review must be done to use the actual achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress. After that the emulation campaign will continue to further enhance the success of the party congress and score achievements to welcome the 38th founding anniversary of the LPA.

After receiving this instruction, party committees and military commands at all levels must study it and organize the correct implementation method for it. They must report to the higher level for further advice whenever they encounter difficulties in implementing this instruction.

Vientiane, 26 June 1986.

[Signed] The LPA General Political Department.

MILITARY UNITS STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

Vientiane Provincial Units

BK041421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] To implement the instructions of the party Central Committee on launching a campaign to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee for the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress in a timely manner, beginning 14 July, cadres, combatants, and party members in all services under the Vientiane Provincial Military Command organized sessions to study the said draft political report.

During the study sessions, the participants assessed and contributed unanimous views to the draft political report with a view to making its content completely perfect before it is presented to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. The report pointed out the growth, development, talent, and capabilities of the party as well as its experiences and traditional victories in fulfilling the two historic tasks of national defense and socialist construction.

After the conclusion of the study sessions, the party committees under the command began to launch political life campaigns among their respective units to assess the responsibility of each party member toward the political duties of the party. All party members expressed views to criticize and laud one another in a comradely manner with the aim of building their respective party units into all-round strong units and enabling party members to fulfill the 6-objective work. Subsequently, the party committee of the command mapped out a plan to consolidate and build the party unit in each service, unit, and foundation and to set guidelines for carrying out campaigns to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

Army Brick Factory

BK061329 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The fraternal workers of Army brick factory no. 5 under the economic production unit of the General Logistics Department recently studied the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee, which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

During the study, the workers contributed their views to the draft report in a profound and extensive manner in order to perfect the report. Following the 6-day study, the factory outlined the topics of an emulation campaign for each production unit to compete to score achievements welcoming the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

In addition, following the conclusion of the study the factory's board of directors held a ceremony to present commendation certificates to fraternal workers for their outstanding achievements in the past 10 years. In this connection, the Itsala order, third class, was presented to two comrades and the labor order, third class, to seven comrades.

ATHIT, OTHERS CALL ON, CONGRATULATE PREM

BK060618 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] At the prime minister's Sisao Residence in Bangkok this morning a group of about 250 senior military and police officers led by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek congratulated Gen Prem Tinsulanon on his being reappointed prime minister by the King. Other groups also went to congratulate the prime minister, including Defense Permanent Secretary Gen Prayun Bunnak and a party of about 30 senior Defense Ministry officers, a 30-man group of the mayor of Songkhla City, the president of Tourist Companies Associations, Bangkok City administration officials led by 2d Lieutenant Samoechai Phumphuang, the city permanent secretary, and Bangkok district officers. These groups gave him bouquets of flowers.

Congratulating the prime minister, Gen Athit wished the prime minister good health and firm resolve in order to administer the country so that it will overcome all problems. He said the armed forces and the Police Department are ready to cooperate with the prime minister and the government. Replying, the prime minister thanked him for the good wish and asked all to work for the institutions which all Thai respect and for the nation. He said now that the supreme commander and the police chief have expressed their readiness he will work with confidence, and the people will be confident and will feel secure.

SIAM RAT URGES CHANGE IN POLICY TOWARD INDOCHINA

BK061402 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Chen Charik: "We Demand That the Democrat Party's Leader Keep His Election Campaign Promises"]

[Excerpts] There are several points in the statement made by the leader of the Democrat Party, Phichai Rattakun, on 23 July, only 5 days before the general election, which should be reviewed here. [passage omitted] Phichai expressed his confidence in the future of Thailand, believing that the national economy can be improved, especially concerning Thailand's loss of 6,000 million baht annually by not trading with the Indochinese countries.

The country benefiting from Thailand's not trading with Indochina is Singapore. It has been trying to drive a wedge between Thailand and the Indochinese countries so it can continue reaping profits by buying cheap products from Thailand for export to the Indochinese countries.

We do not want to blame others for taking advantage of Thailand when Thai leaders were tailing closely after their great friend whose policy is responsible for creating conflicts in this region, especially conflicts between Thailand and the Indochinese countries which are Thailand's neighbors and which have cultural and traditional similarities with Thailand itself.

We must admit that the law promulgated by the Thai Government, which has been in force for 6 years now -- declaring over 200 items as strategic goods banned for exports to the Indochinese countries -- has brought devastating effects on Thailand's agricultural and industrial production. It has limited the markets for Thailand's trade in this part of the world regardless of the fact that there is a big demand for Thai products in the Indochinese countries. This is why Singapore and Japanese traders play the role of brokers in trade with Thailand. Trade officials of the socialist countries are meanwhile posted in Singapore. Thailand itself has been importing good-quality coal from Vietnam through brokers. Are any of the officials concerned with Thailand's security affairs aware of this?

The decision of the Thai Government to declare over 200 items as strategic goods banned for export to Indochina must have been based on the influence of the big powers, the United States and the PRC, which wanted to block Thailand's trade with these countries. The policy was well received by Thailand's security officials who advocated that Thailand must take tough measures in dealing with the Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia, especially to block the Vietnamese aggressors who could also proceed on to aggression against Thailand in the future. This is the propaganda the Thai people have been told to listen to for a long time.

Meanwhile, the policy which stressed preserving national security has been a setback for Thailand's economy. Because of it, Thailand has been incurring larger and larger trade deficits. Thailand has to depend on foreign loans in order to make ends meet every year. This is not a correct administrative policy.

Anyway, those responsible for national security in Thailand kept defending themselves by saying that the countries in Indochina are poor and where can they find money to buy goods since no one wants to give them the money. We are sick and tired of listening to their argument.

Now where can Thailand hide its mistakes? The World Bank stated in its report that Thailand, which now has almost $18,000 million or about 468,000 million baht in foreign debts, can no longer take the risk of incurring more debts. Otherwise, Thailand will have to increase its taxes and adjust its internal monetary policies. (A report from REUTER on 31 July 1986)

What we have just said should serve as a lesson for the new government. Those responsible for national security should review their policy and adopt a new approach, that of diplomacy and peaceful negotiation in order to solve problems we have with our neighbors.

The international situation has greatly improved nowadays. Recently, the United States sent its diplomats and officials from various agencies and organizations to Vietnam to search for American MIA's. It has suspended financial aid for the CGDK for about 5 or 6 months now. Thailand is fully aware of this.

Some countries in the ASEAN bloc do not want to see war in this part of the world because it is not good for the ASEAN economy. The real threat to them nowadays does not come from the Indochinese bloc. It is rather the economic threat coming from the United States, Japan, and the PRC. The ASEAN countries have suffered losses all along in trade relations with those countries.

If it wants to survive, Thailand must try to reduce military tension along the Thai-Cambodian and the Thai-Lao borders. It must deal decisively with the foreign forces in hiding and operating along the Thai-Cambodian border. Thailand should declare Trat, Chanthaburi, and Rayong Provinces a neutral zone free from war and immediately turn the provinces into an economic zone in Thailand's eastern part.

These are concrete policies for Thailand if it wishes to have full sovereignty and territorial integrity and if it wishes to be honored worldwide as a country cherishing peace.

SIHANOUK VISITS BANGKOK, UPHOLDS PEACE PROPOSAL

BK061200 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Bangkok from Singapore yesterday for a visit to Thailand as part of his ASEAN tour. He is scheduled to leave Thailand on 19 August to visit Indonesia and Malaysia.

The CGDK president told news media upon his arrival in Thailand that the CGDK always upholds the 8-point peace proposal in the hope that Vietnam would adopt a flexible attitude and show its good will. During his stay in Thailand, Prince Norodom Sihanouk will visit DK resistance forces, numbering about 50,000, inside Cambodia.

Earlier this year, in Beijing, the CGDK put forth an 8-point peace proposal calling for Vietnam to pull its troops from Cambodia in stages, and accepting the Heng Samrin regime as a faction in the four-party coalition government of Cambodia to hold a general election under the supervision of an international committee.

Sees No PRC 'Second Lesson'

BK061014 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 6 Aug 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Wednesday he had been told by Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping that China would not invade Vietnam a second time in reaction to the Cambodian crisis. But China would continue to put "military pressure" along its border with Vietnam to force Hanoi to negotiate with the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), Prince Sihanouk told a news conference. "China can no longer afford to teach Vietnam a second lesson," Prince Sihanouk said, recalling China's invasion of Vietnam in early 1979 after Vietnam entered Cambodia to expel the then-ruling Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge, backed by Beijing, is today the biggest of three groups making up the U.N.-recognized CGDK, led by Prince Sihanouk.

"China has to show to the world that she abides by the siprit of the charter of the United Nations and must not try to solve any problem by force," the prince quoted Mr. Deng as telling him and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan in Beijing recently. But the prince added that "China will always continue to put military pressure on Vietnam" to force it to negotiate with the CGDK. "China will continue to have clashes with the Vietnamese Army all along the Sino-North-Vietnamese border," he said. "There will be continuous clashes, always — one years, two years, 10 years, 50 years if it is needed."

The U.N. views the CGDK as Cambodia's legitimate government, in defiance of the Hanoi-backed regime of Heng Samrin, but Hanoi and Phnom Penh have refused to meet the CGDK as long as it includes the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived in Bangkok Tuesday from Singapore on the second leg of a Southeast Asian tour which is also to include visits to Indonesia and Malaysia, said China was adopting a "more and more flexible" position towards resolving the crisis. He pointed to a statement made to him July 3 by Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang that Beijing would accept reducing Khmer Rouge guerrilla strength to match the ranks of its two CGDK partners and the Heng Samrin army. The factions could even unite eventually into a single Cambodian Army, Prince Shihanouk said, but only after Vietnam had withdrawn its 140,000 troops still stationed in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge are believed to field 30,000 guerrillas against the Vietnamese, while its two non-communist partners in the CGDK -- the National Sihanoukist Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front -- have at most 15,000 guerrillas each, according to Western estimates. The Heng Samrin army is thought to number 30,000.

China's new policy was not to be confused with a Beijing-backed peace plan, made last March, in which the CGDK offered for the first time to talk directly with Phnom Penh before all Vietnamese troops had withdrawn, the prince said.

The eight-point plan was the CGDK's proposal of record, and would not be amended until Vietnam had shown "flexibility and good will."

The prince said that the main danger was the Vietnamisation of Cambodia, since two-thirds of the population of the capital was now Vietnamese and a total of 700,000 Vietnamese settlers were "everywhere in Cambodia."

But despite reports of military success for the rebels, Prince Shihanouk -- a former ruler of Cambodia -- was not optimistic for the future. "I don't think that during my lifetime I can see once again a free and independent Cambodia." And while he could not trust the Khmer Rouge if he ever did return to Phnom Penh -- "We would be liquidated," he said -- the prince said driving out the Vietnamese was a more pressing priority at the moment than dealing with his coalition partners.

CPV SECRETARIAT ISSUES MASS EMULATION DIRECTIVE

BK021457 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] On 16 July 1986, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on launching a mass emulation movement for scoring achievements to welcome the Sixth Party Congress. The directive points out that the sixth congress of our party will be held in December 1986. This will be a widespread political drive among our entire party, people, and army. In order to welcome the party congress, the Secretariat has decided to launch an emulation drive to welcome the Sixth Party Congress with the following requirements and purposes:

1. Generate a seething movement for revolutionary action among the entire party, army, and people to strive to emulate in implementing successfully the socioeconomic and security-national defense plans for 1986, in actively developing those strong points and redressing those shortcomings brought up during the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, and in scoring concrete achievements to welcome party congresses at all levels and the Sixth National Party Congress. This emulation drive must prove effective in the following three respects:

-- Produce concrete results in increasing output, quality, efficiency, and thrift in each field of activity in every echelon and sector, especially at the grassroots level.

-- Improve awareness of the party and socialism and strengthen the close relationship between the party and the masses.

-- Broadly develop, through the emulation drive, the experiences obtained by progressive models and emulation heroes and combatants; and create new improvements in production and work and in making party, administrative, and mass organizations firm and strong.

2. The emulation drive must be linked with efforts to motivate the masses to participate in developing and perfecting the new management mechanism at the grassroots level as well as with efforts to resolve urgent problems in production, distribution, circulation, and welfare; enhance the laboring people's positiveness and creativity; vigorously overcome difficulties, especially in the provision of supplies and raw materials; tap all latent potentials for accelerating production while practicing thrift; and encourage the masses to vigorously develop their spirit of collective mastery and to participate actively and effectively in inspection and control activities against negativism at all establishments.

-- For industrial, capital construction, communication and transportation, and small industry and handicrafts units, the emulation drive must be aimed at tapping latent potentials; actively applying technological innovations; making maximum use of the capacity of machines and equipment; practicing absolute thrift; renovating the mechanism of management; rearranging production; redistributing the workforce; striving to increase product quantity and quality and lower production costs; ensuring profitable production and business; and improving the laboring people's living conditions.

-- In agricultural, forestry, and aquatic production, efforts must be made to embark on intensive cultivation and multicropping; enlarge the acreage; develop the various branches and trades; strengthen the collectivized economy; promote the family-based economy; redistribute the workforce; and build the new economic zones.

--- In the distribution and circulation sectors, efforts must be made to control goods and money, improve distribution methods, and control the market and prices.

-- In the scientific, technological, education, public health, physical education, sports, cultural, and social sectors, efforts must be made to accelerate the movement to study and apply scientific-technological innovations in support of production, national defense, and the people's welfare; improve the quality of education and training; intensify practical vocational education for students; promote cultural, artistic, public health, physical education, and sports activities among the masses; build a new socialist lifestyle; and combat backward customs, superstitious beliefs, and social vices.

-- Concerning national defense and security, efforts must be made to accelerate the all-people and all-army movement to strengthen national defense and security, stand ready to fight and fight bravely to defend the fatherland and safeguard political security and social order and safety, and satisfactorily carry out troop recruitment and army rear tasks.

3. Generate harmonious strength in organizing and directing emulation activities at various echelons and sectors, especially at the grassroots level; and try to attain realistic results and do away with bureaucratism, red tape, and formalism while organizing emulation activities. All party and youth union members must set an example by taking the lead in the socialist emulation movement.

-- Party committee echelons must intensify leadership over the emulation drive; supervise and review the adoption of emulation objectives, contents, and organizational methods; promptly guide the party, administrative, and mass organizations at all levels in making emulation pledges; and monitor emulation activities to provide encouragement in the form of commendations and rewards.

-- Enterprise directors and unit leaders should set forth specific monthly and quarterly quotas and arrange sufficient work and create material conditions for workers, employees, and other laboring people to enthusiastically participate in emulation activities. The State Planning Commission, the Statistics General Department, and other organs must closely coordinate with the Emulation Department and the various mass organizations in monitoring the emulation drive and promptly giving out commendations and rewards for initiatives, inventions, discoveries, and other emulation achievements in an accurate and just manner.

-- Mass organizations should develop various forms of emulation activities such as projects and products welcoming the party congress, model stores, and movements to develop initiatives, learn from the experiences of emulation heroes and combatants and progressive units, carry out socialist international emulation activities, and so forth in order to successfully launch realistic, seething, and effective movements for each target group of people, each basic unit, and each sector.

Army Paper Comments

BK031620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Editorial in "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Emulate in Scoring Achievements To Greet the Party Congress"]

[Text] The Sixth National Party Congress, which will be held late this year, is the most important event in our country's political life.

The congress will mark a vigorous change in our party's struggle to make itself a firm and strong vanguard party and to define the correct line, policies, and steps for the revolutionary undertaking of our entire people in face of the new situation.

The party Central Committee Secretariat has recently issued a directive on launching an emulation movement nationwide to score the highest achievements in honor of the party congress. With confidence and enthusiasm and with their most practical revolutionary action, let our entire people and armed forces emulate in scoring outstanding achievements to greet that important political event of the country.

Together with various sectors, echelons, and localities throughout the country, our entire armed forces have responded enthusiastically to this by launching a widespread emulation movement in all units.

To ensure that the emulation movement is carried out truly with an impetus that can be translated into conscious action among all cadres and combatants right from the very beginning, all echelons and units must, first of all, strive to make everyone understand profoundly the significance and purposes of the emulation movement outlined by the party central committee. These include generating a widespread movement for revolutionary action to improve the masses' awareness of the party and inspire their confidence in the party's leadership; helping to overcome immediate difficulties; and creating, through the emulation movement, a firm pattern of quality in every field of activity of each basic unit.

Effective emulation measures are the most important factor, while emulation activities must be focused on the grass-roots level, proceeded from the grass-roots level, and carried out at the grass-roots level. This is aimed at ironing out the difficulties and solving the problems of every unit.

All army units with great experience in organizing emulation realize that, to overcome formalism, it is absolutely necessary to establish clear norms for the emulation movement and adopt organizational and operational measures in a specific and scientific way that can mobilize strength from all echelons and all persons, especially combatants.

The emulation movement can be divided into two phases from now until the national party congress. The first phase will last until the anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September National Day, and the second phase will proceed to the opening of the party congress. All echelons and units should go by their conditions, characteristics, and specific tasks to establish practical norms for each phase of the emulation movement.

Emulation activities must be focused mainly and first of all on fulfilling the central task of every unit. The recent self-criticism and criticism drive has shown clearly the strong points and weaknesses, especially the weaknesses, of each unit.

Revolving around the central political task and using emulation as a lever to step up activities in all aspects and concentrate on successfully redressing those shortcomings revealed by various units is the most realistic task of this emulation drive. All unit leaders and commanders must discuss and reach an identity of views on the establishment of emulation norms. They must also ensure that these norms are established in a clear, specific, and practical manner and in a way that suits each type of work, each period of time, and each echelon and person.

It is necessary to avoid the practices of focusing emulation on unimportant tasks or establishing exceedingly high emulation norms and enforcing harsh and compulsory organizational measures, or launching the emulation movement for mere formality.

The masses have participated actively and effectively in the party's self-criticism and criticism drive. Therefore, we must arrange for them to take part in extensive discussion and contribute views to the establishment of emulation norms and enforcement of operational measures this time.

Because this emulation drive is being carried out by all sectors and echelons in the party and among the masses, while paying attention to developing the strength of various mass organizations, especially the youth union, we must avoid assigning it indiscriminately to youth union organizations.

Cadres and party members must participate directly and play an exemplary and leading role in all revolutionary actions while unit leaders and commanders must directly guide, inspect, and supervise the movement and direct and assist youth union members in introducing many diversified, attractive, and vivid emulation measures and contents.

While directing the emulation movement, cadres must always follow closely all norms and promptly discover, honor, and encourage progressive models and new factors in order to be able to establish various encouraging models and records with the aim of successfully fulfilling all the norms set for each phase of the movement.

Satisfactorily organizing this emulation movement means continuing to develop the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive, as well as promoting strong points and redressing shortcomings among all party organization echelons and units, and enhancing the sense of responsibility of party members and the consciousness and enthusiasm of the masses, thus changing comprehensively the situation in every unit and further improving the fighting strength of our entire armed forces.

ARMY PAPER URGES SUGGESTIONS FOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK061105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 3 Aug 86

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial: "Making Suggestions to the Party Congress"]

[Text] Collecting suggestions made by the masses to the party's draft political report is a task of special importance in preparing for successfully holding the next party congress. Doing a good job of organizing for the masses to contribute their ideas will enable the program of the Sixth Party Congress to epitomize the intellect of the entire people. This is an important condition for ensuring that the line laid down by the congress correctly reflects the law of development of the revolution and responds to the earnest aspirations of our entire people. Making suggestions to the party congress must be done on the basis of a high unity of views on the basic objective of the revolution in our country, namely successfully building and firmly defending the socialist homeland.

Reality has shown that a general line and basic objectives of the revolution set forth at the Fifth Party Congress are correct. Along with the task of perfecting the revolutioonary line, the most important requirement at present is to work out suitable and creative measures to successfully implement this revolutionary line. Therefore, the focal point of making suggestions to the party's program this time around is to suggest and propose measures to effectively implement the program.

Anyone can contrubute one's views to all fields of activity of the party and revolution, from the general and specific lines to the measures and policies to implement them, from the tasks of party building and strengthening solidarity and democracy to the economic, scientific, military, public health, cultural, educational, and other domains. But the important thing is that each person must proceed from the vivid reality of his own field of activity to make correct suggestions and propose creative and correct measures aimed at bringing into full play the strengths and potentials of the country and each sector and establishment, introducing new modes of production, developing successes, overcoming difficulties, and steadily advancing the revolution.

For us as army cadres and combatants, the task of making suggestions, aside from centering on general issues, should also be geared to the domains bearing on the army and national defense -- such as combining economic building and national defense work, raising the quality of the People's Armed Forces, building reserve forces, and implementing army welfare policies.

Ideas can be contributed to the draft political report in many ways. They acan be sent directly to the central level or the organs in charge of preparing for the party congress or raised during the party congress at all levels. They can be expressed in letters forwarded by Army units' party organizations or commanders, in letters or articles sent to the press, radio stations, and so forth. All levels, sectors, and units should coordinate to provide close guidance and create the most favorable possible conditions for the masses to contribute their views. They must also make sure that these views are fully collected for submission to the upper level.

On this occasion, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN will open a column entitled "Contributing Ideas and Making Suggestions to the Party Congress" to publish some suggestions of its readers. The editorial office will collect and forward to the higher echelons those letters and proposals the paper cannot carry. Concerning those suggestions which warrant a reply, the paper will write to their authors personally or coordinate with the responsible agencies of the higher echelons to provide an answer on the paper.

Contributing ideas to the party's program is a way for everyone to exercise their political responsibility and right to collective mastery of the country. The task of making suggestions to the party congress should be closely combined with the efforts to develop strong points and rectify shortcomings following the current self-criticism and criticism drive and with the promotion of the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress.

The vivid and rich reality to be reflected in the party's program thanks to the masses' action and thoughts will be a great intellectual contribution by the people of all strata which will enable the line set forth by the Sixth Party Congress to be a beacon encouraging our entire people and army to forge ahead.

TRAN KIEN ADDRESSES PARTY CONTROL COMMITTEE

BK061417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The Central Control Committee and cadres in charge of the control organs of provincial, city, and special zone party organizations recently held a conference to review control work in the first 6 months of 1986 and to discuss the guidelines and tasks of the control sector for the second half of the year.

Over the past 6 months, control work has served the important self-criticism and criticism political drive, thereby actively contributing to preparing for party organization congresses at all levels. All levels and sectors have paid attention to examining and solving cases of party members violating discipline brought to light by letters from the masses, especially cases involving cadres under the management of various party committee echelons. In such cases, criticism was combined with self-criticism to clearly determine what was right and wrong and draw proper conclusions. All violations of discipline have been investigated, dealt with, and settled more expeditiously, seriously, resolutely, and uniformly.

Speaking about the tasks of the control sector for the last months of the year, Comrade Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Control Committee, clearly pointed out: In the days ahead we will conduct the second criticism and self-criticism drive and hold party organization congresses at all levels. The control committees at all echelons should firmly grasp the general requirement of this task, namely to concentrate urgently all resources on effectively serving the party organization congresses at all levels and the Sixth National Party Congress. First of all, they must coordinate with the Organization Department of the party Central Committee to help party committee echelons promptly and correctly decide cadre and party member cases directly related to the appointment of party committee personnel and on the elections of delegates to the party congress who have problems worth looking into. They must actively serve party committee echelons in inspecting the implementation of various decisions, plans, and measures adopted to rectify the shortcomings of party organizations, cadres, and members. They must also coordinate with all sectors concerned to continue to assist party committee echelons in supervising the implementation of various resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau.

The conference also discussed measures aimed at perfecting various control committees through the holding of party organization congresses at all levels and drawing experience from the implementation of the system of controlled leadership.

LEADERS INSPECT FLOODING IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

OW021630 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- Heavy rains accompanying storm Peggy considerably swelled the water in all rivers of northern Vietnam and threatened to break the dikes in many places. Too much rainfall has caused water logging in many areas in Cao Bang, Bac Thai and Lang Son Provinces, including the provincial capital of Lang Son. In Ha Bac Province, it broke the Noi Doi sluice on a dike along Cau River, overflew or broke many portions of the local embankments, and leakages occurred at many places on the main dikes of the Red River and the Thai Binh River.

The rainfall caused the immersion of vast acreages of rice and subsidiary food crops. In Hai Hung Province, nearly 50 percent of the recently transplanted rice fields are submerged. In Ha Bac Province, 46,000 ha of rice are flooded of which 30,000 ha are competely lost. In the stricken localities, the population, Armed Forces and security force have mounted a persistent battle to defend the dikes with all available means, while on the fields the pumps are fully activated to drain the fields. The break at the Noi Doi sluice has been mended in time thanks to the active participation of the Armed Forces.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; vice chairman of the council of ministers, and other high- ranking party and state officials have made an inspection tour of the localities in which the fight against inundation is going on.

FLOOD CONTROL EFFORTS, LEADER VISITS DETAILED

BK041125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] On 1 August, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, inspected flash flood control and dike protection activities in Ha Bac Province, observed the repair of damage, and visited cadres, soldiers, and people at the Noi Gioi sluice construction site on the Cau River dike in Que Vo District of the same province. He was accompanied by representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, and the Central Committe for Flood and Typhoon Control.

Comrades Nguyen Thanh Quat, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Mai Thuc Lan, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and the local leaders, together with the Command Section of the Noi Gioi sluice construction site, informed Comrade Vo Chi Cong of the flash flood situation, flash flood control and dike protection activities, repair of the Noi Gioi sluice, and other measures taken to overcome the aftermath of inundation in the locality.

A raging flash flood has overflowed and damaged many portions of the local dikes, submerging many areas in the province and causing property losses for the state and the people. More than 46,000 hectares of crops have been flooded in the entire province, with more than 30,000 hectares of 10th-month rice completely washed out. At the Noi Gioi sluice in particular on the dike of the Cau River in Que Vo District, a dangerous incident occurred when flood water broke through the sluice and rushed into the ricefields, seriously threatening the dike. The incident was promptly brought under control by the active and effective participation of various army units and the timely assistance of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control, and various sectors.

At present, while continuing to combat flooding to protect the dikes, Ha Bac is concentrating its power sources on pumping water to control waterlogging and save rice plants and seedlings, draining the fields to transplant the remaining seedlings and retransplanting rice in the flood-stricken areas. The province is also preparing the necessary conditions for growing a good winter crop to make up for the losses of the 10th-month crop and normalize the lives of the people in the inundated areas.

After inspecting the actual situation at the Noi Gioi sluice and working with the local leaders, Comrade Vo Chi Cong praised the provincial party and people's committees, Que Vo District, Bac Ninh City, and especially the units and schools of the army, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, and other sectors which actively assisted and joined the local people in combatting the flash floods, protecting the dikes, and promptly bringing the Noi Gioi sluice incident under control.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong analyzed the significance of the timely control of the Noio Gio incident and the successful protection of the dikes, which helped avert tremendous, immeasurable losses. This was possible because the province was able to promptly detect the incident, concentrated on providing timely and urgent guidance, and mobilized nearly 40,000 people to take part in flash flood control and dike protection activities, with the Armed Forces serving as the backbone force.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong reminded the cadres and people of Ha Bac to continue doing a good job of protecting dams and dikes, repairing immediately all damage caused to dikes, successfully controlling the current spate of flash floods, and actively preparing to combat any subsequent flooding.

At the same time, Ha Bac must grow the 10th-month rice crop satisfactorily, make the best preparations for winter crop production, effectively maintain public order and security, struggle against enemy sabotage, motivate the people in flood-stricken areas, and care for their livelihood. All the central sectors must work out plans to help Ha Bac protect its dams and dikes, overcome natural calamities, and normalize the people's living conditions and production.

During these days of urgent flash flood control and dike protection, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Dong Sy Nguyan, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, inspected flash flood control work and protection of the Red River dikes in Me Linh, Phuc Tho, and Dan Phuong districts in rural Hanoi.

SOVIET STREET, SHIP TO BE NAMED AFTER LE DUAN

OW070821 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 7 -- The Soviet executive committee of Moscow City has decided that a new street in the Soviet capital be named after Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam who died on July 10 last. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Merchant Marine has also decided to name one of its ships under construction after the late general secretary.

HA SON BINH DISTRICT DISCIPLINES ERRANT CADRES

OW051045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] According to the journal HA SON BINH, after the self-criticism drive, the party committee of Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province, has taken disciplinary action against a number of cadres and party members for breaking the rules regarding cadre qualities. It has charged the secretary of the district party committee, the chairman of a village people's committee, and the chairman of the Tram Hung Agricultural Cooperative of nourishing a parochial mentality during the anti-waterlogging struggle toward the end of 1985. It has dismissed the chairman of the Mien Giang Village people's committee from the position of party committee secretary for breaking the rules concerning cadre qualities.

It has also examined the use of money and goods by a number of state-run economic units in the district, and has decided to recover more than 10,000 dong lost from misappropriation of goods by the third-level trading corporation and confiscate all the money and goods incorrectly distributed by the district's marketing cooperative on the occasion of the Lunar New Year festival. It has taken disciplinary action against a state store agent for stealing goods from the store and selling them to merchants.

CUU LONG COMBATTING CASES OF ECONOMIC CRIME

BK040430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, the Cuu Long State Inspection Committee inspected 300 cases concerning the new policy on prices, wages, and money at various production and business establishments in key areas, cities, and towns. In implementing the policy on prices, wages, and money, many organizations and enterprises took advantage of numerous difficulties to embezzle state properties.

The committee discovered almost 120 cases of negativism at various production and business establishments -- cases which included embezzlement, illegal trading, waste, irresponsibility, and violation of state regulations and policies. These cases caused losses to state property amounting to 900,000 dong. Some grassroots units arbitrarily sold goods and materials through illegal channels, thus affecting state income by 3.6 million dong.

The state inspection committee has helped the province promptly overcome shortcomings and take positive measures to improve its economic management. It has supervised the province to collect more than 222,000 dong for the state and proposed a disciplinary punishment for 20 individuals who violated state policies.

TRAN QUYNH ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS GOING ABROAD

OW0418830 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- A conference for scientific and technical specialists who will go to work in several friendly countries in furtherance of cooperation plans for this year was held here from August 1-4.

Speaking at the conference, Hoang Huu Binh, head of the committee for specialists' cooperation with foreign countries, reviewed the work done by Vietnamese specialists in foreign countries over the past years and acclaimed their considerable contributions to strengthening the solidarity, friendship and cooperation with these countries.

Many reports presented at the conference dealt with many concrete measures aimed at raising the quality of Vietnamese specialists' work and further developing their cooperation.

Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

REPORTAGE ON NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT TO BULGARIA

For Bulgarian media accounts of the visit to Bulgaria by alternate Political Bureau member Nguyen Co Thach, including his talks with Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peture Mladenov, see the Bulgaria section of the 7 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MINISTER NOTES TALKS WITH NASA ON PALAPA LAUNCH

BK060858 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Minister Akhmad Tahir in Jakarta today said that the launching of Palapa satellites B-2P by Delta rocket will take place in March next year. He said this to newsmen prior to a limited cabinet meeting on economics, finance, and industry in the Binagraha presidential office. According to the minister, it is important that the Palapa satellite B-2P is launched before the general election in April 1987.

At the moment Indonesia is negotiating with NASA on the cost of the launch because the United States does not subsidize the launching of the Palapa B-2P by the NASA Delta rocket. The United States wants the Indonesian Government to pay for the cost of the launch.

Reveals Approach to PRC

OW061007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 6 KYODO -- Indonesia has approached the Chinese government about the possibility of launching future Indonesian communications satellites from China, telecommunications minister Akhmad Tahir said here Wednesday. Tahir said his government, taking account of China's good record in satellite launching to date, has already approached Chinese officials in spite of the absence of diplomatic relations between them.

"In order to secure our communications satellite system, we have to consider every possibility regarding satellite launching," Tahir said. He added that the Indonesian government has access to a "special mechanism" making communication with China possible.

Indonesia has relied on U.S. rockets to launch a total of three television and telephone communications satellites since the program got under way in 1976.

The first satellite has since been deactivated, while the second had been held in reserve. The third satellite, scheduled to operate until 1990, was launched by the U.S. space shuttle Challenger in 1983. Plans to launch Indonesia's fourth satellite in June, however, were cancelled due to the explosion of the Challenger last January.

Government sources in Indonesia say U.S. president Ronald Reagan has instructed the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] to launch Indonesia's latest telecommunications satellite by an unmanned Delta rocket by March next year.

AQUINO ITINERARY FOR INDONESIA, SINGAPORE VISITS

HK061429 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Aug 86 pp 1-7

[Text] Malacanang released yesterday the itinerary of President Aquino's state visit to Indonesia and Singapore, from Aug. 24 to 27, to convey her desire "for closer relations with these two ASEAN neighbors."

The President is scheduled to arrive in Jakarta in the afternoon of Aug. 24. She will be met by Indonesian President Suharto at the airport, before proceeding to Istana Nagara, the Indonesian Palace, where the ceremonial courtesy calls will be made.

Indonesian Vice President Wirahadikusumah will call on Mrs. Aquino at the guest house of the Indonesian Palace. Later in the evening she will be honored at a state dinner to be given by Suharto.

In the morning of August 25, the President will lay a wreath at the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery, then sit for formal talks between the two governments at 10 a.m.

In the afternoon of the same day, Mrs. Aquino will visit Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, a cultural village in Jakarta, and later attend a civic reception by the governor of Jakarta.

In the evening, she will attend a reception by the Philippine side to be hosted by Ambassador Manuel T. Yan.

The next day, Aug. 26, Mrs. Aquino leaves for Singapore, arriving there before noon time for lunch and official talks with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew until early afternoon. A short break follows before the customary state banquet to be tendered by Minister Lee.

The second sesson of bilateral talks will be held the next morning, Aug. 27. After a private lunch, the President will leave for Manila in the afternoon.

During the briefing conducted by Deputy Spokesperson Alice C. Villadolid and Press Attache Benedicto David of the Philippine Embassy in Washington D.C., it was also disclosed that the President will deliver 13 speeches in her eight-day official working visit to the United States from Sept. 15 to 23.

Two of the speeches will be major ones; before the joint session of the US Congress and before the United Nations General Assembly.

RAMOS ALLAYS FEARS OF COUP DURING AQUINO'S ABSENCE

HK070311 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] [Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Fidel Ramos yesterday [6 August] allayed fears about a possible military coup during the absence of President Aquino who is going on a foreign trip this month. Gen. Ramos said he is confident the security and stability of the country will be maintained during the absence of the president. President Aquino is scheduled to visit two ASEAN countries and the United States.

The statement by Gen Ramos was given to rest speculations and fear expressed by many quarters that a military coup could happen when President Aquino leaves. They said the AFP will take over the government because of the communist threat and an apparent opposition to the peace pact with the government. The general said President Aquino has nothing to worry about during her foreign trip. He said she should [words indistinct] of her foreign visits for the benefit of the people. Mrs Aquino will visit Indonesia and Singapore on August 24-26, and the United States starting Spetember 15.

ENRILE SAYS ENTIRE CHAIN OF COMMAND BACKS AQUINO

HK051555 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 10

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesteday he was confident that President Aquino would provide the political support to the Armed Forces if it is called upon to operate more aggressively against insurgency.

At the same time, Enrile stressed that the entire chain of command in the defense and military establishments is solidly behind the President's leadership.

Speaking before the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants at Hotel Intercontinental, Enrile said that during the past regime, it was the lack of support from the political leadership that was "one of the greatest constraints to the preparedness and capability of our Armed Forces."

But this factor "has been cancelled in the present regime," he said. And this is borne out of "full confidence in the strength of our national leadership to back up the military politically."

He started his speech by saying that everytime he was invited to speak at a public gathering, he was expected to say something controversial or to deny a rumor.

Whatever alleged controversies or rumors that were made out of his public statements, he said, these were the figment of the imagination of some people whose motives he could not fathom.

According to Enrile, the defense and military establishments have nothing to complain about the political directions President Aquino has set for them as well as her earnest efforts to generate popular support and confidence in the Armed Forces.

"Let there be no doubt on this matter," he said. "We shall firmly resist and fight any quarters that attempt to break or undermine the unity of command -- from the President and Commander-in-Chief down to the last soldier -- with the Armed Forces."

Enrile also said that his views on insurgency and other subjects related to internal or external security have been consistently enunciated by him even during the past regime.

"I believe that one cannot hold or divest himself of certain views or positions regarding the security of our nation simply on the basis of their popularity or unpopularity," he said.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNITS PUT ON 'RED ALERT'

HK061421 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] Military intelligence units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines have been placed on red alert status to cope with what could turn into a violent encounter involving certain political factions following reports that groups supporting Mrs Corazon Aquino have by their own admission been arming themselves in preparation for an armed confronation.

A reliable military source told THE MANILA EVENING POST that while the present situation remains under control, the announcement by certain partisans that they were arming themselves have alarmed the military organization. He stressed that the armed forces will be hard pressed to maintain peace and order, especially if its forces are spread thin throughout the country, if the communist movement will seize the opportunity to pursue its own armed objective to take over the government.

Military intelligence teams fielded throughout the country, the source said, have been directed to determine the identities of those behind moves to arm these groups, especially the sources of firearms being distributed to these factions.

The source said the Philippine Air Force Security Command (Pafsecom), the unit which took over the functions of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom), has been ordered to maximize its security at the Manila International Airport [MIA] in view of persistent report that sophisticated and high-powered firearms were being shipped through the MIA by certain favored groups.

On the other hand, despite moves by the military to disarm various armed groups identified with former President Marcos, the so-called political warlords have managed to preserve their forces by just lying low. These armed groups are reportedly spread out from Ilocos regions to Mindanao.

It is probably the inability of the armed forces to neutralize the presence of these armed followers of the warlords that groups close to Mrs Aquino have decided to also build their own armed forces. Close to 2,000 men with ages ranging from 18 to 30 were reportedly being trained in one province by two Israeli nationals who were previously employed by former Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco, Jr. to train the latter's security force.

The source stressed that the underground movement could take advantage of the situation to pursue their aims especially if there were to be an armed confronation among warring groups.

Since the takeover of the government by Mrs Aquino, the underground movement has been able to position its political leaders and sympathizers in the government itself, thus expanding its political influence.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last night revealed that known leftists as well as those who are known for their socialist views have succeeded in infiltrating the government.

Enrile, however, did not identify who these leftists are and the extent to which they have influenced the present government while warning that the government could fall under the influence of the communists if leftist activities remain unchecked.

Enrile said armed action is not the only solution to the insurgency problem. A strong political leadership complemented by an active information and educational campaign will neutralize the political gains achieved by the communists especially in the countryside, he said.

Meanwhile, the presence of so-called leftists in the government of Mrs Corazon Aquino has been marked as among the subjects to be discussed in Washington when Mrs Aquino visits the United States next month.

A U.S. Embassy official who requested that his identity be withheld said that the U.S. Government is closely watching developments in the Philippines and will definitely bring up the presence of socialist-oriented officials in the Philippine Government.

TOLENTINO AGREES TO NEW OATH; AQUINO OKAY NEEDED

OW070933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug. 7 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and other leaders of the failed July 6 rebellion have agreed to pledge loyalty to the government of President Corazon Aquino, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said Thursday. Rebellion charges against those who will take the oath will be dropped once approved by Aquino, who has demanded a pledge of loyalty to the "Freedom Constitution" in exchange for clemency. The agreement was reached in a meeting last Tuesday between Gonzales and other loyalist followers of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos led by Tolentino, former Parliament Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, former Member of Parliament Rafael Recto and Salvador Britanico.

The loyalty pledge will not be addressed directly to the "Freedom Constition," Gonzales said. It will be an oath of allegiance to the Philippine Republic, which recognizes the existence of the "present government" and renounces the use of violence.

Aquino promulgated the provisional "Freedom Constitution" shortly after the she took power in a civilian-backed military revolt which toppled Marcos' 20-year rule last February. She appointed a 48-member commission to draft a new charter to replace the 1973 Constitution which she said was tailor-made for Marcos, who fled into exile in Hawaii.

Gonzales said he drafted the oath on his own initiative in the spirit of national reconciliation, "without binding" Aquino. He said "all of this" will have to be approved by the president.

The Marcos loyalists will take their oath after Gonzales and their leaders agree on a list of names of those who will make the pledge.

Manila police filed rebellion charges against Tolentino and 25 other civilian leaders of the rebellion and 15 military men. The Manila fiscal (prosecutor) has not yet decided on whether to file the case in court for a full-blown trial.

MARCOS, AQUINO SUPPORTERS STAGE RALLIES 3 AUG

HK040413 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Marcos loyalists and supporters of President Corazon Aquino held separate rallies yesterday [3 August]. Several thousand supporters of deposed President Marcos held another weekend rally in Cavite City where they swore allegiance to the 1973 Constitution in a defiant gesture against the Aquino government. The rally was held outside Manila to avoid a confrontation with Aquino supporters who held a demonstration at the Rizal Park.

In the Cavite City demonstration, speakers led by former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota and movie actor Carlos Salazar accused the government of causing the present instability in the country and placing the nation in danger of a communist take-over.

The Aquino supporters meanwhile lashed out at Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and called for the continued use of people's power to counter those seeking to destabilize the new government. The pro-Aquino rallyists also accused Enrile of being a U.S. puppet and declared opposition to the return of deposed President Marcos. One of the speakers, lawyer Ric Valmonte of the Bagong Alyansa Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance], said Enrile is trying to influence Marcos loyalists for his own ends.

'PEOPLE'S POWER' GROUP FORMED IN ILOCOS REGION

HK250416 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jul 86 p 27

[BY Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Text] Baguio City -- The Ilocos region, birthplace of former President Ferdinand Marcos, is forming one of the largest multi-sectoral alliances of "people's power" in North. The new alliance aims to counter any attempts of Marcos loyalists to wrestle power from the Aquino government.

Organizers of the alliance claimed an Ilocos-wide multi-sectoral alliance is imperative because of the existing conditions:

-- The retention of political and economic base of the big warlords and the continued operation of their private armies.
-- The existence of Marcos loyalists camps and the big warlords in connivance with the loyalists troops.
-- The reluctance of the military to deal with these problems.
-- The threat of the military supplanting the present warlord domination.

Organizers of the alliance said in their letter-invitation to BUSINESS DAY that "conditions in the North have not significantly changed" and neither "has the Ilocos region been liberated despite the Marcoses flight from the country."

In Ilocos Sur, officer-in-charge acting governor Sally Villanueva is unable to occupy the provincial Capitol which is barricaded by supporters of former governor Chavit Singson.

Singson who was governor of Ilocos Sur for many years, is claimed to be maintaining his own private army. Even the military is unable to help Villanueva.

The letter-invitation also emphasized that through the multi-sectoral alliance, the organizers can prevent "a fascist comeback in the North, cultivate social consciousness among the Ilocanos with particular stress on their awareness of human and legal rights, establish venues for Ilocanos to air their opinions and demands, foster solidarity among Ilocanos and non-Ilocanos towards peace based on justice and genuine national unity."

Representatives from the provinces of Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Mt. Province and Benguet, and cause-oriented groups in the region are expected to attend an assembly of the alliance on July 26 at the Diego Silang Hall of the provincial Capital of San Fernando, La Union.

Officers-in-charge from all the Ilocos provinces are also expected to attend the forum.

It is being organized by the "Forum Ilocandia," an organization of Ilocanos and Friends Committed to the advancement of nationalist and democratic initiatives and aspirations based in Metro Manila, in coordination with APPEAL (Advocates of People's Power of Enlightenment, Amelioration and Liberation) based in San Fernando, La Union.

CITIZENS' GROUP TO COUNTER COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED

HK251509 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] A citizens' movement to "counter the threat of a communist takeover was launched yesterday with former members of Parliament joining its Council of Leaders.

The movement is PEACE Philippines (Patriotic Effort Against Communist Expansionism), which warned in its manifesto that "at no time in the nation's life than today is the Red Peril most serious - menacing and clear from the escalating violence and virulence of its partisans."

Former Minister and Member of Parliament Jose T. Tumbokon of Aklan, secretary-general of PEACE Philippines, assured his colleagues during the launching at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Diliman, Quezon City, that the movement is non-partisan, non-sectarian and will not engage in street marches and open air rallies "because there are already several anti-Red groups doing it."

"The movement will be active in the academy, in civic and professional clubs, and the like," he said. "It initially intends to field as speakers jurists, diplomats, public and private business executives, and educators."

Citing the communists' open welfare [as published] and terrorism, parliamentary and government infiltration, propaganda and popular deception, Tumbokon said:

Among the purposes and programs of the movement are:

— To provide more organized expression and militancy for the spontaneous choice of the vast majority of Filipinos for Republican Democracy and their innate revulsion towards the communist system of regimentation and repression.

-- To undertake, sponsor and assist informational campaigns and activities to clarify and fortify the faith of the Philippine citizenry in the merits of liberal democracy as a vehicle for enriching their lives and building a strong nation.

AFP GROUPS SAID TO SIGNAL RIFT IN MILITARY

HK300707 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The emergence of organizations within the Armed Forces is perceived to be creating divisions in the institution expected to be most disciplined and united. It is also seen to be perpetuating a culture of patronage among such groups.

The formation of an umbrella coalition Brothers -- Brotherhood of Officers to Promote Harmony, Equality and Reforms in the Service -- in May 1986 appears to be a duplication of the efforts of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM). The difference, however, lies in the membership: Brothers is composed of reserve, integree and direct commission officers while RAM is mostly made up of Philippine Military Academy graduates usually considered the elite of the AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines].

The existence of Brothers and RAM shows the classic split between PMA [Philippine Military Academy] 'ers and non-PMA'ers, the former seen as better trained thus they are perceived to get the better deal in the Armed Forces in terms of sensitive and key positions and promotions.

Members of Brothers, too, have an inherent disadvantage: by the nature of their classification (reserve officers), their assignments are temporary. The system says reserve officers should be rotated every two years thus many have to leave the service to give way to another set of reserve officers. Those who want to make a career of soldiering are frustrated. Moreover, those not promoted after five years will have to be separated from the service, creating unemployment problems. In reservist circles, this is called "lateral attrition."

Lt Col Alexander Bellen, member of the Brothers central committee, explained that Brothers is more a parallel organization to the PMA Alumni Association (PMAAA) than to RAM. He also said that the formation of RAM did not embolden them to organize Brothers: "Before Brothers, we in the direct commission classes of 1971 to 1974 were already organized."

Bellen sees the RAM as "just one of the organizations pressing for reforms" and not as a competing group. Eventually, he pointed out, the RAM and Brothers may find cause to come together in "fraternal organization to put an end to the so-called rift."

Brothers has under its wing at least four small groups, all "anchored on the twin issues of security of tenure and equity...intend(ing) to pursue the gains of the February revolt under the broad objectives of professionalism, reform and equality," their May 9 memorandum to the chief of staff says.

These groups go by different acronyms, namely: MOVERS, for Military Officers Volunteers for Equality and Reforms; MONRO, Movement of Naval Reserve Officers; CRUSADERS, Citizens' Reservists for Unity and Service to Advance Democracy, Equality, Reforms and Self-reliance; and IROG, Integree and Reserve Officers Group.

The proliferation of such groups could have been dismissed as insignificant, though, until a leading member of Brothers, Lt Col Reynaldo Cabauatan -- he organized IROG in Region 3 -- figured prominently in the failed Manila Hotel loyalist putsch. He reportedly duped about 200 soldiers into going to Manila Hotel to support Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos.

Leaders of Brothers clarified that they are not an association of Marcos loyalists. Bellen, of the central committee of Brothers, said they have already expelled Cabauatan from IROG.

Apart from dragging Brothers into the Manila Hotel fray, Cabauatan also mobilized the Guardians in his region, an old organization within the military formerly named Diyablo. While it is a cooperative, primarily concerned with giving its members financial assistance, the potential political use of Guardians was shown.

Three organizations within the AFP have recently come to fore all in the context of a political role: the RAM for its role in the February revolt; and Brothers and Guardians for their apparently unintentional involvement in the Manila Hotel caper.

Prof. Felipe Miranda, University of the Philippines political science professor and a keen military obvserver, told BUSINESS DAY he reads the proliferation of groups within the military as a process of "changing focuses of loyalty." With the Marcos and Gen. Fabian Ver gone, together with the other generals who actively supported the former Regime, he likened "factions" within the AFP to "truncated pyramids" in search of rallying figures.

In addition, he pointed out that this development could be seen, optimistically, as an effect of the "democratic space" enjoyed under the Aquino government. The military, too, has found the climate propitious for organizing efforts.

"But more than a democratizing process, it is a patron-client relationship at work," Miranda stressed. "The leaders (of these groups) may be attempting to set up bases of support to use in any kind of bargaining with superior officers. It can be politically inspired."

Col. Engene Ocampo, commander of the CHQ Brigade and chairman of the RAM steering committee, however, does not see either Guardians or Brothers as gaining political color. Guardians, he said, is a "benevolent society which enhances the morale of the soldiers." And Brothers is a "professional organization with objectives confined mostly to AFP goals. They promote their own welfare," he added.

Guardians differs from Brothers in some respects, one of which is the fact that the former is an organization of officers and enlisted men while the latter is composed only of officers. Moreover, members of Guardians bear tattoos on their right hands to identify them (as Guardians) and the service command they come from; they undergo a marking ceremony and some initiation rites without physical violence.

The similarities lie in the concern of both organizations for economic benefits and improvements of their welfare as soldiers. In Brothers' circles, it is said their reason for organizing is simply stated, "We want to survive in order to serve."

They have valid demands, Ocampo acknowledged. "I encourage my men to join the Guardians. It is good for discipline. But it's too bad they were played up the wrong way (in the loyalist putsch)." He does not see divisions growing in the AFP as a result of the existence of such groups.

Some observers argue that if the system of economic benefits in the AFP is improved, then there would be no need to form a group like Guardians whose members collect at least P10 each from their ranks to save in a collective fund from which they could borrow during deaths or any other emergency. This logic can be applied to the Brothers; if the tenure of reserve officers would be more secure and if they do not fear displacement then there would be no cause to band together.

Prof. Miranda, who has done several in-depth studies on the military, does not agree. The attraction for joining such groups may be less in case improvements were made, he said, but they will still persist because of the basic patron-client relationship that defines membership in the organizations.

In Guardians, for instance, a head of a chapter is called "godfather" while the leader of the entire organization is "supreme godfather." These labels are an indication of the nature of the relationship within Guardians.

But one positive result could come out, Miranda added, "to the extent that some leaders address the material demands (of their members)."

For the short-term, many expect the groups within the AFP to stay as "unavoidable facts of life" since basic reform will take time to seep into their organization. The AFP leadership thus faces the challenge of consolidating all of these organizations into a united military and steering it away, as much as possible, from political action.

MITRA HOLDS INFORMAL TALKS WITH OCAMPO, ZUMEL

HK061427 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 12

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] Peace negotiations between the Aquino government and communist rebels began officially though informally yesterday as negotiators from both sides talked for nearly four hours. Discussing topics related to the ceasefire and then later happily renewing old times as former newspapermen.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., representing the government side, told newsmen after reporting to President Aquino in Malacanang yesterday, that the informal talks were initiated by rebel negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel in an undisclosed place yesterday morning.

It was the first meeting between the two panels who for the past several weeks had known about each other's views only through the newspapers and through emissaries that had unofficial ties with the rebel movement.

Describing the meeting as cordial, Mitra allayed the first concern of Ocampo and Zumel about the safe-conduct pass, saying that he has received assurances from the military organization that the two can move about as freely as they want to.

"The question of safe conduct has been clearly defined to mean that they can be anywhere and they could be on their way to the talks or getting out of the talks," Mitra said.

He said that they can be in Aparri (Cagayan) and they can just say that they have come from the talks. "They can really be anywhere," he said, "and we are guaranteeing their safety."

Ocampo, reportedly the chairman of the National Democratic Front [NDF], and Zumel, spokesman of the NDF, had expressed worry that some military men may not honor the pass if they are found in some areas far from the peace talks.

But Mitra was firm in telling them that "now they can surface."

Mitra said the safe-conduct pass is effective immediately and until the peace talks have been terminated.

"The peace talks have started today," Mitra said, "and it means that Satur and Tony Zumel, along with their bodyguards or staff can move about freely."

Mitra said President Aquino was so happy about the latest development that she herself had wanted to announce the breakthrough to reporters but was prevented by an urgent meeting at the palace.

Mitra will be joined in the negotiations with the rebels by Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona Jr. who has been authorized by the president to temporarily take the place of former Sen. Jose W. Diokno who is now in the United States undergoing medical treatment.

Mitra also got assurance from the rebels that Guingona would be allowed to sit with the government panel officially even when Diokno recovers and joins the talks later.

It was gathered that the rebels would also add one more member in the panel and reports say that this could be a woman, most likely Bobby Malay, wife of Satur Ocampo.

Mitra also said that Ocampo requested that the discussions be called peace talks and not ceasefire negotiations, and he agreed, though he told the rebels that President Aquino wanted first and foremost that the killings be stopped.

Ocampo, however, said that the ceasefire would only come after they have agreed on certain basic principles and that it should not be temporary but a lasting and durable one.

"I think Satur was of the mind that's part of th entire package which could mean that it would take sometime before we stop killing each other," Mitra said.

Mitra also told the two that it was the policy of Mrs. Aquino that the military take a defensive position against the rebels, meaning there would be no search and destroy missions against the members of the New People's Army.

Ocampo reportedly told Mitra that it was not the case and that the military has been increasing its attack on the NPA's and other progressive elements in the countryside.

Mitra said the discussion with Ocampo and Zumel, who were accompanied by Bobby Malay and two other men, touched only the periphery of the peace talks, like looking for a permanent place to hold the negotiations and press briefings.

It was suggested to hold talks in various places so they can talk in peace and avoid making a stage show of the negotiations and perhaps hold press briefings jointly.

But the more substantive part of the talks was left out for future meetings.

Mitra said the proposed agenda will be submitted to him either today or tomorrow. He did not say whether it's going to be a face-to-face meeting again with the two rebel negotiators but Mitra said a line had already been devised in which contact and communication will be coursed for immediate action by both sides.

Mitra was amazed at how pleasantly the talks with Ocampo and Zumel went. He said they were old friends from way back when Ocampo was a business writer for the MANILA TIMES and Zumel the news editor of the MANILA BULLETIN. Mitra himself used to write for the MANILA CHRONICLE.

"The talks were very pleasant. It was very cordial. They were old friends," Mitra said.

The discussion that lasted three and one half hours centered mainly on their days as newspapermen, Mitra said. "Only about a third of the time was spent talking about the ceasefire," he said.

What also caught Mitra's attention, he said, was that the conversation has none of the communist rhetoric that one hears when talking with rebels -- "You know this statement about running dogs of the Americans, imperialists, compradors."

"There were none of these words," he said. "One would think they were just a couple of reporters pounding a beat."

Aquino, Enrile on Talks

HK070307 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The president yesterday [6 August] said she will meet with government negotiators and defense and military authorities immediately after the communist leadership submits their proposed agenda for peace talks.

They will just give us the agenda through Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and once the paper is received, I will meet with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos and Minister Mitra, according to the chief executive in an interview after the cabinet meeting in Malacanang.

Mitra, a member of the government panel negotiating for peace talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], said he expected a draft agenda to be given to him within the next 38 hours. He also said the president was happy over the latest developments in the peace talks negotiations with the rebels. During the cabinet meeting the president was informed by Mitra about his first meeting Tuesday with rebel emissaries Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel in a private house somewhere in Metro Manila. In an interview, he said the cease-fire would be a good way to start formal talks.

Minister Enrile, on the other hand, stressed that the military will abide by President Aquino's commitments to the rebels.

[Begin recording] [Enrile] Whatever is agreed upon by the negotiators, once approved by the president, will be followed and respected by the defense establishment. May I just say this one thing: Whatever the president will agree to, we will follow. She is the commander-in-chief. [Words indistinct] she is the commander-in-chief, we will follow whatever her commitments will be.

[Unidentified questioner] Also because there were doubts expressed by the other side that perhaps the defense establishment may not be hearing the orders, so that is why [words indistinct].

[Enrile] Well, when the president will enter into an agreement with the other side of these negotiations, then we will implement her orders all the way to the last man in the service.

[Unidentified questioner] [Question indistinct]

[Enrile] Yes, if that is their wish, they are free to go anywhere -- if they want to go anywhere. If they are negotiating, why not? Naturally the theory is that wherever they are, they are on the way to the negotiation or coming from the negotiation. I think if we are going to negotiate with them -- and this is why I think my way of looking of it [as heard] -- we should give them a feeling of confidence, but they could meet our negotiators even at Peninsula, Manila Hotel, or wherever, and they are assured of their safety. [end recording]

Armed forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday said the military is prepared to go all out against the rebels if ordered by President Aquino. Ramos made the statement in an interview over Channel 7's weekly televisin program, "Viewpoint." He said the New Armed Forces of the Philippines has voluntarily refrained from unleashing its firepower against the rebels because of the president's reconciliation policy. He added that is why the military has not gone all out against the New People's Army, which has been fighting a guerrilla war for the past 17 years. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile also said last week that the AFP is capable of mounting a massive military operation to wipe out the NPA.

LAUREL SAYS COMMUNISTS LINKING U.S. BASES, TALKS

HK061433 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Aug 86 pp 1,7

[Text] Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel yesterday said that he has been told that communists will hold peace talks only if the new constitution contains a provision dismantling U.S. bases.

"Otherwise they will campaign against its ratification and forget about the ceasefire," he said.

He said he made this statement to U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth who had expressed his government's concern over the insurgency problem.

Laurel also said he and Bosworth discussed preparations for the visit to the U.S. by President Aquino starting Sept 15. Second Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia R. Shahani has been detailed to Malacanang to assist in the preparations.

Laurel said Bosworth believes the timing of the visit is right because President Aquino currently holds a high popularity rating with the American people.

Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel yesterday designated Counsellor Willie Gaa as executive director of the consular affairs office, vice [title as received] Solita Aguirre, with orders to speed up passport applications and processing.

"Mrs. Aguirre is being assigned to another office in the Foreign Ministry prior to her eventual assignment abroad following our rotation system. She has done a good job in running the passport division," Laurel said.

CPP CRITICIZES AQUINO OVER CONSTITUTION

HK040645 Hong Kong AFP In English 0625 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 4 (AFP) -- The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has criticized President Corazon Aquino over the drafting of a new constitution and called on Filipinos to topple "the present system" in the long term. The latest issue of the party's organ, the NATION, available Monday, said Mrs Aquino named "almost no direct representatives" of workers and peasants to the Constitutional Commission and hit her appointment of conservative opposition leaders to the panel.

In an editorial, it called on Communist Party members to carry out "propaganda and agitation" to show Filipinos the alleged "machinations" of the U.S. Government and its "lackeys" in influencing the commission's work. "These struggles will help steel (the people) for bigger struggles ahead to bring down the present system and finally enable them to write the constitution that truly serves their interests," it said.

Radicals in the commission are pressing for the removal of two U.S. military bases in the country. The Communist Party publication said this proposal would be rejected in a plenary vote by the commission later this month. The CPP has long demanded the bases' removal.

"We can only expect a draft constitution that formally upholds the people's interests but essentially perpetuates those of imperialism and its local lackeys," the CPP said, adding that only "cosmetic reforms" would emerge.

The commission is due to come out with a new constitution by September 2 to replace a temporary charter which Mrs Aquino enforced after a popular revolt installed her in power in February. The Aquino government is seeking a peaceful solution to the 17-year-old insurgency lead by the CPP's New People's Army.

CEBU COMMUNISTS WARN MILITARY, LOYALISTS

HK250444 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Cebu City -- the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army [CPP/NPA] and the National Democratic Front [NDF] in Cebu have warned the local military and the Marcos adherents in Cebu and those whom they call "rabid counter revolutionary reactionary" for sowing a "red scared."

In a press release issued to the local print and broadcast outlets, the CPP/NPA and the NDF also criticized Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco for his pronouncements against "communist progressive and democratic forces."

NDF Cebu spokesman Rafael Flores accused Cuenco, the Marcos followers here and Central Visayas PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary/Integrated National Police] chief Col. Edgardo Abenina for "wanting to maintain an exploitative social order."

Explaining its issues against the military top brass here, the NDF said "Abenina is branding everyone and everything progressive as communist fronts."

NDF also accused the Armed Forces of the Philippines of being the same with that of the Marcos regime.

The NDF statement signed by Andora Sales, NDF Cebu liaison officer, did not specify the issues against Cuenco and the Marcos adherents, except to say that both are engaged in black propoganda against the revolutionary movement.

The Cebu CPP/NPA also admitted to having a "hit list of military and civilian targets."

"We do have a hit list of military and civilian targets," Tomas Magtanggol of the CPP/Cebu provincial committee said in another press statement issued to Cebu's leading daily, THE FREEMAN.

The list "includes fascist military officers and soldiers, FM (Ferdinand Marcos) loyalists and other politicians leading or who are deeply involved in counter insurgency campaigns and other reactionaries with blood debts to the people," Magtanggol said. He however did not identify those included in the hit list.

Magtanggol said the CPP and its military arm the NPA, "do not punish those whose political views differ from ours."

"We do not mete out death penalities to persons who are a conscious part of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] 's counter insurgency campaign," Magtanggol added.

NPA CAPTURES NEGROS OCCIDENTAL POWER SUBSTATION

HK041559 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Aug 86 p 3

[By Leo Enriquez]

[Text] Cebu City -- A multi-million peso sub-station of the National Power Corp. (NPC) in Negros Occidental has fallen under the effective control of the communist New People's Army.

Reports reaching Cebu City said some 100 heavily armed rebels overran three weeks ago the two-hectare complex in Lepanto, Hinobaan town without resistance.

Sources said the capture of the P100-million complex has resulted in blackout in all southern Negros Occidental towns.

Informed sources said NPC employees including security personnel immediately abandoned the power station without firing a single shot. They added that the rebels have freely dismantled transformers and disconnected power lines in the complex.

Earlier, the rebels had also knocked down 20 electrical towers belonging to the NPC causing damage worth million of pesos.

Prominent residents in the Southern towns of Negros Occidental who refused to be identified have deplored the alleged inaction of the military command in that province.

They expressed disappointment over the alleged failure of Task Force Sugarlandia and RUC [Regional Unified Command] 6 to mount an operation to recapture the power station.

CORRECTION TO CON-COM PROVISION FOR MARTIAL LAW

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Con-Com Allows Provision for Martial Law," published in the 6 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page P 13, paragraph four, line five:

...Ambrosio P. Padilla, Florenz D. Regalado, Rustico F. ...(correcting name)

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MELANESIANS WANT NEW CALEDONIA REFERRED TO UN

HK070632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 7 Aug 86

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Suva, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Vanuatu will lead a united Melanesian push for New Calendonian independence to be referred to the United Nations when South Pacific leaders begin a four-day meeting here Friday. A spokesman for Vanuatu's Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini, said New Caledonia would be the new Melanesian bloc's top priority at the 17th conference of the South Pacific Forum. The forum's three Melanesian nations -- Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands -- agreed on the stand at a tripartite meeting in Papua New Guinea last month.

A six-member delegation from New Caledonia's Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) was strongly lobbying delegates for support Thursday on the eve of the conference. FLNKS spokesman Yann Celene Uregei told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he expected this year's forum to finally refer the issue to the United Nation's decolonisation committee. "The forum had agreed to the Fabius Plan for New Caledonia," he said, referring to the referendum proposal of former French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. "Now that is cancelled I think the forum will make a consensus decision to take New Caledonia to the United Nations. "I don't think any country will oppose," he said. Mr. Uregei said the FLNKS team had been heartened by the support they received during a meeting Wednesday with forum host Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji.

In past years the forum's biggest member, Australia, has used its influence to resist moves to have New Caledonia re-listed with the United Nations. However Canberra officials have indicated that Australia's representative here, Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen, will fall in line with the mood of the meeting.

The FLNKS and French Polynesia have again asked for offical observer status at the forum, but observers expect both bids to fail. French Polynesia President Gaston Flosse, who also is French Secretay of State for the South Pacific, visited Suva last week to put his case on the forum agenda.

The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty will be the other area of contention at the forum. Ten of the 13 forum nations have signed the treaty to date, but only four of the necessary eight have ratified it. Observers said there was growing momentum among the smaller Pacific nations that the treaty does not go far enough. Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Legu Vagi fuelled this feeling further by stating on his arrival here Thursday that his government would not ratify the treaty. With both Vanuatu and the Solomons having refused to sign the treaty at all, saying it is too weak, Mr Vagi's statement reinforces the Melanesian bloc's determination to pursue an independent policy line within the forum. Tonga is the odd member out in that is fears the treaty could endanger its defence.

The treaty commits signatories to renounce nuclear warfare and anything that would assist in its conduct, but does not prevent the passage of nuclear warships through the zone. One of the forum's main tasks here will be to finalize a set of protocols to the treaty which the nuclear powers will be asked to sign.

The forum also will be asked to look at a stronger set of protocols drawn up this week at a conference of the Fiji anti-Nuclear Group (FANG).

Suva was treated to the unusual sight of a midday demonstration Thursday when about 250 FANG delegates staged a peace march through the Fiji capital. A prominent left-wing Australian trade unionist, John Halfpenny, and aboriginal activist Shorty O'Neil were among the marchers. FANG will also present several resolutions on New Caledonia to the forum, including a call for all French settlers to be disarmed.

Heads of government of 10 of the 13 members will attend the forum New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange will be the last to arrive on Friday morning just prior to the official opening.

Lini on Forum Issues

HK071022 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Fiji, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Vanatu's Prime Minister Father Walter Lini said here Thursday he could see no role for a regional peace-keeping force in New Caledonia, although he fears there could be bloodshed there. Father Lini, who is in Suva for the South Pacific Forum meeting, told a news conference he suupported moves for a regional force "But we are talking about a regional force, not necessarily for New Caledonia in its struggle for independence," he said. "We are talking about the ability and security of the region in the future. "With regard to New Caledonia I don't really see how we could involve ourselves there. "I know the French have already built up a very big force in New Caledonia and for us in Vanuatu it would be very difficult to talk about going in and fighting against all the weapons that we don't even have a single one of."

Father Lini said he believed the Pacific island nations appreciated the need for their own force, particularly as Australia and New Zealand seemed to be "a little apart from each other" following the split between Wellington and Washington over nuclear warships. However he would not force the issue at the forum, although he would support any moves to revive the plan, which was first put forward several years ago by former Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan.

Father Lini said he believed that independence for New Caledonia was the most pressing issue before the forum and attacked the French Government for delaying the Kanak people's right to determine their own future. He said that without independence the possibility of bloodshed and violence remained very real.

In a wide ranging news conference he expressed confidence that Irian Jaya would one day gain its independence from Indonesia. He said the Melanesian people of West Papua had the same right to independence as the Melanesians of Vanuatu. Father Lini also strongly defended his country's growing ties with the Soviet Union but said that no decision had yet been made on signing a fishing agreement with Moscow. Vanuatu was waiting for the outcome of fishing talks between the United States and the forum countries, he said.

Father Lini said he was disappointed the United States had not replied to Vanuatu's long-standing request for diplomatic relations, but said that this had nothing to do with his government's links with Libya. "I don't see any Pacific role for Libya," he said. Nor was Vanuatu's rapport with the Soviet Union an attempt to bring about a superpower balance in the South Pacific. "Some governments are overreacting," he said.

Vagi Opposes Nuclear-Free Treaty

BK070928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea has reaffirmed that it will not ratify the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty in its present form. This was made clear in Suva today by Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Legu Vagi, who will be representing his country at the South Pacific Forum starting tomorrow. Mr Vagi told a news conference that Papua New Guinea would push for a complete review of the treaty though he did not elaborate. He said the treaty would be useless unless it was ratified by the five nuclear powers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and China. [passage omitted]

BOWEN ARRIVES IN FIJI FOR PACIFIC FORUM TALKS

BK070932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0330 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Australia's deputy prime minister, Lionel Bowen, has reassured the Pacific Island nations of Australia's dedication to the region. In a statement issued after his arrival in Suva for the South Pacific Forum meeting, Mr Bowen said Australia would do its best to help economic development in the South Pacific.

He also said he expected the forum to finalize the three protocols to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone treaty approved at its previous meeting in the Rarotonga, New Zealand. Mr Bowen said the meeting would call on the nuclear powers to sign the protocols. On the proposal for a South Pacific regional environmental program, Mr Bowen said he believed the forum countries were on the verge of a great achievement. He said the proposal would create the first international agreement under which countries with major nuclear industries would legally bind themselves not to dump radioactive waste in the seas and oceans of the region.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM OPENS IN FIJI 8 AUGUST

BK080824 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The annual South Pacific Forum meeting has opened in Suva with an expression of concern over the region's economic and political vulnerability by the incoming chairman, Fiji's Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. Ratu Mara was handed chairmanship of the forum during a formal opening ceremony by the prime minsiter of the Cook Islands, Sir Tom Davis. The new chairman said currency fluctuation, protectionism, security matters, and superpower sparring all impinged on the Pacific nations -- often with greater harshness because of their small size.

Radio Australia's Pacific affairs correspondent, Trevor Watson, says that in an apparent reference to growing Soviet interest in the region, Ratu Mara said the vulnerability of the area could be dangerous not only for the islands, but also for other nations. The chairman said he had used every available opportunity to convey this message to the region's friends and would-be friends, but without success. Ratu Mara called on the 13 forum leaders to take a united regional view (?when) they consider the issues confronting them during the meeting.

French, USSR Actions Viewed

HK080154 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 8 Aug 86

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Suva, Aug 8 (AFP) -- After a ritual kava ceremony, South Pacific leaders Friday began four days of discussions here with French and Soviet activities in the region high on their agenda.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange was quick to pave the way for the South Pacific forum to refer the question of New Caledonian independence to the United Nations Decolonisation Committee. But he said the forum -- which links 13 independent South Pacific nations -- could do little itself to change French thinking on New Caledonia. "This conference does not have within its power to resolve that at all," Mr. Lange told journalists after the official welcoming ceremony at which a bowl of kava (a soporific non-alcoholic beverage) was prepared by Fijians in traditional native garb. He said that because France had unilaterally changed its independence formula for New Caledonia, his government would for the first time go along with a move initiated by Vanuatu five years ago for U.N. intervention.

Mr. Lange described the reinscription of New Caledonia on the U.N. list as inevitable, but said it also would defuse the issue by switching the focus to the rhetoric of New York. "What in fact is needeed is a determination on the part of France and New Caledonia itself," he said. "It is always possible that blood can be shed but the apprehension of that does not necessarily clarify the mind."

Mr. Lange discounted moves by some forum members to set up a regional peace-keeping force which could move quickly into areas of insurrection or natural disasters. "We talk about that from time to time but we need to consider the questions of regional security," he said. "There is an imperative that would require an enormous amount of hierarchical interaction which is not necessarily the Pacific way."

Some island nations fear that New Zealand's split with Washington over nuclear warships will reduce the traditional ANZUS defence umbrella over the South Pacific.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen said Australia understood the concern in some quarters at the increasing Soviet presence in the Pacific which "doesn't help basin stability." But he said such concern would be groundless as long as this presence was only in the form of normal commercial transactions such as fishing agreements. "The concern would be if there was going to be some escalation of presence in terms of military nature through a buildup in the base at Cam Ranh Bay," Mr. Bowen said, referring to the Soviet naval staging base in Vietnam.

Mr. Bowen declined to speculate whether the Soviet Union would use Pacific fishing bases for more than catching tuna, but said anything more would be of concern. He said it was recognised that the superpowers wanted rights of passage through the Pacific. "That's understandable, but the escalation of presence by bases would be counterproductive."

Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said in his welcoming speech there was an upsurge of international interest in the Pacific region. "The time has come for us to reflect on where we are heading as a region -- a region on which increasing attention is being placed by those who strut the world's stage," he said. He called on forum members to take a more panoramic international view of their seascape. "Small is not only beautiful," he warned, in a reference to the tiny populations of some forum nations. "It is also often fragile and beautiful. Our vulnerability can be dangerous not just to ourselves but to others."

Forum To Refer Issue to UN

HK080500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Aug 8 (AFP) -- The South Pacific Forum voted unanimously here Friday to refer the question of New Caledonia's independence to the United Nations. The forum's spokesman, Solomon Islands Prime Minister Sir Peter Keniloria, said the 13-nation forum's move was motivated by what he termed the urgency of the issue. Sir Peter said a draft calling for the re-inscription of New Caledonia on the U.N. agenda was being prepared to be sent later Friday to the Committee of 24, the U.N. committee on decolonisation.

He said only the Cook Islands expressed reservations about the decision, saying it might be better to wait for the referendum France plans to hold in the contentious Pacific territory. But Cook Islands Premier Sir Thomas Davis later agreed to the joint forum decision, he said.

Sir Peter said Foreign Minister Legu Vagi of Papua New Guinea suggested that a representative group of forum members go to France to discuss the future of New Caledonia, but added that the proposal was not taken any further at this stage of the talks.

He said the Committee of 24 was due to meet on August 15, and the forum wanted New Caledonia to be on the U.N. body's agenda at that meeting.

Friday's decision came after a five-day battle spearheaded by Vanuatu to have the United Nations intervene in favour of the independence of its Pacific neighbor.

Sir Peter also said that no decision had been made so far on requests by New Caledonia's pro-independence FLNKS -- the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front -- and French Polynesia for official observer status at the forum.

PARTICIPATION IN SDI 'VIRTUALLY CONFIRMED'

OW071221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug 7 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Thursday that the government is expected to make a formal decision on Japan's participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) within this month. Gotoda told a seminar sponsored by the Japan Committee for Economic Development that the government will reach a conclusion on Japan's participation in the research phase of the space-based antimissile system, or "star wars' project, this month, or in early September at the latest. Gotoda suggested Japan's participation is similar to the "West German formula."

Private enterprises will take part in the research, but the government will not fund their participation while ensuring the return to Japan of technology developed by the Japanese in the course of the research. Key cabinet ministers "virtually confirmed" Japan's eventual participation in the SDI research on the basis of the "West German formula" at their third meeting on July 18, political sources said. The fourth meeting will be held Friday.

Nakasone Says No Decision Yet

OW080241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday Japan has not reached a final conclusion on whether or not it will take part in research for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" space-based antimissile project. "Studies and research are being made (concerning Japan's participation) but we have not arrived at a conclusion." Nakasone told reporters. He referred to a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda Thursday that he wants to see a final decision on the controversial defense project, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), by early September.

Gotoda said he foresees a "positive" conclusion.

Nakasone said, "I don't know," in response to a question on when a final decision will be made.

Reagan has invited Japan and several other U.S. allies to take part in the research phase of the project. A governmental mission has recommended that Japan join the United States in pushing the project.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S.

OW071321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7 KYODO -- The U.S. Commerce Department has urged Japan to work out a concrete plan for increasing its imports and to set up a joint committee to monitor Japan's auto parts exports to the U.S., government sources said Thursday. The U.S. requests were made prior to MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) talks scheduled to be held in Tokyo beginning August 20. The subcabinet-level MOSS talks are expected to center on Japan's purchases of U.S. auto parts.

The sources told KYODO news service that the U.S. called on Japan to promptly draw up a concrete import plan with regard to items and quantities. The idea is believed to be based upon a U.S. request made last month by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in his meeting with International Trade and Industry Ministry [as received] Hajime Tamura. Baldrige urged Japan to come up with a "vision" for the expansion of its imports.

The requests also dwelt on the U.S. stand in its trade negotiations with Japan, the sources said. The U.S. is determined to look deep into Japan's nontariff barriers such as certification and inspection procedures for imports which are preventing U.S. companies from entering the Japanese market, according to the U.S. requests. The U.S. said multilateral negotiations will be needed in addition to bilateral consultations to remove such nontariff barriers.

The U.S. suspects that Japanese manufacturers are trying to block the use of U.S. auto parts in Japanese automobiles sold in the U.S. by establishing closer affiliations with Japanese auto parts makers. As part of efforts by the U.S. Government to increase U.S. auto parts exports to Japan, the requests said the U.S. Government will try hard to collect information about Japan's import procedures so as to help U.S. makers get easier access to the Japanese market.

Regarding the U.S. requests, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) pointed to the need for U.S. manufacturers to make strenuous efforts to make their auto parts, originally made for large-sized cars, usable by Japanese producers which are mainly selling small cars. It is the U.S. side which has to come up with a concrete export plan as to products, prices, quality and delivery if they want to sell their products to Japan, the officials said.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF KURIHARA TO VISIT U.S.

OW080445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, will visit the United States for a week starting September 2 at the invitation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, a government spokesman said Friday. Kurihara will also meet Secretary of State George Shultz and the chairman of military panels in both houses of congress, he said. The Japanese defense chief will also meet Ronald Hays, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, in Hawaii on his way home.

TOKYO-KHABAROVSK HOTLINE TO START 15 AUG

OW081041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- A direct telephone line linking air traffic control centers in Tokyo and Khabarovsk will be operational in August, according to the transport ministry. Air controllers at control centers in Khabarovsk and Anchorage will be also able to communicate directly through a hotline that links Tokyo and Anchorage.

After the shooting down of a Korean airliner off Sakhalin by a Soviet missile in September 1983, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have been consulting on ways to ensure safety of civilian aircraft on the north Pacific route.

The three countries reached an agreement in November last year that the three control centers of Tokyo, Khabarovsk and Anchorage exchange information in cases were a civilian aircraft is in an emergency or has deviated from its course by establishing a direct speech circuit between Tokyo and Khabarovsk. On August 15, officials at the three control centers will exchange messages to mark inauguration of the hotline.

There are five air routes over the north Pacific and some 100 aircraft fly them daily.

TUTU URGES ACTION AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

OW071335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7 KYODO -- South African Bishop Desmond Tutu called on Japanese youth to change the "moral climate" and compel their government and businessmen to take action against South Africa's apartheid policy. Tutu told a near capacity audience in Hibiya public hall here that there can be no neutrality on the issue of apratheid, and reiterated his plea for the Japanese Government to take a "moral stance" by adopting economic sanctions against the Pretoria government.

"No one really wants sanctions," Tutu said in a press conference following the meeting, but they are the only means to change South Africa without violence. Tutu said efforts by U.S. President Ronald Reagan over the past six years to create change through constructive engagement, or negotiations, have done nothing. Tutu also said that he is worried that instability in southern Africa which was introduced by apratheid will lead to a "far more serious cold war in the region."

In the lively address at the public hall interspersed with allegorical stories and humor, Tutu said that were he a Japanese, he would consider it a "horrible insult" to be treated as an honorary white. The audience, which included ambassadors from 24 African nations, gave Tutu a standing ovation.

Leah Tutu in a brief speech following her husband's talk made an appeal to the women of Japan to protest against governments that do not allow women the right to live with their family. She was referring to women whose husbands have been taken prisoner for making statements like "I hate apartheid."

The meeting, Tutu's first public appearance in Tokyo, was hastily organized earlier this week by the "Welcome Committee for Bishop Tutu" consisting of 10 organizations including human rights, and religious groups -- under the sponsorship of ASAHI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's major dailies.

Tutu has been in Japan since last Saturday to attend the Hiroshima Peace Summit that ended Wednesday. He leaves this week for a trip to China.

WHITE PAPER URGES UPGRADE IN MILITARY CAPABILITY

OW080143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- The government said Friday Japan may upgrade its military capability beyond the level projected in the current defense policy to cope with what it calls "persistent" Soviet military buildup in the Far East region.

The defense policy was laid out in this year's defense white paper, which was endorsed by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday. The white paper, authored by the Defense Agency, gives the government's perception of the global and regional military realities and sets forth the nation's basic defense policy.

Strategically, the north Pacific region is "a complicated situation' because it involves "military confrontation not only between the United States and the Soviet Union, but also between China and the Soviet Union," a summary of the 383-page report said. The paper also said Japan has a stake in peace and stability in the Korean peninsula, which is "crucial for peace and stability in the entire East Asian region, including Japan."

As authors of the white paper see it, military tension is still a reality in the Korean peninsula despite moves toward dialogue between North and South Korea.

The Soviet Union is "trying to expand its sphere of influence, not only to neighboring nations but also to various other areas of the world," the paper said. Despite Soviet appeals for detente, "no change has yet been seen in the trends of the Soviet Union's increase of its military forces" in the Far East, it said.

According to Defense Agency figures, the Soviet buildup in the Far East has been most significant in strategic intermedium-range nuclear forces, with Japan within their striking range. The Soviets now have "more than" 162 SS-20 nuclear-armed missiles and 85 TU-22 strategic Backfire bombers deployed in the Far East, the white paper said, noting that both forces were nonexistent 10 years ago.

The Soviet ground forces in the Far East are now 370,000-man strong, compared to 300,000 in 1976, and the Soviet Pacific Fleet has increased from a 755-vessel force in 1976 to 840 vessels in 1986.

The Soviet Far East Air Force has also increased from 2,030 combat aircraft in 1976 to 2,390 now, the paper said.

The Soviet militlary muscle poses a "latent threat to Japan (which) has increased owing to the remarkable buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East" the paper said. While noting that the level of Japan's military spending -- the 10th largest in the world -- is "exclusively defense-oriented," the paper put it on record that Japan may boost its defense capability beyond the upper limit set in the 1976 guideline.

The government can amend guidelines setting forth the equipment structure of Japan's Self-Defense Forces if the government decided there is a change in "trends of military and technological standards" of other nations, the paper said. The guideline, set in the form of an "attached table" of the 1976 defense outline, put the upper limit of Japan's ground forces at 180,000 troops, 60 surface antisubmarine warships and 430 combat aircraft. The government approved a five-year 18.4 trillion yen defense buildup program last September, which it said was aimed at achieving the targets projected in the 1976 guideline.

In view of Japan's no-war constitution, the white paper found it necesssary to defend the country's "right of self-defense as a sovereign nation." "So long as this right of self-defense is not denied, the government holds the view that the constitution does not forbid maintaining the minimum level of armed strength necessary to exercise the right of self-defense," it said.

Japan's defense policy is to maintain military capability for self-defense to fight off "a limited and small-scale" invasion while relying on security arrangements with the United States in the case of a full-scale invasion, the paper said in recapping the 1976 defense policy.

Japan currently spends 3.3 trillion yen for national defense a year, but in terms of GNP, the national budget and per capita outlays, the Japanese defense expenditures are "considerably lower" than the levels in the United States and Europe, the paper said.

CASTRO: CUBA WILL BOYCOTT OLYMPICS IF NO COHOSTING

SK072340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 6 Aug 86

['Text' of interview in Cuba with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [CPC] Central Committee, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba by NODONG SINMUN delegation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Esteemed Comrade First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, this year marks the 30th anniversary of the historic landing of the "Granma," which took place under your direct command. It is also a significant year in which the third congress of the CPC Central Committee was held successfully. In connection with the fraternal Cuban people's struggle to more brilliantly mark this year, what would you tell us?

[Castro] This is what I can tell you. The year 1986 in which the third congress of our party was held and which marks the 30th anniversaries of the expedition of the "Granma" and the start of the armed struggle at Sierra Maestra is without doubt an especially important year in the history of the Cuban revolution.

This does not indicate only the tasks that we have already carried out this year or should carry out in the upcoming months of this year. What I am indicating here implies, first of all, the significance of the conception and determination that we are now making, the adjustment of strategies that we have begun in socialist construction, and the profound course to perfect and renovate our society.

Such a small revolutionary country as Cuba, which is struggling to develop under such difficult conditions as it is under the very nose of the strongest and the most aggressive imperialist country and thousands of kilometers away from its main allies, should build a solid economy, have an invincible defense capacity, and temper its people to be more conscious, more civilized, and more united, to believe in their own strength; in other words, to be a more communistic people.

In this area, we have done a lot of work. Over the past 27 years we have registered great successes. On this basis, we are setting forth the goal to achieve the greatest success by our own efforts in all fields of society, including production.

As in many countries of the Third World, Cuba has been influenced to some extent by the serious economic crisis of the capitalist countries. This demands that we further enhance effectiveness and seek economization.

We have established the foundation for industry, agriculture, and stock breeding. Therefore, we should utilize this foundation in a most ideal and reasonable manner. Along with this, we have also pushed ahead with very broad and vast public health and education plans.

Our revolutionary armed forces and people are carrying out outstanding tasks in building national defense, as well. We have a mature, experienced, and politically dignified party. The people's support for the revolution is strong and firm.

We have various mass organizations, including strong youth organizations and working people's organizations.

In a nutshell, today as we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the expedition of the "Granma," our revolution greets the period of upswing, the period of overcoming shortcomings and obstacles, and the active and decisive stage of progress in a higher stage. This is further proof that a genuine revolution can never be depressed but will always gain new strength from continued innovation.

[Question]: It has become a trend that the dictatorial regimes of the world under the protection of the United States are being toppled. The examples of this are the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorial regime in Haiti and the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines. World public opinion indicates that the collapse of these dictatorial regimes will be followed by those of Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea and Pinochet of Chile, the puppets of the United States. What is your view on this?

[Castro]: The present situation is very unfavorable to the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes. I think the prospect of these regimes will not be rectified in the future, either. Meanwhile, what arouses curiosity is that, embarrassed by such a trend, the Reagan government tries as ever to make it appear as if it were playing the role of a protector and guarantor of democratic changes. This is the height of shamelessness. Frankly speaking, the United States is, in many cases, the direct organizer and supporter of these dictatorial regimes.

The United States was direct organizer and supporter of the dictatorial regime in the Philippines and the military repressive regimes of Uruguay and Argentina, as well. It was also the direct organizer and supporter of the brazen-faced and shameless Duvalier regime in Haiti. The details of the events which took place in Haiti, where the people are suffering under extreme poverty, are very evident.

When the massive struggle was intensified in Haiti, the United States interfered in its domestic affairs in a bid to rescue the Haitian dictator and his conspirators, and then fabricated a regime which protects its interests and does not hesitate to kill students and working people. In other words, Reagan is acting as the gendarme of the counterrevolution. His aim is to prevent genuine revolutions from taking place in capitalist countries as a result of the serious economic crisis in these countries.

The difficult economic situation which can no longer be endured, the heavy burdens of foreign debts, and the people's struggle caused the fascist dictators to be expelled from the seats of power.

Therefore, I firmly believe that the United States will never be able to block serious changes which the masses demand. Reagan will continuously scheme and employ various tricks to replace his puppets when they are driven into a situation in which they are unable to hold on any longer. However, it will be impossible for Reagan to save the bloodthirsty South Korean and Chilean fascist regimes that have been driven into the depths of ruin. This is my firm faith.

[Question]: It has been reported that the participants in the summit conference of the seven Western industrial countries held in Tokyo, Japan some time ago agreed to support the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and to help Seoul host the 1988 Olympic Games. What is your assessment of such results of the Tokyo summit conference?

[Castro]: I believe that the main purpose of the agreement at the conference is to consecrate the division of the Korean peninsula and the two Koreas theory and to take away the right of the DPRK to cohost the forthcoming Olympic Games with South Korea. This is clear patronage for the Seoul authorities.

I believe that we cannot expect anything from that conference, which was characterized by anticommunism, by support for the U.S. aggression against Libya, and by the arrogant rejection of the urgent economic demands of the developing countries. I also want to add that the moves of world public opinion supporting the cohosting of the Olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul have been strengthened. These moves cannot be ignored and will be further strengthened in the future. Numerous innocent people on all continents firmly believe that if this problem is not resolved fairly, the Olympic movement will enter a serious crisis. There is no fair reason to oppose the proposal for cohosting the Olympics. Leaders of the international Olympic movement should realize such a situation and bear full responsibility for this.

As is known, there was a small concession to hold some of the games in Pyongyang. In my opinion, it is insufficient. Cuba's stand is that the Olympic Games should be held in a dignified and grand manner in the two cities in conformity with the demands of the precedents and also fairly on an equal level. The firm stand of our country is to not participate in the Olympic games if the games are not cohosted.

[Question]: Today, the Reagan administration is perpetrating, without hesitation, high-handed terrorism, openly infringing upon the sovereignty of progressive countries that it does not like. What is your opinion concerning the consequences of such an adventurous act by the U.S. imperialists in international relations?

[Castro]: In the past I have mentioned the barbarous U.S. air attack against Libya, which the Tokyo Summit supported. I cannot even imagine as brutal an act of terrorism against a country as the official [kongsikchokin] armed forces of a big power being mobilized without a declaration of war to kill the leader of another country. I have never witnessed such an example in the past.

However, this is not the first time the Reagan administration has committed such an act. The United States waged a dirty criminal war in Central America against the Nicaraguan revolution and people. Today, mankind has come to know the surprising fact that the U.S. House has approved a bill appropriating an additional $100 million in aid that Reagan had submitted to assist the counterrevolutuonary rebels in Nicaragua. I think that such an agreement, in other words such a dirty decision, can be made in broad daylight only amid the exclusive and high-handed atmosphere created by Yankee propaganda.

The rascals are extensively creating social public opinion at home and abroad. Precisely in such a way, they are concealing the U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Precisely in such a way, the U.S. imperialists have tried to justify their continued maneuvers against the DPRK since the first day of ther occupation of South Korea. Precisely in such a way, the rascals have glossed over the shameful U.S. role in maintaining the racist regime in South Africa and in helping it continue the military occupation of Namibia and continue the maneuvers of aggression against adjacent countries. Cuba is also a target of the rascals' continued threats and hostile action.

Reagan's policy toward progressive countries poses a grave threat to world peace and security, for example his policies of military superiority over socialist countries and the arms race with them, and his [word indistinct] policy.

It is very important to unceasingly expose and condemn such facts. However, more decisive than anything else is our firm stand, unity, and determination not to yield to any blackmail. These things can prevent the aforementioned threat.

As our brothers in the DPRK know, through our experience we have also realized that imperialism lowers its head only before those people who do not renounce their principles and who are firmly determined to struggle resolutely.

[Question] The friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and Cuba have opened a new chapter with your visit to our country last March and your historic meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. What do you think about the future in this field?

[Castro] The relations between Cuba and the DPRK have always been close and fraternal and are undoubtedly developing excellently today, too. Only sincere friendship exists between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries. The parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries are helping and cooperating with each other in all possible fields. They are expressing solidarity with each other. In particular, the firm will to work together, shoulder-to-shoulder, to further enrich the content of this solidarity is growing ever stronger between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries.

I firmly believe that the relations between Cuba and the DPRK will be a genuine model of relations between socialist countries, revolutionary countries. Therefore, I wish you a good future. I also firmly believe that the development of these ties will contribute not only to the interests of the people of our two countries, but also to the interests of the revolutionary movement of the people of the world.

[Question] Esteemed Comrade First Secretary, while visiting your country we have realized that the friendship the fraternal Cuban people feel toward the Korean people is very warm. Do you have any statement you want to deliver to the Korean people through NODONG SINMUN?

[Castro] It has been only a few months since we visited the DPRK. Our hearts were moved by the diligence, spirit of solidarity, and discipline of the heroic Korean people. We returned home, carrying with us unforgettable impressions we got when we met the heroic Korean people. At that time, we wished to see more of the brilliant changes that, despite the heavy destruction of the country caused by the war, the Korean people have registered for some 30 years with their own hands and particularly with the strength of their own efforts and wisdom.

In particular, we returned home carrying with us the special impression of our meeting with dear comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people. I explained to comrades of the leadership of our party how wise the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, what a great wealth of experience he has. Having known such great people and such a greast leader, it was not difficult for us to understand all the things that we saw there.

Therefore, availing myself of this opportunity given me by NODONG SINMUN, I congratulate the success gained by the fraternal Korean people and their vigorous advance. I express my firm conviction that the Korean people will continue to register new successes and victories under the unswerving leadership of the WPK and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CHON TU-HWAN REPRESSION OF STUDENTS DENOUNCED

'Maniac' Chon 'Cracking Down'

SK070509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Frenzy of Dictator" flays the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for cracking down upon patriotic students.

The author of the commentary recalls that on August 4 the puppet Seoul city police bureau instructed the police stations under it to round up members of the "Committee of the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and the Anti-Facist Struggle for Democracy" (Chamintu) and the "Committee of the Struggle Against Imperialism, Military and Fascism and for the Nation and Democracy" (Minmintu) and all others involved in demonstrations. Earlier, the puppet security headquarters issued a "special arrest order" to round up the backstage forces of the "Inchon Turmoil" now on the "want list", arrested some time ago student of Seoul University engineering college Choe Yong-hwan, chairman of the Central Committee of "Chamintu", and the fascist hangmen searched the vacant campus during the vacation on the pretext of searching "persons on the want list" and tyrannized over passers-by at check points, indiscriminately checking them up, the commentary notes, and says:

As for students whom the puppet clique is crying for rounding up immediately, they are not criminals. Even according to South Korean publications, they struggled for peace against U.S. imperialism, war and nuclear weapons and for democracy against fascism. The puppets try in vain to frighten students at the point of the bayonet and thus break their fighting spirit and bring the crisis of their power under control. Although the fascist maniacs can cast a few students into prison, they will be unable to call a halt to the ever rising powerful tide of independence against U.S. imperialism and of democracy against fascism.

'Purification Teams' Formed

SK080147 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 7 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 August commentary: "Dismaying Nation-Selling Traitor"]

[Text] According to a South Korean radio, the so-called puppet minister of culture and information screamed that ideological contamination caused by radical leftist students was serious, and proclaimed that the so-called four-member purification teams and reporting centers would be established in the Ministry of Culture and Information and in all news media organizations in order to prevent ideological contamination. This is another suppressive measure designed to thwart the mass consciousness-raising movement by the progressive youths and students.

Recently, the South Korean youths and students have been actively carrying out the movement to arm the masses with the spirit of independence in various ways, including one of sending letters to youths, children, and residents. This is based on their awareness of the truth of social development and their leading roles. Thus, this is something fortunate.

Under the circumstances in which the U.S. wretches have occupied South Korea for more than 40 years, acted as masters, and spread the ideas of worshipping the United States and being submissive to it -- and in which the puppets have spread ideas of flunkeyism -- planting the spirit of national independence among the residents is a truly patriotic act. The increased puppets' renewed suppression over the consciousness-raising movement discloses their dirty nature as nation-selling traitors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has established undisguised investigation and surveillance networks in all areas of South Korea. It has arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished those youths and students who had sent consciousness-raising letters. It has now begun establishing so-called purification teams. Judging from this, it seems that the wretches have been extremely astounded by the fact that the people are arming themselves with the spirit of independence and by the growing anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle.

However, the puppets cannot thwart the consciousness-raising movement of the youths and students with any suppressive measure. The consciousness-raising movement is continuing even during the vacation period. It seems that it will be further intensified. It has been unable to block the ideological dissemination even with guns and swords. Now, how can they possibly block it by forming the so-called purification teams with several puppet stooges? The puppets' suppression will only arouse indignation among the youths and students and will further strengthen their determination to intensify the consciousness-raising movement.

CPRF STATEMENT ON ROK TOLERANCE OF U.S. ABUSES

SK080216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Information No. 351 of the Secretariat of the CPRF; issued 7 August 86]

[Text] On 4 August, answering a written question raised by National Assemblymen belonging to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the South Korean puppets clarified the government's stand on the question of anti-U.S. sentiment and on the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea. The South Korean puppets said their interests basically agree with those of the United States. They then engaged in sophistry, saying that if interests do not partially coincide, it is desirable for one to strive to resolve questions on furthering the interests of both sides through diplomatic activities.

The puppet clique raved that it has exercised sovereignty in relations with the United States, saying it has assumed jurisdiction in more than 100 cases out of the more than 15,000 crimes committed by the U.S. forces occupying South Korea during the past 10 years, and that it is an international custom not to receive fees from the United States for military abuses. This is a cunning trick designed to justify the acts of according privilege to the U.S. imperialists and of serving them as masters. It is also a wicked plot to suppress the offensive of the opposition party and the anti-U.S. sentiment of the people.

According to materials released by the puppet clique, after they revised the materials in their own favor, it has exercised jurisdiction over only 100 of the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces during the past 10 years. Nevertheless, the puppet clique behaves as if it exercises sovereignty. This is ludicrous.

As for fees for the use of military bases, it is an international custom to pay rental fees for military bases in foreign countries. Nevertheless, the puppet clique raved that it is an international custom not to pay rental fees. This is a piratic act of saying that black is white. That is the truth of the matter.

Nevertheless, answering questions from national assemblymen from the opposition party, the South Korean puppets said they have maintained their relations with the United States based on the spirit of mutual interest and cooperation. This is outrageous.

It is the U.S. imperialists who have described the South Korean people as lemmings. It is the U.S. imperialist masters who, distrusting the stooge they choose, dragged a dog into the office of the puppet foreign minister to detect explosives.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have exercised extraterritorial rights in South Korea. They have committed all sorts of crimes, such as murder, robbery, and violence. On 5 March, U.S. Army soldiers swooped down upon a South Korean woman like a pack of wolves and killed her after raping her one after another. This is an example of their criminal acts.

Instead of viewing these American carnivores as criminals, traitor Chon Tu-hwan blocked the village and took the husband of the woman away, thus basely maneuvering to prevent the truth of the incident from being exposed. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul patronized the murderous culprits by issuing a statement denying the truth of the incident.

This is the truth. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has boisterously babbled about the spirit of mutual interest and cooperation, revealing that the rascals are the top-class stooges of the U.S. imperialists and the toadyist traitors of the century, trying to leave the people as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists forever.

As long as the U.S. imperialists and a minority of pro-U.S. toadyist traitors nestle in South Korea, the spirit of mutual interest and cooperation will never be displayed. Only when the South Korean people banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors and only when they overthrow traitors like traitor Chon Tu-hwan can they rise above being colonial slaves.

Pyongyang, 7 August 1986.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE PLAN TO BLOCK 3 STRAITS DENOUNCED

SK070449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that the "Defense Agency" and "Ground Force Staff Headquarters" of Japan started drawing up a concrete operational plan to blockade the three straits in the Far East including the Korean Strait, says: This is a criminal act jeopardizing peace in Korea, Japan and the rest of Asia. The author of the commentary says that the study of operations for strait blockade has so far been undertaken chiefly by the "Maritime Force Staff Headquarters" at the "Self-Defense Forces" of Japan. But this time the "ground force staff headquarters" started a detailed study of the operations for strait blockade. This is a new move in the war preparations of the Japanese militarists. This means that the Japanese reactionaries plan to blockade straits through coordinate operations of units under different arms of the "self-defense forces" "in case of emergency, the commentary notes, and stresses:

They think only when they rapidly blockade the three straits and establish control over them "in case of emergency" can they secure strategic predominance in an aggressive war against Korea and other Asian socialist countries and win "victory" in an "allout surprise offensive."

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, therefore, are stepping up the practical and detailed operational study and preparations in every way for blockading the straits within the framework of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance system to meet the demand of the Far Eastern strategy which has been jointly drawn up by them.

The commentary stresses that the Japanese authorities must give up their attempt to set foot of aggression in the straits, following the U.S. imperialists.

KANG SONG-SAN CONSOLES ZHAO ZIYANG ON FLOODING

SK070442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- Kang Son-san, premier of the administration council, sent a message of sympathy to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China.

The message extended deep consolation and sympathy to the premier, the government of the People's Republic of China and the people of the affected area for the flood damages caused by a downpour and heavy rain in Jilin Province, China. It expressed the belief that the damages will be recovered in a short period and the life of the people in the affected area stabilized under the leadership of the government and the Communist Party of China.

CHONG CHUN-KI, PARTY GROUP BEGIN AFRICA TOUR

SK021036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council, left here today by air for a visit to Zaire, Benin and Sierra Leone. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and Valeriy Denisov, councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP IN PARTY COMMITTEES STRESSED

SK052236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article titled "collective leadership is a basic mode of the activities of a party committee", which says in part:

Our party defined collective leadership as a basic mode of the activities of a party committee and successfully carried it into practice and thereby enhanced the militant function and role of party organizations to thoroughly establish the system of the party's leadership and ensure with credit its guidance of the revolution and construction.

In his historical lecture "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea", the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the practical experience of building our party, taught that the collective leadership of the party committee must be intensified in order to enhance the function and role of party organisations.

The collective leadership of the party committee means that the party committee discusses and decides measures to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their embodiment -- the party lines and policies, decisions and instructions -- with the active participation of its members in reliance upon the will and ingenuity of the broad masses and organizes the party membership and the working people for their implementation.

The reason why the collective leadership is a basic mode of the activities of the party committee is that it is a scientific and revolutionary method of leadership which applies the revolutionary mass line. The collective leadership of the party committee is an embodiment of the revolutionary mass line in the party activities, which makes it possible to adopt correct measures and ways for implementation by putting together the masses' opinions and lead the masses to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks by enlisting their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity. Another reason is that it is a mode of activities suited to the mission of the party committee, an organ of collective leadership.

The collective leadership of the party committee makes it possible to liquidate subjectivism and arbitrary judgment of an individual and correctly solve problems in reliance upon the creative will of broad masses of party members and the members of the party committee. This makes it possible to overcome subjectivism and formalism and ensure chuche character and scientific nature in the party's leadership.

Our party always hold fast to the collective leadership as a basic mode of the activities of the party committee and thus has become a mighty party which dynamically pushes ahead the revolutionary struggle and the construction work, rooted deep among the masses.

NKDP MP STRIKES DJP CHAIRMAN DURING HEARING

HK080558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 8 (AFP) -- An opposition M.P. threw a jacket reeking of tear gas at the chairman of a parliamentary committee here Thursday bringing the committee's proceedings to a chaotic close, parliamentary sources said.

The M.P., Kim Dong-joo [name as received] tossed the jacket during a session of the Home Affairs Committee in an apparent protest against the police's use of tear gas to suppress anti-government demonstrations. Opposition floor leader Kim Tong-yong confirmed the occurrence, describing it as a "minor incident." Press reports said the jacket had been worn by Yang Soon-jik [name as received], vice-president of Mr. Kim Dong-joo's party, the New Korea Democratic Party.

Mr. Kim Dong-joo, 41, took it from a brief case during the committee session to show it to the national police chief and the home minister and explain how badly Mr. Yang had been tear-gassed by police during an anti-government demostration here four weeks ago. When the committee's chairman Kwon Jung-dal [name as received] warned Mr. Kim Don-joo about bringing unauthorised material into the committee room, the opposition M.P. threw the garment at the chairman, the reports said. Mr. Kwon was caught up in a bout of sneezing and was unable to open his eyes, the reports said, adding that he was forced to close the session amidst pandemonium.

The ruling majority was Friday studying disciplinary action against Mr. Kim Dong-joo for his "inadmissible violent act in parliament" while Mr. Kim Dong-yong apoligized to his majority counterpart, Lee Sei-kee [name as received]. Mr. Kim Dong-yong said that he did not believe the ruling party would make a big issue out of what he described as "a minor incident." Ruling party spokesman Sim Myong-po told newsmen that the opposition party should make it clear that its M.P.'s will not resort to any such "violence" in parliament in the future.

In the demonstration last month, Mr. Yang was reportedly hit by a tear-gas bomb thrown by police. The demonstration was mounted by opposition and dissident groups to protest alleged sexual harassment of a woman dissident by police interrogators. This alleged harrassment has become a hot domestic issue.

CRACKDOWN PLANNED ON SEXUAL TORTURE RUMORS

SK080122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo warned yesterday the government plans to crack down on the fabrication and circulation of rumors concerning the so-called Puchon Police Station incident.

Chong said some dissident organizations are seeking to undermine popular trust in the government by distributing hundreds of thousands of copies of leaflets containing "groundless" rumors concerning the incident.

The minister was testifying before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee on the incident in which a detained female activist was allegedly sexually harassed by a police investigator.

The committee was one of the four Assembly standing committees that convened to handle outstanding issues including the alleged sexual assault, Korea-U.S. trade negotiations and the fire in the independence hall. The three others were the Legislative-Judiciary, Education-Information and Finance committees.

In response to lawmakers' questions, Chong said, "It is estimated that a total of 39 different kinds of printed materials concerning the Puchon Police Station incident are circulating. The contents of the materials are falsely fabricated." The police are conducting a secret investigation of the suspected writers and distributors of the printed materials, he said. The minister said false rumors concerning the incident are dying out as a result of the prosecution's "objective probe."

Lawmakers of rival parties showed marked gaps in perceiving the allegations that Miss Kwon In-suk was sexually abused by a police officer Mun Kwi-tong during the interrogation. Committee members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party made apparent attempts to describe Kwon as an ideologically-oriented activist, who used sex as a means of struggle. Members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, however, demanded to know why the government refused to believe Kwon's consistent assertion. They proposed rival parties form a joint select team to look into the incident.

Minister Chong said it is true that the police investigator in question resorted to violence during interrogation and that he was dismissed to show that no violence should be allowed in criminal investigation. DJP lawmakers said the government violated the principle of legal equity in firing Mun for a simple violence. The minister said, "Miss Kwon's allegation of sexual mockery proved to be groundless. She has a history of employing any method and means to achieve the purpose of her struggle." He said it is not necessary to form a select committee because the prosecution unveiled "all the facts about the incident."

Meanwhile, the police station incident continued to dominate discussions at the Legislative-Judiciary Committee for the third consecutive day. Rep. Yi Taek-ton of the NKDP said Mun, who allegedly tormented Kwon, should be indicted. "If Kwon and Mun stand trial, the court will determine which of the two is true," Yi said. The opposition lawmaker said the police officer recently made an unsuccessful attempt to leave for the United States.

DJP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

SK070938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 7 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Thursday that his party's goal in revising the Constitution is to move closer to the ideals of liberty, justice, and well-being on the foundation of national democratic capabilities. "It would be a constitutional system based on a genuine liberal democratic ideals that would guarantee stability nd prosperity," he added.

No went on to say that the time has come to put an end to the vicious cycle of prolonged rule and the struggle against the system that filled the nation's 40-year constitutional history by guaranteeing the maximum right of the people to freely choose their government. He said that he has high appraisal for the Korean people's democratic capabilities and that the conditions for expanding basic human rights and disintegration of power already exist in Korean society.

"The constitutional amendment should be achieved through national consensus and proper legal procedures and at a level that could be accepted by a majority of the people," he said. "There should neither be a 'destruction of the Constitution' nor a halt in the constitutional rule." The DJP chairman said that the procedure of amending the Constitution is as important as the contents of the Constitution.

DISSIDENT PROFESSORS EXCLUDED FROM RESEARCH GRANTS

SK080102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday said measures recently taken by university authorities against dissident activist professors regarding promoting and obtaining government research grants were "proper actions" made at the discretion of presidents of the respective universities. In its report to the National Assembly, the ministry noted that some universities had withheld proposed research grants from professors, calling for their self-restraint in political activism. A total of 908 professors of 38 universities declared their political views on current situations, starting at Korea University, with 28 signatories on March 28 this year.

GNP GAP BETWEEN ROK, DPRK 'EXPECTED TO WIDEN'

SK070843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 7 (YONHAP] -- South Korea's gross national product (GNP) of 81.1 billion U.S. dollars in 1984 was 5.5 times that of North Korea, the National Unification Board reported Thursday. In addition, South Korea's per capita GNP reached 1,999 dollars in 1984, compared with 762 dollars in North Korea. An official at the Unification Board said that the GNP gap is expected to widen in the future.

In 1984, South Korea's economy grew at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent, compared with 3.9 percent in North Korea, according to Unification Board statistics.

South Korea's national budget totaled 13,740 million dollars, representing 16.9 percent of its GNP in 1984, while that of North Korea amounted to 11,080 million dollars, accounting for 75.3 percent of its GNP. In the cited year, Seoul spent 4,360 million dollars on military expenditures (5.4 percent of its GNP), and Pyongyang spent 3,420 million dollars (23.3 percent). As a result, South Korea's per capita military expenditure was 107 dollars in 1984, compared with 177 dollars in North Korea, according to the board.

Seoul's two-way trade volume of 59,870 million dollars was 21.9 times that of North Korea, which totaled 2,730 million dollars.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING AFRICAN COUNTRIES

For coverage of Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong's visit to Nigeria, Zaire, and other African countries see the 7 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRACHEACHON HAILS GORBACHEV PEACE INITIATIVES

BK070912 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[PRACHEACHON Editorial: "Wave the Flag of Praise and Unreservedly Support the new Peace Initiatives and Proposals of the Soviet Union" -- date not given]

[Text] For the past few years, on the basis of the Leninist foreign policy of peace, and correctly reflecting the essence of socialism permeated with humanitarianism, attachment to peace, and internationalist solidarity against all warmongering policies of imperialism and against oppression and exploitation of nations fighting for independence, freedom and social progress, the Soviet Union has put forward one important peace initiative and proposal after another. These constructive, reasonable, and well-founded initiatives and proposals show the USSR's high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis the destiny of mankind and life on earth.

Since the beginning of 1986, which the United Nations has declared the International Year of Peace, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has successively put forward proposals, respectively on 15 January, 23 April, and 12 June, with the view of completely eliminating nuclear arms by the year 2000, scrapping the development of intermediate-range weapons in Europe, reducing the number of missiles, unilaterally suspending nuclear weapons tests, extending the testing moratorium and making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

On 28 July, at the ceremony conferring the Lenin medal on Vladivostok, on behalf of the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev once again put forward proposals showing the just stand full of goodwill and responsibility regarding all simmering international issues, especially in Asia and the Pacific. The Vladivostok statement called for an end to the arms race, the cessation of nuclear arms tests, movement toward the elimination of nuclear arms, and an end to the deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe, the reconsideration of the proposal for a conference of Asian and Pacific countries, the enhancement of relations with socialist countries in Asia, preparation for expansion of relations with other Asian countries, and a number of other issues.

The Vladivostok statement, like the other major peace intiatives, enjoys the most resounding and warmest support of public opinion in the region and the rest of the world. The Soviet Union's new constructive initiatives fully accord with the earnest aspirations of the people in the world who cherish peace and justice. These proposals are aimed at eliminating the grave danger posed by nuclear weapons and preserving life on our planet.

Since 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union has on four occasions declared a unilateral moratorium or its extension on nuclear arms tests. It has strictly kept its promise and has appealed to the United States and other nuclear arms producing countries to do likewise in order to advance toward completely eliminating such weapons.

All these new initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union once again reflect the correct foreign policy of peace advocated by the Soviet Union which is relentlessly striving for a nuclear-free world, for peace and the security of mankind, and for the expansion of international cooperation to ensure safety in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in the interests of mankind.

By contrast, the United States has displayed a completely different attitude. So far, it has consistently avoided all the constructive peace proposals of the Soviet UNion and has instead embarked even more deeply upon the path of the arms race and militarization of outer space in its scheme to sabotage the existing strategic military balance and to create tension in the world. The U.S. stubbornness in continuing nuclear arms tests has further heightened the great danger for all mankind. People of good judgment clearly realized that the suspension of all nuclear arms tests is the first and most necessary step toward checking the arms race, gradual arms reduction, and the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons.

In the face of the stubborn attitude of the United States which is forcefully implementing its policy of confrontation against the revolutionary forces and its arms race and militarization of outer space, the Soviet Union continues resolutely and unswervingly to advocate and put forward many peace proposals in order to reduce tension. At the same time, it has taken firm measures to maintain the existing strategic military balance.

The Asia-Pacific region, including the three Indochinese countries, has not fully enjoyed peace since World War II because of the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on crushing and snuffing out the revolutionary movement in the countries of the region. The United States, in collusion with the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles, has overtly supported, fed, and armed the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups to carry out subversive and sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Cambodian people while pursuing wanton hostile policies against other countries in Indochina, encouraging and inciting confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries, thus causing the situation in Southeast Asia to remain permanently tense and complex. In order to cover up this dark maneuver, the United States has fabricated and spread the allegation and slander about the so-called threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the trick of setting up U.S. arms stockpiles in Thailand, and the maneuver to maintain its military bases in the Philippines as its largest air and naval bases abroad. At the same time, it has given military aid and increased the frequency of visits by high-ranking U.S. military and political figures to the region, especially to Thailand, and regularly proceeded with joint U.S.-Thai military exercises close to the Cambodian border. In fact, Washington recently has vigorously pushed for the escalation of its military conspiracy with Bangkok, planning concrete consultations on the setting up of U.S. arms stockpiles in Thailand and conducting large-sclae U.S.-Thai joint war games code-named Cobra Gold 86 in the immediate vicinity of the Cambodian border, which constitutes an undeniable threat to the security of the PRK and the three Indochinese countries and a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Contrary to the very reactionary Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States, the peace initiative for Asia and the Pacific region once again raised in Comrade Gorbachev's statement at Vladivostok has demonstrated the principied stand of the Soviet Union regarding the policy of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social regimes aimed at establishing new relations of equality and creating an atmosphere of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, in response to the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people in the region. The fact that the Vladiviostok statement stressed the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw some of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan by the end of 1986 in light of the growth of the Afghan revolution and its readiness together with Mongolia to discuss the withdrawal of a significant number of Soviet troops from Mongolia most clearly shows the irrefutable and consistent goodwill of the Soviet Union to settle the tense situation in the region and the world.

Together with the progressive people in the region and the world, the Cambodian people enthusiastically greet and fully support the latest peace initiatives and proposals of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev made on 28 July with a view to creating an atmosphere of peace, security, and cooperation in accordance with the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people of the region.

Together with the SRV and LPDR, the PRK has put forward appropriate proposals as described in the 11th and 12 conferences of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers to hold dialogue and negotiations on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and mutual benefit with the ASEAN countries in order to solve all remaining problems concerning the two groups of countries and contribute to turning Southeast Asia, as well as the Asia-Pacific region, into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation. We resolutely demand that the United States put an end to nuclear arms tests and begin talks with the Soviet Union in order to gradually advance toward eliminating the grave danger posed by nuclear weapons to mankind and guarantee peace and security for all nations on earth.

SPK VIEWS 'THREAT' POSED BY 'COBRA-GOLD 86'

BK081133 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 8 -- The curent U.S.-Thai joint military exercises "Cobra-Gold 86" being conducted near the Thai-Kampuchean border has posed a threat to Kampuchea as well as to peace and security in Southeast Asia, it is also aimed at maintaining the state of confrontation in the region, particularly between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries.

Such war games which are considered another U.S. move of intervention in various parts of the world, can only aggravate the already tense situation in the world as well as in the Asian-Pacific region.

Under the pretext of helping Thai troops train themselves on the spot in a ground offensive against any possible intrusion, the "Cobra-Gold 86" the fourth of its kind so far, can not justify the international and regional reactionaries hostile acts against Kampuchea in particular.

It has also run counter to the aspirations of the peoples in the region and Kampuchea for peace, freindship and cooperation.

In his recent speech in Vladivostok, Soviet party leader [as received] pointed out that there would be no obstacles, that cannot be surmounted, in establishing the mutually acceptable relationship between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Good-will exists on the condition of non-interference from the outside.

After many years of wars, especially the horrible genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique, the Kampuchean people have no other wish than to live in peace and rebuild their country and a happy life. They have time and again expressed their desire to have good neighbourly relations with Thailand.

At the 10th semi-annual conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, Kampuchea, like Vietnam and Laos, expressed their willingness to settle all problems concerning the relations with Thailand through negotiations.

However, the Bangkok authorities have, on the one hand, refused all these proposals and, on the other, colluded more closely with the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists in an attempt to undermine Kampuchea's revival and bring the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan back to power in Kampuchea. They have conducted joint military exercises near the Kampuchea border with the U.S. forces, and staged the U.S. come-back in the region by letting them to build war reserve stockpiles on Thai soil.

The Bangkok rulers, hell-bent on maintaining a trouble spot to please their patrons in Beijing and Washington, have left no stone unturned to oppose the rebirth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, from supporting, morally and materially, the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage activities to directly committing troops to armed provocations against Kampuchea. Week in week out, Thai planes of different types and vessels violated Kampuchea air space and waters. And now with "Cobra-Gold 86" which has posed a serious threat to Kampuchea's security and peace, Thailand proves itself to be a good partner of the U.S. imperialists in their Asia-Pacific strategy as it did before in the Vietnam war.

If the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circles and the U.S. imperialists refuse to learn from their past lessons, their more shameful defeats will be inevitable.

PRACHEACHON URGES ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMIES

BK010629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Attack and Inflict More Heavy Defeats on the Enemies in This Rainy Season" -- [date not received]

[Text] After scoring the big victories in the 1984-85 dry season, we have maintained our mastery both along the border and in the interior of the country. Our armed forces -- including the regular, regional,and militia forces -- have grown firmly and vigorously. After we attack and took over the 17 major enemy bases along the border, the remnants of the three Cambodian reactionary groups have been compelled to move about inside the country since they have no stationary bases. They are facing more difficult supply problems and their activities.

During the past several months, these elements have vainly accelerated their military activities -- robbing and oppressing the people and destroying their property -- and, simultaneously, their psychological warfare. But these activities have not been successful due to our continous sweep operations against them. With each passing day, the enemies have faced new and greater unsolvable difficulties. The enemies could not replace the thousands of their men killed or wounded in the 1st half of 1986 from the heavy blows dealt them by our people and our Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers. Moreover, the enemies face logistics and supply problems for their men, who have been suffering from shortages of good, medicine, weapons, and ammunition because of the fact that, after taking over their positions along the Cambodian-Thai border, we built a border defense line and cut their border passes. These enemies do have no established shelters. They must keep moving from one place to another to avoid being swept up by our forces.

Due to these difficulties, the enemy forces have become seriously demoralized and their activities have dwindled. Moreover, having been inside the interior of the country, they have seen how our people live and work happily in our new society. What they have seen runs contrary to the deceitful propaganda, slander against our new regime, and distortion of facts about the progress of our revolution disseminated by their commanders. These elements have lost all hope for the dreamy victory their superiors greatly boasted about.

Moreover, the enemies have suffered more serious internal rifts. Disputes among the three Cambodian reactionary groups and rifts within each group have sidened. They have strangled each other, struggled for power, and tried to topple and massacre one another. This has greatly demoralized the enemies' men. Desperation and submission have become widespread within the enemy's ranks, including the commanding cadres. The number of surrenders has increased. During the first 5 months of 1986, there were 2,038 retrunees, including divisional, regimental, and battalion commanders of the enemy soldiers, bringing with them thousands of weapons.

Despite the fact that they have suffered serious successive defeats after receiving the support and assistance of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and particularly the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, the enemies have stubbornly sought all perfidious maneuvers to oppose the rebirth of our people. The political report of our party's Fifth Congress stressed that our people's major task is defending our fatherland and the revolutionary gains. For this reason, the entire party, all armed forces, and all people must pay attention to carrying out the significant tasks of building our country, strengthening our national defense, and maintaining political security and public order. We must constantly heighten our revolutionary vigilance, fight and be ready to fight and smash all maneuvers and counterattacks by the enemies of all stripes, and strive to firmly defend our beloved fatherland's territorial integrity and the peaceful life and labor in towns and the countryside.

Speaking at the recent conference of our leading cadres, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed that to be strong ourselves, we must weaken the enemy. This means that while striving to build our revolutionary forces, we must be active in combating the enemies. We must attack and weaken the enemies to the point that they can no longer pop their heads up and maintain a presence in the interior of our country. This is a 2-part problem. We must be strong in order to conquer the enemy. We must conquer them in order to become strong. We must build our forces while intensifying our attack against the enemies.

We must mobilize all forces to combat the enemy in the current rainy season in order to cause them more problems, thus demoralizing them even more seriously and making them collapse stage by stage, plunging them toward complete doom.

It its imperative that we constantly enhance patriotism, nurture hatred of the enemies who have committed bloody crimes against our people, and ceaselessly heighten our combat will and sense of mastery and self-assistance by always keeping in mind that the fight against the enemies is the common task of the party, the KPRAF, and our people.

The armed forces must seek, attack, and destroy the enemies, and must not avoid attacking them. They must always heighten revolutionary vigilance in order to prevent the enemies from attacking them unaware. They must not wait for the enemies to attack first nor lose their initiative. It is imperative that we launch all forms of attack against the enemy and vigorously stimulate the movement to persuade the masses to fight them while carrying out military and security measures to mop up enemy remnants hiding in the jungle and enemy elements implanted among the masses. It is imperative that we enhance the combat initiative and creative ingenuity, fight the enemy using both modern and primitive weapons, seek all means to cut the enemies' supply sources, persuade the families whose relatives are staying with the enemies to urge their misled family members to return to the revolution, and oppose in a timely way the enemies' psychological warfare.

The military command committee in each region, each province, and each district must continue to build the localities and forces and strive to increase our forces' efficiency and combat quality in order to expand our state of mastery and our combat capability. Meanwhile, they must strengthen the local organizations and militia units by clearly dividing and giving responsible tasks to each unit and each sector.

The local authorities and mass organizations must pay attention to livelihood, mentally and materially, and the health of the soldiers and militiamen. They must implement well the policy toward families of the soldiers and of the fallen and disabled soldiers while striving to enhance to combat capability, political quality, and discipline among KPRAF members. It is imperative that we stimulate the proselytization movement by correctly implementing party-state policies and regulations. It is imperative that we control and educate those who have deserted the enemy ranks and returned to the revolution, while carrying out the recruitment work and mobilizing militiamen to join in defending the border and persuading the people to increase the rainy-season rice production and sell paddy to the state.

While striving to expand the integrated forces of our party, our armed forces, and people to carry out the patriotic emulation movement for national defense and construction, we pledge to fight more vigorously against the enemy in order to inflict even more serious defeats on them in this rainy season.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES TRUONG CHINH THANKS

BK071311 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, recently received a telegramme of thanks from the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Truong Chinh. The telegramme says.

"I am moved and thankful for your message of congratulations full of fraternal spirit conveyed to me as I was elected as general secretary of the CPV CC. I strongly believe that the special relations, militant alliance and all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the other, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will be forever more developed and consolidated. I wish the Fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP headed by you, greater successes in the cause of national defence and construction."

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO KHAMSOUK SAI-GNASENG

BK071315 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- Lao party and government leaders headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRF CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on August 6, laid wreath and paid their last respect to Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the LPRP CC, minister, president of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association who passed away on July 29 in a hospital in Moscow at the age of 71.

Among Lao party and government leaders present on the occasion were Politbureau members of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the CM [Council of Ministers] Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, General Khamtai Siphandon and Phoun Sipaseut together with other secretaries of the party, of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and members of the Council of Ministers.

Having observed one minute of silence, the General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his deep grief and a sense of great loss in the condolence book. Officials of ministries and mass organisations in Vientiane have taken turn to pay their last respect to Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng. The cremation service will be held today in the afternoon at that [as received] Luang Square.

NOTHING NEW EXPECTED OF NEW THAI GOVERNMENT

BK070626 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[6 August PASASON commentary: "Will Anything New Come From the New Thai Government Being Formed?"]

[Text] Respected listeners, since the completion of the general elections, preparations for the formation of a new Thai coalition government have been carried out in a considerably energetic manner amid a cloud of conflicts resulting from the scramble for power among the various parties and groups to make a huge profit and share the interests. This can be seen very clearly through statements made by various Thai officials and politicians, demonstrations, and in particular the incident at the Thai Parliament on the opening day of its session, 4 August.

In light of the said confused situation, questions have been raised among the Thai people:

Will anything new come from the new Thai Government being formed? What benefits can the Thai people expect to gain from the new government? Through reports by Thai officials on radio and television and reports published by Thai mass media on the parties to be included in the new government and through preparations for formation of the new government, politicians of various countries, as well as Thai politicians themselves, are of the view that there will not be many policy changes in the new Thai coalition government, compared to the policies of the previous governments, whether domestic or foreign policies. In previous government, changes or replacements of government members were made on many occasions and reformations were made on not less than 4 or 5 occasions, but the economic problems of the nation still remained unsolved. On the contrary, with each passing day Thailand has been dragged further into comprehensive crises. The maintenance of dark influence and the enriching of themselves was very popular among various groups of people and parties in the previous governments of Thailand. But, none of them ever paid attention to the interests of the Thai people, workers, and farmers. No one ever paid attention to settling the problems of privation, poverty, starvation, social dangers, unemployment, inflation, murder, and other problems which have seriously threatened the everyday life of Thai people.

All these problems have resulted from the reactionary, domestic policies of the previous Thai Governments, which have run counter to the just interests of the laboring Thai people. Simultaneously, in foreign affairs, the previous Thai governments pursued policies serving the dark schemes of the U.S. imperialists, who have colluded with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to create tension and a warlike atmosphere in this region. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have always implemented a hostile policy toward neighboring countries, in particular toward the LPDR. Conducting challenges and provocations along the Thai-Lao border, slandering Laos, and conducting blockades against Laos in many fields, in particular the economic field, have become the normal practices of previous Thai Government.

Worst of all, the previous Thai governments served completely the arms race of the U.S. imperialists, bought modern war weapons from the United States, expanded the area and scale of joint U.S.-Thai military exercises under the name Cobra Gold, and accepted the building of a U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thai territory with the hope of fulfilling Washington's goal to return to Southeast Asia, despite its defeat in the war of aggression in Indochina in 1975. Such acts of previous Thai Governments run counter to the just interests and earnest aspirations of the Thai people. They have also run counter to the urgent aspiration of the various nations that want to make of Southeast Asia region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Nevertheless, if the next Thai Government is also crazy about the interests of particular parties, continues to scramble for power, takes advantage of and makes a huge profit off Thai farmers and workers, thinks only about the interests of certain groups of persons of associates, follows the footsteps of the previous governments, and continues to betray the nation by serving foreign policies it is certain that no urgent and vital problems in the country will be solved. Moreover, it will even bring danger and the disaster of war to Thailand, thus directly threatening peace and stability in this region and the world.

CADRES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

BK040404 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Political life campaigns for cadres and state employees of Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province, and Luang Praband and Phong Saly Provinces have concluded. The participants are effectively translating what they have studied into practice.

After studying and expressing views on the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee, which is to be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, all cadres and state employees unanimously approved the draft, particularly the orientation and organizing of each aspect of the tasks in the new period. They also clearly perceived the multilateral achievements and victories recorded by the entire party and people over the past 10 years. These achievements serve as a basis for them in carrying out work in the years to come -- for example, efforts to further build and develop the economy.

Following conclusion of the campaigns, everyone has decided to further raise the level of his knowledge and consciousness to jointly help defend and build socialism in the country. Such political life campaigns have been completed at the provincial level in Luang Prabang and are currently continuing at the district, canton, and village levels.

Culture Ministry

BK040400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Since 15 July the Ministry of culture has organized three political courses for its cadres, state employees, and workers. These political life campaigns were attended by 1,201 persons.

The participants contributed their views to the draft of the political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to its Fourth Party Congress. Through these political activities, cadres, state employees, and workers under the ministry have been made aware of the multilateral and firm achievements and victories and the party's wise and clearsighted leadership in the past 10 years as well as the orientation and tasks of the Lao revolution in the year to come, particularly the second 5-year state plan. The participants positively contributed their views to the draft report with a high spirit of responsibility and compared the draft with the concrete plans of each unit, factory, school, and enterprise in order to understand the right and wrong, shortcomings, and remaining problems, thus enabling them to better the Second 5-Year Plan.

During the courses, the participants expressed determination to consolidate their attitude and standpoint and distinguish friends from enemies in the struggle to determine who is winning over whom between two lines -- socialism and capitalism. They were also aware of the success of each branch of work and remaining problems to be resolved in the immediate future.

Journalists' Association

BK021309 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 2 (OANA-KPL) -- The Association of Lao Journalists held here on Thursday an enlarged session chaired by its president Son Khamvanvongsa who is also acting chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and T.V. The conference examined ways and means for mass-media to encourage the rank-and-file in the party, army and the general public to seriously study and make responsible suggestions to the political report draft of the party CC being widely studied at the moment. The final political report will be presented at the forthcoming 4th Congress of the Party. Issues pertaining to the preparation for the 10th general assembly of International Organisation of Journalists to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, on October 20-23 were also discussed.

PARTIES DISCUSS PORTFOLIOS; SITTHI RESUMES POST

BK080149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] A major stumbling block to the formation of the Prem V Cabinet was removed yesterday when the Democrat Party dropped its demand for control of the Interior Ministry, informed sources told THE NATION.

As a result, the interior, finance and defence portfolios will be headed by non-partisan figures to be handpicked by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

But the Democrat retreat is conditional on the party's participation in the selection of a suitable figure to head the ministry. The development is seen as a modest breakthrough in the negotiations among four parties on the division of Cabinet portfolios.

But haggling for other key Cabinet posts continues, most notably over the Agriculture Ministry where the Democrat and Chat Thai parties are demanding control.

The sources said the Democrats were negotiating from a stronger position with 100 MPs under its control and it appears to have a better chance of taking control.

If Chat Thai fails to win the Agriculture, it will demand the post of communications minister instead, according to the sources. Chat Thai secretary general, Banhan Sinlapa-acha, has set his sights on either the agriculture or communication post.

But the Democrats have also demanded control of the Communications Ministry with party secretary general, Wira Musikaphong, understood to be keen for the post.

The other economic ministry, Commerce, is likely to be given to the Social Action Party (SAP) which will also have control of the Foreign Ministry. SAP has demanded control over two ministries.

The sources said that the latest negotiating positions of the three major parties are as follows:

-- Democrats: agriculture, communications, education, public health, university affairs and justice.

-- Chat Thai: industry, either agriculture or communications and science, energy and technology.

-- SAP: foreign affairs and commerce. [passage omitted]

SAP party leader, Sitthi Sawetsila, has said he will resume as foreign minister and leave the deputy premiership to a senior SAP party member, said to be either Phong Sarasin, Dr Kasem Sirisamphan or Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and Deputy Agriculture Minister Prayut Siriphanit are expected to retain their respective posts.

The sources confirmed that the new Cabinet line-up will be cross-bred so all parties have joint responsibility for the government's performance.

ATHIT DENIES REPORTS ON CABINET NOMINATION

BK080115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday dismissed as "groundless" press reports that he would be appointed a Cabinet member in the new coalition government.

"It's purely rumour," Gen Athit retorted when asked to comment on the widespread reports that he had been approached to join in the new coalition government comprising Democrat, Chat Thai, Social Action and Ratsadon Parties.

The supreme commander, who is due to retire late this month, said he would serve as the Armed Forces chief until his mandatory retirement date.

"I have a lot of work to do before my retirement," he said.

Speaking after attending a ceremony to lay the foundation stone of a dormitory at Si Nakkharinwirot University's Prasanmit campus, the outgoing supreme commander called on all sides concerned to stop spreading rumours and to be cooperative in protecting the country's interests.

Regarding his Wednesday's visit to former SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot at the latter's Suan Phlu residence, the general described it as a "normal visit." "I visited him because I was told of his ailment. We talked on general affairs," he said.

CHAWALIT ON SETTING UP ARMY ADVISORY TEAM

BK060754 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut told newsmen this morning that the army has set up an army advisory committee comprising 21 retired senior army officers, with Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon as chairman and General Sup Aksaranukhro as secretary of the committee. On 4 August the army advisory committee held its first meeting. The advisory team heard a briefing on the general situation and the army's development plan. The army commander-in-chief said the purpose of setting up an advisory team is to be able to make use of the experience of those former senior army officers as they had all served in the army for a long time. The setting up of the committee is also aimed at forging friendship between retired officers and officers in service.

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIAL ON DEBT BURDEN SITUATION

BK070155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] Although the appreciation of major currencies in the foreign exchange basket against the baht has cost the country about 2,300 million baht more in its debt burden, the lower interest rate in the international money market has made Thailand enjoy a net lower burden by about 500 million baht.

Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, chief spokeswoman of the Bank of Thailand, said yesterday that it is expected that in the last five months of the year, Thailand would be able to save about 950 million baht in terms of interest burden on loans to the government sectors, and about 1,800 billion baht for private sectors.

As of the end of last year, the outstanding debt owed by the government sectors amounted to U.S. $9,778 million, while the outstanding debt of the private sectors amounted to $5,221 million and about $1,000 million was owed by the Bank of Thailand.

Mrs Praphaphim said that the structure of the government sectors' loans was U.S. dollar amounting to 5,282 million or 54 percent, yen amounting to $3,600 million in equivalent or 39.6 percent; deustchemark, $248 million in equivalent or 2.5 percent; and Swiss franc, $141 million in equivalent or 14 percent.

The structure of the loans borrowed by the private sector was $3,400 million in terms of U.S. dollars or 66 percent; yen, $452 million in equivalent or 8.7 percent; deustchemark, $236 million in equivalent or 4.5 percent; and Swiss franc, $715 million in equivalent or 13.7 percent.

Under these structures, she said that the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the baht has resulted in Thailand's debt burden being reduced by 500 million baht, but the appreciations of yen, German mark and Swiss franc have resulted in a higher value of Thailand's loans by 2,100 million baht, 200 million baht and 450 million baht respectively.

As a result, the total higher burden amounted to 2,300 million baht.

THAI PRINCESS DENIES RUMORS ABOUT QUEEN

BK081112 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 P 16

["Excerpts" of 7 August interview with Princess Chulaphon by TV personality M.R. Thanatsi Sawatdiwat to be broadcast on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, 12 August]

[Text] M.R. Thanatsi: There is a widespread rumour that Her Majesty the Queen is sick. It is said that Her Majesty is paralyzed and afflicted with a fatal disease preventing her from making public appearances. Is this true?

The Princess: The rumours are not true. Since Her Majesty underwent an operation in 1985, she has been getting much better. Now she constantly exercises and even though I am 25 years her junior, I can hardly keep up when I join her during her walking exercise. After the exercise I find myself really exhausted and on the verge of fainting. If the people are going to get angry because of her disappearance from the public views, it is us (the Prince and Princesses) who should be blamed since we always insist that she rests instead of making appearances.

In the past 30 years, Her Majesty the Queen has been working all day and night. She constantly teaches her children that time waits for nobody. "We should work to the best of our ability while we can."

Thus when the Queen is sick, the Prince and Princesses want her to take a well-earned rest. Normally everybody has holidays, but Her Majesty never had one. She has no weekends, no holidays. In fact she should be entitled to five years worth of holidays if we accumulated all the weekends and holidays she has not taken over the past 30 years. It has been only the last six months that she has been resting.

And even when she does not work physically, she still has many ideas and we often consult her.

M.R. Thanatsi: I don't think that the Thai people are getting angry, but we are concerned about her condition, because we realize well enough how hard she has been working for us, and how much she has contributed to the Thai people. The only thing we are waiting for is for someone to tell us how the Queen is.

Normally when Her Majesty works until two or three in the morning does she make you run an errand for her?

The Princess: Yes, I do. I'm sort of her personal secretary. Her Majesty is not only the Queen, but also a mother and a housewife. I have to admit that I can't compete with her in terms of mental ability. I ask her for ideas that she may have and based on these, I work out the details.

Sometimes Her Majesty calls for me at midnight. She apologizes for this but explains that she has just had an idea, and if she doesn't tell it to me right away, there is a tendency that she may forget it.

M.R. Thanatsi: I think the people would like to know about Her Majesty's regular activities while she is at Chitlada Palace, things the public may not be aware of.

The Princess: When the day starts, Her Majesty will begin working and continue doing so until bedtime. If she can't go to sleep, she will continue working until the next morning. She normally wakes up at 10 or 11 am. But right after waking up, she never has time for anything else but work. Even during a meal, she may call for me and her personal secretaries to assign duties. For instance, she tells us to follow up on the cases of certain patients, most of whom are sick villagers we met during our trips. She also monitors the academical results of students (village children) who she sponsors.

Every single handicraft work done by those under the SUPPORT (Foundation for the Promotion of the Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques) is closely examined by her. It is only between 8 to 9 pm that we are dismissed. The Queen's lunchtime is usually at 2 or 3 pm with dinnertime being at 10 pm.

Her Majesty also reads, not for pleasure, but for expanding her knowledge and giving her ideas to improve the capabilities and produces of SUPPORT. Her Majesty does not only give guidelines to the villagers on how to produce the handicraft, she also concerns herself with the potential markets for these products.

Around midnight, Her Majesty prays for about an hour. After that she continues work then goes to sleep at 3 or four in the morning. Sometimes the Queen suffers from insomnia and can't get to sleep until six in the morning.

When we make trips upcountry, we frequently have morning engagements at around 9 am. Her Majesty, even though she sleeps at three in the morning, never fails to make it for the next day's engagement and then return to the provincial palace at night.

Her Majesty possesses a strong determination that never lets up if there is work to carry out.

Sometimes when we go out to remote areas, there have been thousands of patients waiting for a check-up in our mobile medical unit. Her Majesty will always be there to conduct the examination and make sure that each of them are being carefully examined.

She frequently tells us that we have to take care of them (the sick villagers) as though we were taking care of our own relatives. Only the best treatment is good enough for them. For more than ten hours, she sits there and never moves, never even goes to the wash room. Before her ailment, she went out everyday to see the villagers. She said to me that "We have only a little time for these people, we're only here for a few days, but there are more people who live in small villages, tambons, amphurs, who are waiting for us."

... Her Majesty is a strongly determined woman. For as long as I can remember, I have never heard her say that she is "tired." When we ask whether she is tired, her reply would be "It's alright, there are many more persons who are more tired."

M.R. Thanatsi: There is another rumour going around in Bangkok that Her Majesty is trying to take over the job of His Majesty. [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai on 8 August carries on page 3 excerpts of this interview, including the above question which reads: "There have been rumors about the Queen taking over duties....forgive me for asking, Your Highness, but I have to ask the truth from you....there has been talk that the Queen has taken over duties [yaeng ngan] from His Majesty the King"]

The Princess: It's not true at all. We all work for His Majesty because of our loyalty towards him. Nobody in our family wants popularity for themselves. Everybody is sharing the work and we work as a team. His Majesty is quite keen on water resources, irrigation and agriculture with HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon helping along. Her Majesty is interested in social welfare, the health of the public and supplementary occupations to which I give a helping hand. But again, there are people who say that our family is divided into two sides -- His Majesty's and Her Majesty's -- which is not true at all.

Her Majesty even encourages me to help the King on his work with maps. But I myself admit that I'm not too keen on it. I can't do it. My area of interest is medication. When we (the Queen and the Princess) work together, we can carry our work out quite well. It is just like sharing the job among ourselves.

M.R. Thanatsi: According to a doctor, the Queen's condition is stabilizing now. Is this true?

The Princess: She is almost as healthy as before but she needs more rest. Doctors constantly call on her to check on her blood pressure and to give nutritious foods. But she is much better now. She even walks at least two or three kilometres a day.

M.R. Thanatsi: When will the Royal Family make a trip upcountry again?

The Princess: Normally, our schedule is that we leave for Narathiwat on the third week of August. But it is not certain at the moment. If we go, we will take care of Her Majesty in order to be sure that she will not work herself too hard. And whatever we can do on her behalf, we will do our best. However as I said, we still need ideas and creativity from Her Majesty. Even if I have a long list of degrees to my credit, I admit that I cannot compete with the Queen's intelligence.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MEXICAN DELEGATION

OW071900 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 7 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace here today the visiting delegation of the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam headed by its president Ms. Martha Lopez.

In a cordial talk, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his joy to meet again Ms. Martha Lopez, a close friend of the Vietnamese people. He thanked the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam for its practical and diverse activities in support of Vietnam in the past as well as at present. "Martha Lopez's enthusiastic activities and her fine feelings toward Vietnam are a vivid expression of the Mexican people's solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people," he stressed.

In her reply, Ms. Martha Lopez reassured the Vietnamese leader of the continued support of her committee and the peace- and justice-loving people of Mexico to the Vietnamese people in their just cause.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON DRAFT MARRIAGE, FAMILY LAW

BK031525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 30 July editorial: "All the People Participate in Building the Draft Marriage and Family Law"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the 11th session on 30 June 1986 of the Seventh National Assembly, today, 30 July, the Council of State made public the Draft Marriage and Family Law and encouraged the entire people to contribute their opinions with a view to perfecting the draft so it will be presented to the National Assembly for approval at its next session.

Vietnam's Marriage and Family Law was passed by the National Assembly on 29 December 1959 and promulgated for implementation on 13 January 1960 when our country still remained divided. Following the liberation of the south, pursuant to a resolution of the Council of Government which is now the Council of Ministers, on 25 March 1977, this law became effective nationwide. Having been enforced for 27 years in the north and 9 years in the south, this law has had the great effect of contributing to eliminating the bondage of the feudal marriage and family system, developing a socialist marriage and family system based on the free and progressive marriage, one wife and one husband, and equality between men and women; protecting women's family interests; and safeguarding the interests of children in the family.

However, since it was promulgated during the socialist transformation period, the 1959 Marriage and Family Law is focused only on resolving the questions of marriage and divorce and does not fully and specifically define other family relations as well as relations between the family and society. Now that the entire country has been reunified and is advancing toward socialism, major political, economic, cultural, and social changes have greatly affected marriage and the family.

Surveys made in various localities have made it easy to see that our state's marriage and family law system does not fully meet the practical requirements of marriage and family at present. The fundamental principles of this law are progressive and consistent with the masses' aspirations; but given the current social situation, the specific stipulations designed to guarantee these principles are not really adequate. In addition, there are a number of marriage and family relations yet to be adjusted by the law; and consequently, their observation is not uniform and consistent in various localities -- such as the annulment of marriage, [words indistinct], the system of wardship, and marriage and family relations bvetween Vietnamese citizens and foreign nationals. Therefore, our state must promulgate a new marriage and family law to meet the realistic requirements of life in the marriage and family domain at present.

The draft of the new Marriage and Family Law succeeds and develops (?past) laws on marriage and family, especially the 1959 Marriage and Family Law which is currently in force; and, at the same time, it is based on Articles 63, 64, and 65 of the 1980 Constitution, the political report and resolution passed at the Fourth and Fifth National congresses of Party Delegates, and subsequent documents of the party. The draft defines the socialist marriage and family relations against a background in which our country still remains in the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism; and, at the same time, foresees the development of these relations in the next 15-20 years. The goal of the new law is to develop and consolidate the socialist marriage and family system, shape a new type of man, and promote a new socialist lifestyle (?along the line) of eliminating the vestiges of feudalism, backward customs, and bad or bougeois thoughts about marriage and family.

The draft of the new law is (?broader in scope than) the 1959 Marriage and Family Law in that it defines two new issues -- the system of wardship and marriage and family relations between Vietnamese citizens and foreign nationals -- in Chapers VIII and IX. The relations [words indistinct] which are defined by the 1959 law in one chapter now cover three chapters of the draft -- Chapters IV, V, and VI. The new law is established in accordance with the principles of voluntary and progressive marriage, one wife and one husband, equality between wife and husband, protection for the interests of parents and children, and protection for mothers and infants. The tasks and principles of the new Marriage and Family Law decided the contents of its stipulations. From a general point of view, the content of the Draft Marriage and Family Law successfully reflects the fundamental (?characteristics) of the marriage and family system in our society at present. This is possible thanks to the great efforts made by the drafting committee and to the serious and enthusiastic contribution of views by delegatons of national assembly deputies as well as by all echelons and sectors throughout the drafting process.

However, since the marriage and family issue involves the interests of all strata of people, it is very important that the people broadly contribute their views toward this issue. Party committee echelons and administrative bodies at all levels, together with all sectors from the central to grassroots level and mass organizations, especially the women's union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, are responsible for introducing and interpreting this draft law and soliciting opinions of young men and women in particular and of the people in general toward the draft.

CADRES MEET TO STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK050452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The party committees of Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh, Tay Ninh, and Binh Tri Thien provinces recently held conferences for leading cadres to study, thoroughly understand, and make suggestions to the draft political report to be submitted to the Sixth National Party Congress and to apply the basic concepts and viewpoints of the report.

The conferees concentrated on studying, discussing, and firmly grasping the major concepts, viewpoints, and contents of the draft political report. They made many suggestions that helped shed more light on the achievements and shortcomings noted in the process of implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, especially in implementing the recent Central Committee and Political Bureau resolutions. They also discussed the implementation of the guidelines, tasks, objectives, measures, and various major positions and policies in the days ahead. The conferees suggestions on the draft political report reflected their sincerity, frankness, constructiveness, seriousness, and high sense of responsibility. Nearly 3,000 suggestions were made by 250 leading cadres of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization to propose amendments to or revisions of various details ranging from the arrangement of chapters and articles to the specific contents of the draft political report, especially the concrete policies envisioned for the years ahead.

Relying on the basic concepts and viewpoints of the draft political report, the party organizations of the provinces concerned set forth immediate socioeconomic targets and formulated urgent measures aimed at promoting production and gradually normalizing the people's living conditions.

The party committees of Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh have launched an emulation movement throughout their entire party organizations and people to step up productive labor, practice thrift, and satisfactorily carry out self-criticism and criticism. In the immediate future, Thuan Hai Province will concentrate on caring for and protecting the summer-fall rice and planting subsidiary food crops. It will make the fullest use of land to grow subsidiary crops to make up for the shortfall of grain output and will strive for a production volume of 320,000 metric tons of grain by the year's end. The entire province will concentrate on the 10th-month fishing season, striving to catch 75,000 metric tons of marine products for 1986 and to purchase and collect 75-80 percent of the total catch. On the front of goods distribution and circulation, the province will focus more on controlling money and goods, enhancing market and price management, broadening the retail network, renovating the distribution methods, delivering essential consumer goods to consumers, and firmly maintaining the living standards of the salaried and working people.

For its part, Phu Khanh Province will concentrate all efforts on agricultural production. In the immediate future, it will strive to provide sufficient fertilizer and insecticides for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops, make the fullest use of land to grow subsidiary food crops, and make every effort to produce 490,000 metric tons of grain in 1986. It will also strive to purchase and collect 180,000 metric tons of grain, promptly procure sufficient supplies for the production of essential goods, do a good job of managing the market, distribute supplies and goods to the right consumers, and resolutely oppose all negative phenomena in socioeconomic management.

Phu Khanh adopted a program for overcoming the shortcomings pointed out during the self-criticism and criticism drive among the entire party organization, especially the lack of depth and responsiveness in perceiving and implementing various party and state policies, the manifestation of localism in promoting an assigning cadres, the failue to severely and promptly deal with negative phenomena within the ranks of the province's personnel, and the cumbersomeness, bulkiness, and inefficiency of the administrative apparatus.

In Tay Ninh, the conference of key cadres clearly pointed out the difficulties to be overcome in the days ahead. Specifically, the province must apply active measures to grow 115,000 hectares of rice for the whole year and 14,000 hectares of manioc and step up the planting of and caring for tens of thousands of hectares of short-and long-term industry. The province will also restructure and reorganize the small industry and handicraft production sector in each district by mobilizing capital and craftsmen among the people, thereby producing large quantities of consumer goods in support of the people's lives and export.

HA BAC PARTY STUDIES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

BK041306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Ha Bac provincial party organization has held a conference for leading cadres to study, thoroughly understand, and apply the spitit and basic viewpoints of the various draft documents to be submitted to the forthcoming party congress and to determine the guidelines, tasks, and urgent measures to be adopted by the local party organization.

After studying and making many suggestions to the draft political report to be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress, Ha Bac's leading cadres applied the spirit and basic viewpoints of the draft political report to the task of evaluating the actual situation, potential, labor, land, and trades of a midland province strong in agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, small industry, and handicraft production. They also decided on the guidelines and objectives of the provincial party organization's activities in the coming years.

In the next few months, the province will pay attention to readjusting its investments by concentrating on procuring agricultural supplies and resolving waterconservancy problems -- including irrigation and draining -- to carry out intensive farming and practice multicropping on 62,000 hectares slated for the planting of high-yield rice. The province will devote the remainder of its cultivalbe land to grow crops in any way that may yield the best economic results to gradually increase grain output. The province will prepare conditions for strongly developing the planting of groundnuts by gradually shifting to groundnut cultivation on areas hitherto reserved for rice planting, thereby increasing groundnut output in the coming years. The province will also carry out the intensive farming of soybeans and firmly maintain the area under this crop to provide soybeans for export while creating raw materials for the production of foodstuffs in support of the people's lives. The province will continue to develop the planting of other food crops such as vegetables including garlic and red pepper.

In the immediate future, Ha Bac will apply urgent distribution and circulation and will concentrate on promoting close coordination among the trade, financial, banking, public security, inspection, and market management services to combat speculation, upsetting the market. The province will also strive to broaden the organized market.

To achieve various socioeconomic targets, since July the Ha Bac provincial party committee has vigorously restructured and rearranged its organizational apparatus, adding a large number of capable young cadres to its personnel and sending leading and managerial cadres to various districts and cities. The province considers this as an important measure to effect new changes in the style of leadership and in the capability to guide the implementation of policies, thereby satisfying the requirements of the new stage of the revolution.

LONG AN PROVINCE COMPLETES GRASSROOTS CRITICISM

BK040902 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] NHAN DAN reported on 29 July that Long An Province has basically completed the criticism and self-criticism drive at the grassroots level comprising various villages, party chapters in districts, the armed and public security forces, and district party committees and organizations.

Through this criticism and self-criticism drive, Long An Province exposed various problems regarding such phenomena as bureaucratism, authoritarianism, and neglecting the people, especially at the grassroots level. The principle of democratic centralism is being violated, the implementation of democracy is carried out just for form's sake; and bossism is still prevalent among leading cadres, while protectionism and lack of unanimity in carrying out tasks and supervision are persistent and serious at some places. Persecution is also prevalent, thus discouraging party cadres, members, and the people in their struggle.

After the criticism and self-criticism drive, the party committee issued a resolution to mete out disciplinary punishment to eight members of a district party committee, two of whom are members of the district party committee's standing body. Also in the course of this criticism drive, the provincial postal service's cadres and personnel proposed to the higher echelon that their director should be discharged on a charge of embezzlement, irresponsibility, and displaying negative phenomena. The provincial agricultural service also made a proposal to expel from the party and suspend one deputy director.

The Long An party organization also noted other shortcomings and designed tasks for the days ahead which are aimed at satisfactorily carrying out the party and state political activities.

AUSTRALIA

WHEAT DELEGATION GETS ASSURANCES FROM CONGRESS

BK061013 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Australia's wheat delegation to the United States has made some late progress after days of unsuccessful lobbying in Washington. The all-party delegation led by the minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, has been in Washington lobbying congressmen to abandon plans to sell subsidized American agricultural produce. One such sale of 4 million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union was announced earlier this week resulting in Australian protests that extensions on farm subsidies would severely threaten Australia's export income.

However, Radio Australia's Washington correspondent, Jim Middleton, reports that the delegation has now won a commitment from the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee to try to postpone action on measures to extend the subsidy scheme further. Middleton says the committee made two undertakings: First to win a delay of 6 months on legislation extending the scheme, and secondly, to obtain a guarantee from the Soviet Union that Australia's traditional share of the Soviet market be preserved.

NEW ZEALAND

GORBACHEV SPEECH 'SOBERING' FOR GOVERNMENT

HK070215 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Aug 86 p 6

["Politics" by Russell Hill: "Government Grappling Hard With New Policy in Defense"]

[Text] That the Russian leader, Mr Gorbachev, should mention New Zealand so freely in his speech in Vladivostok this week was held by Soviet diplomats in Wellington as cause for mild celebration.

Certainly, the ambassador, Mr Vladimir Bykov, and his staff were delighted their far-flung outpose had merited reference in the major foreign policy address.

For the New Zealand Government, however, Mr Gorbachev's speech was a distinctly sobering event. For the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, in particular, it was a sharp reminder of New Zealand's undoubted, if unwelcome, role in the drama of superpower rivalry in the Pacific basin.

Business End of Review

The Vladivostok speech was also a reminder for Mr Lange of some difficult assignments he is about to confront in the process of attempting to take New Zealand out of the nuclear firing-line while maintaining a credible self-defense capability.

Armed, theoretically at least, with a summary of public attitudes on defence and security issues, Mr Lange this week set in train the business end of the 1986 Defence Review by which his government will seek to co-ordinate the country's defence arrangements with its new look foreign policy posture.

Next week, he will have to face the South Pacific forum in Suva to defend and promote the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty which will reduce (again in theory) the threat of nuclear war in this part of the world.

Mr Lange will have to cope with the spectacle of an ANZUS treaty council meeting in San Francisco this month from which New Zealand will be conspicuously absent.

And, more important, he will be called upon to steer through Parliament the anti-nuclear legislation which will place in stark relief New Zealand's newly acquired status as the black sheep of the Western defence alliance.

Whether in San Francisco or upon the enactment of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill, the United States is expected to make a declaration that it has formally withdrawn its guarantee to defend New Zealand against foreign aggression.

The declaration would bring to a head the running dispute with the United States over nuclear ship visits and set Mr Lange the task of convincing New Zealanders that, with the withdrawal of the American defence umbrella, their country had been made a safer place.

For all the hurdles confronting him in the coming few weeks, however, it was the completion of the second stage of the 1986 Defence Review this week which brought Mr Lange face to face with one of the least palatable aspects of Labour's anti-nuclear policy.

The report of the defence inquiry panel is intended to lead on to the development of a more self-reliant national defence force at an inevitable and probably formidable economic cost.

Reduction in Spending

That the corollary of the anti-nuclear policy will be an expensive upgrading of conventional military hardware was acepted by the government at the outset.

Part of the price was paid last year in the form of a $19 million allocation for extra ammunition and equipment and a commitment to the purchase of a tanker to extend the range of navy frigates.

But it was left to the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, this week to reveal details of the extent to which key areas of defence, far from increasing, were being reduced.

The armed services are to take a $16 million cut in operating funds, covering fuel and training, he said together with a $17 million reduction in their allocation for new capital equipment.

All told, the military will be making a $55 million contribution to the government's latest economy drive.

As Mr Lange must be keenly aware, the cuts were scarcely conducive to the impression that the government was ready and willing to follow through with its declared commitment to a beefed up defence force.

No External Threat

And, as Mr O'Flynn may privately concede, the 1986 budget laid a less than solid foundation for what he has claimed will be the most thoroughgoing defence review since before the First World War.

The extent to which the country's defences should be strengthened in the post-ANZUS era is clearly still open to debate.

Among the 5000 submissions to the defence review panel, a good proportion perceived no external threat to New Zealand, raising the question of whether all that was required was an effective civil defence network and an effective force to patrol the exclusive economic zone.

But, as Mr Lange must also be aware, it would be a brave New Zealand Government which would expect acceptance by the electorate of anything less than the present, distinctly limited array of military material.

For this government in particular, the risk of being seen to have abrogated the prime constitutional obligation to the defense of the nation is a potent political threat.

Just how serious the threat would be in election year will be one of the questions to which Mr Lange will be seeking answers in the document deposited on his desk this week by the defence review panel.

In addition to the welter of submissions received by the team headed by the former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Frank Corner, the results of a special public opinion poll are expected to give some clues about the extent to which New Zealanders believe they should be equipped to repel potential aggressors.

With the defence review still in its early stages, the government has also yet to define precisely where to spend such funds as it will make available and how to forge a defence force consistent with the anti-nuclear foreign policy.

Disclaimer from PM

The chairwoman of Parliament's foreign affairs and defence select committee, Helen Clark, drew a disclaimer from Mr Lange with her assessment of New Zealand's present status as a "semi-ally" in the Western defence grouping.

"It is now entirely appropriate for New Zealand's defence arrangements to be developed on the basis of our ANZAC and South Pacific relationships and on promoting collective security arrangements within the framework of the United Nations," she said.

In denying Government acceptance of the suggested move towards semi-alignment, Mr Lange pointed to Helen Clark's position on the Labour Party left-wing.

If anything, the final decisions of the defence review will bear a closer resemblance to the status quo than those clearly sought by the Mr Albert MP.

But the thrust towards greater self-reliance in defence will remain an underlying feature of the review, together with the extra cost which that implies.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ANOTHER MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CABINET

BK070940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government has announced the third ministerial resignation in 3 days. The Office of Prime Minister Wingti confirmed that the land minister, Mr Paul Torato, had been asked to resign following allegations by a Singapore-based company. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS said the claims relate to the development of the huge Porgera gold deposit in Mr Torato's Enga Province. Mr Torato is head of the United Party in Papua New Guinea's five-party governing coalition.

Earlier this week, the education minister, Aruru Matiabe, and the environment minister, Mr Tom Muliap, resigned because they have court cases pending. Mr Matiabe's case involved alleged misappropriation while Mr Muliap's involved drunken driving.

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA TO CUT OIL OUTPUT, FOLLOWS OPEC MOVE

BK060704 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Malaysia is to reduce its output of oil in line with the decision of the OPEC countries to cut crude oil production. A statement issued by the Prime Minister's Department in Kuala Lumpur this morning says that Malaysia supports the move. Although Malaysia is not a member of OPEC, it will take steps to reduce its oil output.

The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, was informed of the OPEC decision by the Indonesian minister of oil and energy, Professor Dr Subroto, in a telephone call from Geneva. The 13 oil ministers of OPEC decided that output would be slashed by 20 percent or 4 million barrels a day for at least 2 months. The move is to help boost oil prices, which have been on the downward trend since January this year.

The chairman of Petronas [Malaysian state oil company], Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman, in welcoming the decision, said that it will help boost the prices of Malaysian crude oil. Malaysia currently produces about 510,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Petronas Reduces Production

BK070656 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Malaysia will cut its petroleum output by 10 percent from the present 510,000 barrels per day in support of OPEC move to reduce the production by 20 percent. This was disclosed by Petronas Chairman Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman. He said Petronas contractors will be asked to take appropriate measures soon to adjust production level accordingly. In view of the expected price increases, he said exploration activites could pick up.

OPEC ministers reached a unanimous decision to slash output by 4 million to an overall ceiling of 16 million barrels per day for at least 2 months. Petronas is Malaysia's state-owned oil company.

USSR AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

HK081130 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Aug 86 pp 3, 7

[By staff member Chit Estella]

[Text] On July 28, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in Vladivostok a speech detailing his government's proposals to reduce political tension in various parts of the world by reducing superpower military rivalry.

His statement mentioned his administration's views on the ASEAN, its prospects for future dialog with other nations, and the conditions in the Asian-Pacific region.

In a very timely sense, Gorbachev also drew attention to the American military presence in the region -- particularly in the Philippines -- and strongly indicated that its removal would affect Soviet military policy in this part of the world.

The speech, which got varying reactions from Soviet observers and some world leaders, was described by Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Vadim Shabalin as "significant."

"It is an important working paper for our foreign policy...and a list of concrete measures which should be undertaken by our foreign policy officers and diplomats, particularly in this region."

Developments such as this have come at a time when the young government under President Aquino is likewise searching for new directions in its foreign policy.

With the Philippines already entangled in the web of superpower rivalry, the new administration's declaration of its intention to pursue an independent foreign policy would have to face one of its important tests.

Following are excerpts of MALYA's interview with Mr Shabalin:

MALAYA: Mr Gorbachev, in his statement at Vladivostok, said among other things, that the removal of American military presence in the Philippines will not be left unanswered by the Soviet Union. Exactly what did he mean by this?

Shabalin: The statement means first of all our political will, our desire and our preparedness to negotiate on both bilateral and multilateral levels and to look for ways through which military presence of both powers would and should be reduced.

Using not a diplomatic but a journalistic language, I should say we are ready to open our doors on this matter. In particular, we are ready to discuss the necessity of reducing military fleets in this region. We would like to start first of all with the reduction of rivalry in the field of anti-submarine weapons, in certain zones in the Pacific which create instabililty in the region.

So, this statement is both address to the United States and to a certain extent, the Philippines.

MALAYA: It would seem there was a shift or a change in Soviet policy then. What brought about this change?

Shabalin: I think there had been no change in our political line and our political force in general. More than once, the Soviet Union has put forward certain proposals on all regions of the world, particularly the Asian-Pacific region. I should say that what is new is not the shift in our foreign policy regarding this region but the introduction of new concrete proposals.

MALAYA: Do you think it would be realistic to expect the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines in the near future?

Shabalin: The question is addressed more to the Philippine people and government as well as the American government and people, not to the Soviet Union. But I would like to say something.

A long time has passed since the conclusion of Philippine-American agreement on the bases. Here in the Philippines and around it, changes are happening. I would like to say that the changes in the country are aimed at strengthening independence and sovereignty.

The issue of the bases is being discussed within the framework of the Constitutional Commission. We paid due attention to the statement made by Madame Corazon Aquino that the Philippine Government will keep its options open until 1991. But we are realists, And we understand that there is still an agreement which provides for the retention of American military bases in this country until 1991.

In my opinion, the most probable and realistic way is the reduction of military activities in this region. This process could and should take place in two or three years.

MALAYA: But one of the reasons put forward for the retention of the U.S. military bases here is the contention that if the U.S. moves out, the Soviet Union would come in.

Shabalin: One of the main meanings of Mr Gorbachev's speech is that we should start reducing military activities and political tension in this part of the world. American bases were removed from Thailand, but nobody knows about the Soviet Union moving in because there is no such fact.

I would like to say not as a diplomat but as a human being: these concoctions or assertions that if Americans would leave this country, the Russians will move in are nonsense.

MALAYA: How does the Soviet Union view the recent ASEAN meeting in Manila, particularly with regards to the points raised on the arms race?

Shabalin: We understand that calls were raised for the elimination of arms race. This call is addressed to both the Soviet Union and the U.S. But our country and the U.S. are being placed on the same level, which is not correct. Our country was never an initiator of the arms race. Our efforts were only aimed at not lagging behind the U.S. which initiated the arms race.

We believe the superpowers should implement their commitment with regads to the SALT II treaty. It is our position that the treaty should not be ignored.

We welcome the efforts of ASEAN countries to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. These efforts are well in line with our own regarding the reduction of hostilities and creation of peace in the region.

MALAYA: What about the Kampuchean issue?

Shabalin: We understand also the interest shown by ASEAN in solving the so-called Kampuchean problem. We likewise note the interest demonstrated by the governments and peoples of the Indochinese nations -- namely the Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Kampuchea and Laos -- in solving this.

I believe the problem must be solved without the participation of Pol Pot or his regime which annihilated about three million people in Kampuchea.

Second, I believe the problem or issue should be solved without any foreign intervention. Issues should be solved only by the people of the Indochinese peninsula.

In the speech of Mr Gorbachev, he said the process can be facilitated by the links between ASEAN and countries of Indochina.

MALAYA: What do you think of the ASEAN's position on trade protectionism?

Shabalin: We welcome the moves of the organization to strengthen cooperation among the member-states. We believe these moves are aimed at strengthening economic independence and the growing economies.

The Comecon, a council for economic cooperation among socialist states, has proposed to establish links and cooperation with ASEAN. Comecon is a serious organization; so is the ASEAN. We believe there is the possibility of establishing cooperation between two serious organizations.

We support the efforts of developing nations against protectionism by industrialized nations. We understand the essence of the resolution of ASEAN regarding protectionism because our country is also subject to discrimination by capitalists.

MALAYA: How would you describe Philippine-Soviet relations today?

Shabalin: We are satisfied with the present level of bilateral relations but we think and we believe in the possibility of further strengthening these in various fields.

Some good signs for improvement have appeared. For example, our countries exchanged congratulatory messages in the highest levels on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between our two governments. This has not happened before.

There is a new Philippine Ambassador to the Soviet Union. There was no ambassador for four years. The position was vacant under the Marcos administration.

MALAYA: There were reports that agreement concerning Ambassador Alejandro Melchor's acceptance by the Soviet government took long in coming.

Shabalin: I must say that the choice of ambassador is completely the perogative of a particular country. The agreement on Melchor's appointment was issued in four or five days only. This doesn't happen very often. From our side, it was manifestation of our desire for good, friendly relations.

MALAYA: How do you propose to improve Philippine-Soviet relations?

Shabalin: On the development of bilateral relations, both sides should demonstrate more clearly the political will and preparedness to develop such relations. We must create an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. We already have an atmosphere of understanding, but this should be more clearly manifested.

I believe we should broaden the exchange of delegations and contacts in different fields. I think a very important role in this process (must be played by) the media. For us, for example, it is funny and sometimes embittering to read articles in Philippine newspapers which say that in our country, children below 8 years old are being exploited. That in our country, churches are closed and that Soviet citizens are prohibited from professing their religion.

I would like to assure you the publication of this sort in our country about the Philippines never appeared and will never appear.

We should combine our efforts in exchanging information about each other.

REPORT NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH USSR

HK061441 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 86 p 9

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] Philippine-Soviet relation, which has been strained with the sequestration of at least one Soviet compnay, is now heading for the better.

The Aquino government is putting things in order by replacing Marcos-appointed men in two Soviet firms and in a cultural society.

FilSov Shipping Company, Inc, a joint venture in ship agency between Soviet and Filipino businessmen, is expected to be deleted from the list of sequestered firms with the replacement by a supporter of President Corazon C. Aquino to head the firm.

Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. chairman of FilSov, will be replaced by Ricardo C. Delgado, president of Manila Integrated Airport Services, Inc, (Maiscor). Delgado is the nephew of former ambassador to the Vatican Antonio Delgado.

Another Soviet firm, Aeroflot, will have a new head. The Soviet national airline maintains inbound and outbound agency and is headed by former Ilocos Norte Vice Governor Roquito Ablan.

The Aquino government is entrusting Aeroflot to Philippine Airlines.

A cultural association, the Fil-Soviet Friendship Society, is headed by former labor minister Blas E. Ople. Ople, who is a commissioner of the Constitutional Commission and heads the opposition political party Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, will be succeeded by Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez.

Government sources disclosed that a proper request has been submitted by the Aquino government on these replacements.

The Soviet Embassy in Manila, however, forwarded the Philippine Government request to Moscow, sources added.

Sources told BUSINESS DAY that the ouster of Marcos appointed officials in these entities will greatly enhance Fil-Soviet relations.

The government's move is seen by political observers as a sign that the Aquino government would pursue friendly relations with the USSR.

They said by the prompt replacement of Marcos men in even a cultural society, the Aquino government is once again sending a message to the USSR; that Marcos in not the President of the Philippines whom Moscow congratulated when Marcos took his oath of office prior to his flight to Hawaii.

A top government official told BUSINESS DAY that the key to all this "good intention" of the Aquino government lies in the prompt replacement of appointed Marcos officials.

"We hope a decision (by Moscow) is reached soon," he added,

But what puzzles political observers is the appointment of "American boys" including the earleir designation of Alejandro Melchor as ambassador to Moscow.

The Aquino government however has made it clear to the Soviets that relationship with USSR will be focused, if not solely, on trade, sources said.

The same sources said Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel, Ambassador Melchor, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr, and Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod have been meeting with local Soviet Embassy officials to further two-way trade relations.

At present, the Philippines enjoys favorable balance of trade with USSR.

In 1985, the Philippines exported to USSR $45 million as against imports of only $29 million. In the first quarter of this year, USSR imported from the Philippines $19 million as against exportation of $8 million. Most of the traded items are chemicals, coal, and fertilizer.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST BASES AT CON-COM

HK070351 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Radio DWRI in Ilocano 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Around 1,000 students gathered yesterday at the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] to request the abolition of the U.S. military bases and a ban on arms. The students came from different college in Manila including St. Theresa, St. Scholastica, and the Children's Rehabilitation Center. They urged the Con-Com to do away with the military bases and the nuclear plant. This was printed on their placards which included paintings, the most attention-catching being a dramatization on civilian deaths caused by nuclear explosion.

This was done when the Con-Com commissioners emerged from their offices. One of the spectators was commissioner Ed Garcia.

COLUMNIST URGES AQUINO RECONSIDER U.S. TRIP

HK051533 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Aug 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Should the President Visit the U.S.?"]

[Text] Despite Malacanang's official announcement of President Aquino's visit to the United States next month, it is worth asking whether this is the time for her to go to the US. Should she not cancel, or postpone it?

The decision to go was made sometime in May when her supporters within the official US establishment as well as in the media thought she had to be seen and heard by the American public before their enthusiasm for her bloodless "revolution" was overtaken by something else. It was their urgent view that if she came after the bloom was off, she would miss the ticker tape parade.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, the chairman of the House Subcommitte on East Asian and Pacific affairs, who conveyed Speaker Tip O'Neill's invitation for her to address the joint session of Congress, had been most persuasive in suggesting that she come before the Congress goes on recess.

Recognizing the value of that advice, she sent Minister Teddy Boy Locsin to Washington to talk to undersecretary Michael Armacost at the State Department, among others, and propose an early visit. The young minister did not find it necessary to involve Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez in the project at that stage. That provoked some understandable resentment. But being professionals, the ambassador and his staff at once began preparing for the visit once they had heard about it.

A Philippine study mission visiting the US in June got a feel of this strong enthusiasm for an Aquino visit in conversations with officials at the State Department, the Pentagon, the National Security Council, the two houses of Congress, bankers, academics, and the press. The mission naturally reported its impressions to the President.

But so much water has since gone under the bridge. Certain developments at home and abroad appear to have considerably altered the political climate that existed during Aquino's first 100 days. Some fundamental perceptions on Philippine-U.S. relations, and Mrs Aquino's role as President, are being put to the test.

At the 48-member Constitutional Commission, the Committee on Preamble and Declaration of Principles has passed, on a 7-2 vote, a provision which says that "subject to existing international agreements, foreign bases, troops, or facilities shall be forbidden in the Philippine national territory, nor shall nuclear weapons or parts thereof be allowed therein."

This provision will most probably be defeated when the Con-Com in plenary session votes on it. But it has given the opponents of the US facilities at Clark and Subic an initial victory, which could fuel their campaign against the entire Constitution when it is submitted to the people in a plebiscite.

The anti-bases elements have gone so far as to denounce the mere presence at the Con-Com gallery of the US Embassy personnel who are monitoring proceeedings that are completely open to the public. They have also savaged Ambassador Pelaez for attempting to present a view judged to be inimical to their interest.

If the Con-Com's self-imposed deadline of Sept 2 is kept, Mrs. Aquino will be visiting the US after the anti-bases proposal will have been voted down by the commissioners. But it would be very clear to Washington that the proposal will have been defeated without her having had to define her position, not necessarily on the question of whether the bases should stay after 1991, but on the question of whether the Constitution should be the place in which to decide it.

Given the fact that, according to the recent Ateneo-Social Weather Station survey, 50 per cent of Filipinos want the bases to stay, and 56 percent believe that "most of what the US government wants to happen in the Philippines is good for the Filipino," it will not be hard to credit the defeat of the anti-bases proposal to the commissioners, without any reference to the President.

Assuming the defeat of the anti-bases proposal is credited to her, she still would have to overcome the threat posed against the ratification of the Constitution by those who want the bases out and those who want her to submit to an early presidential election. Since no one can forecast with any predetermined accuracy what would happen at the ratification, she would then be visiting the US with some pesky questions concerning constitutional legitimacy. This is the last thing she needs to win American support and overcome the constraints posed by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law in getting more US money for her government.

If on the other hand she goes to the US only after the new Constitution is ratified, she would have none of these difficulties. She would be traveling as the constitutional president with a fixed term of office, rather than as a termless president of a revolutionary government. Washington might even go out of its way to upgrade her official visit to a state visit.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY DENIES TIES WITH MARCOS

HK051545 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The Indonesian Embassy yesterday denied "special relations" existed between Indonesian President Suharto and deposed President Marcos.

The denial came as President Aquino prepared for a state visit to Indonesia, Aug. 24 to 26.

Embassy spokesman Akhmad Kusumayuda told the "CHRONICLE" Indonesia dealt with the Marcos administration as it would with any regime of other countries it has diplomatic ties with.

It was widely believed that the Indonesian Government had donated two airplanes to the Marcos government for its counter-insurgency campaign.

Counsellor Kusumayuda said his government "merely lent" two jet planes to the Philippines' armed forces for their "civic mission." Indonesia hoped that the Philippines would eventually buy planes from Indonesia.

Indonesia, according to Kusumayuda, has a thriving aircraft industry, and had eyed the Philippines as a prospective buyer.

"We make very good aircraft," he said. "The United States and the Middle East countries buy planes from us. He described the planes as light aircraft that can seat 25 persons and can take off in short runways. He said the planes were returned to Indonesia last May by new Air Force Chief, Maj. Gen. Ramon Farolan.

"It was an official arrangement made between Gen. Fabian Ver and our armed forces chief, Gen. Benny Murdani," Kusumayuda added.

According to Kusumayuda, Suharto is "impressed" with Aquino peaceful assumption to power, and prouder still that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has produced its first woman president.

2 SOLDIERS KILLED ALONG LAUREL MOTORCADE ROUTE

HK080951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Gunmen Friday killed two soldiers detailed along a route to be taken by Vice President Salvador Laurel near this central Philippines City, the slain men's commanding officer said. Sergeants Emiliano Umacob and Eduardo Martelino were shot while posted at a residential district in nearby Talisay town, known to be influenced by communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, Major Prudencio Erpe said. He said it was not immediately known if the attack was intended against Mr Laurel, who is also Foreign Minister, but Talisay residents said there appeared to be no connection with the visit.

The Vice President passed by on his way to Minglanilla town some 45 minutes after the attack, Major Erpe told reporters. Mr. Laurel could not be reached for comment. He was on an overnight visit to the island to induct new members of his party UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization].

The major said the slain soldiers were part of a batallion assigned to guard a 15-kilometer stretch of road to be taken by Mr Laurel's motorcade. Armed men overran a military detachment in Talisay last month, and the NPA later took credit for the attack in written statements distributed to the Cebu press. The NPA is the 16,500-strong amred wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging a 17-year rural-based insurgency.

LAUREL REJECTS COALITION WITH COMMUNISTS

OW081159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Aug 8 KYODO -- Vice President Salvador Laurel said Friday he will oppose a coalition government with the Communist Party of the Philippines and will support retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Laurel made the remarks in response to questions at a press conference in this central Philippine city after meeting local leaders of the political party, United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), which he heads.

Less than three hours after the luncheon press conference, two soldiers and a policeman manning road security points along Laurel's route to a town south of the city were shot dead by five men suspected to be members of a liquidation squad of the communist-led New Peoples Army (NPA). Military officials, who doubled security for Laurel, refused to comment on whether the killings were intended to harass the 57-year old leader.

A Manila newspaper report in June, quoting a draft CPP document, said the coalition government and the removal of the U.S. military bases are mong the demands of the communists in current ceasefire talks betweent he leftist umbrella group, National Democrtic Front (NDF), and the government of President Corazon Aquino. However, no demands were made by NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel when they met for the first time last Tuesday with Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of the three government negotiators.

"I will oppose a coalition government with the communist party of the Philippines," Laurel said when asked if he was "agreeable" to a coalition. "If the people will not prepare, this government will lose its freedom and democracy and will fall into communist hands," he said. "We overthrew a dictatorship to regain our freedom, but we must preserve it and protect this country from a communist takeover."

Laurel was Aquino's vice pesidential running mate on the opposition ticket in the February 7 snap presidential election that preceded the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos. Asked about his position on he bases, Laurel replied: "I have always been consistent and I will continue to support their retention because we need them."

Aquino has said that she will resepct the Philippine-United States bases agreement and will keep her options open when it expires in 1991. Heated debates on the bases are expected in the Constitional Commission now draftng a new charter after a proposal to declare the Philippines a bases-free and nuclear-free country was passed by a committee of the 48-member commission last July. Laurel has said the constitution should not make specific reference to the military bases in order to allow the national assembly to tackle the issue through legislation.

TOLENTINO TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO 'REPUBLIC'

HK080425 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino said Friday he had agreed to take an oath acknowledging the existence of the Aquino government in exchange for the dropping of rebellion charges following his abortive coup last month. The oath will not mean allegiance to the government but to the Philippine Republic and the people of the Philippines, Mr Tolentino said in a statement as Manila dailies reported the agreement he made with Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales. "I have agreed to make a sworn statement which will contain a reaffirmation of my allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines, an acknowledgment of the existence of the present government, and a stand against force or violence to overthrow said government," he said. [passage omitted]

"For myself, I have nothing to fear from a court case because I know I am innocent. Being over 70 years, I cannot be sentenced to death, and I can be out of jail under a bail bond," Mr Tolnetino said in his statement. [passage omitted]

The oath to be made by civilian participants was worked out in talks between them and Mr Gonzales, who disclosed their agreement Thursday. "I did not ask for amnesty. The final and definite dismissal of the cases against all the civilian respondents...is enough," Mr Tolentino said. He said it was possible that only he would take the oath on behalf of the other coup participants. No date has been fixed for the oath taking.

Mr Tolentino told a press conference that the oath would be taken before a judge. He added that negotiations were still underway and he might reach a final agreement with Mr Gonzales Monday or Tuesday. He said that charges against those who will not take the oath will also be dismissed once he takes the oath. "In exchange for the oath, all the charges against the civilians will be dismissed," he said.

He also said he will petition for the quashing of the subpoena issued by a state prosecutor against him because it was against the law. "What the law requires is a sworn complaint by the complainant, because that is when we are going to answer by counteraffidavit. What counteraffidavit are we going to make when there is no affidavit of complaint?" he said. The chief prosecurtor of Manila, acting on a recommendation from Mr Gonzales, issued a subpoena ordering Mr Tolentino to explain in writing why he should not be charged in court with rebellion.

JAPANESE EMBASSY ISSUES TRAVEL ADVISORY

OW061129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 6 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador Kiyoshi Sumiya advised Japanese nationals not to visit certain areas of the southern Philippine island of Mindanao Wednesday following a spate of kidnappings, some involving foreigners, staged by what he said were suspected antigovernment groups. In a travel advisory notice issued Wednesday by the Japanese Embassy here, Sumiya identified the "middle and western" portions of the insurgency-wracked island as areas which Japanese national should avoid visting.

Sumiya was apparently referring to the predominantly Muslim-populated provinces of Lanao Del Sur and Zamboanga where a number of kidnappings have occurred in the last three months. He urged Japanese nationals who have to visit these places because of work to exercise "maximum altertness." The Japanese Embassy's warning was the second to be issued by a foreign embassy to its nationals in the Philippines. The American Embassy released a State Department travel advisory notice on July 25 urging American citizens to "exercise special caution" in traveling to the southern Philippines. [passage omitted]

NDF NEWSPAPER LIBERATION AVAILABLE FOR SALE

HK050655 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 31 Jul 86 p 16

[Text] A young girl wearing the uniform of an exclusive school in Metro Manila anxiously scanned the newspapers displayed in a newsstand on Ayala Avenue. Suddenly, she smiled broadly, as though she was finally seeing what she had been looking for. Taking P3 out of a leather wallet, she handed it over to the old woman tending the stall. And she walked away with her copy of LIBERATION, the magazine published by the underground movement.

LIBERATION started appearing in some Metro Manila newsstands and at Popular Bookstore only last month. It had been available before then only to members of the National Democratic Front [NDF]. (The NDF is an underground alliance of organizations which espouse both armed and unarmed means of struggle to attain national democracy.) Other recipients of LIBERATION had been media persons and some individuals among them government officials, whose copies were surreptitiously mailed to them in envelopes of some government office or another.

Now that LIBERATION has gone public, it is selling like the proverbial hotcakes, according to some newsboys interviewed by this writer. In fact, when a national daily published a news story that LIBERATION is now for sale, it received several inquiries about where copies were available.

The NDF does seem to have discovered a booming enterprise. LIBERATION at P3 is more affordable to most people than other magazines which sell for P4 to P7 a copy.

More than its cover price, however, the appeal of LIBERATION lies principally in its underground character and the articles on the rebels' activities. Long withheld from the public partly because of strict media censorship during the Marcos era, the underground revolutionary movement has become an enigma which people are eager to uncover.

While a large proportion of Metro Manila residents may prefer to cure the defects of society through nonviolent means, many of them still recognize one's right to bear arms to defend oneself against oppression. They may shun direct participation, but, consciously or unconsciously, they still sympathize, even support, the revolutionary movement. These people will go out of their way to buy a copy of LIBERATION.

Then there are the simply curious as well as the intellectuals who want to learns more about the underground movement. And let us not forget the military who may not bother to buy their copies but simply confiscate them from the dealers.

LIBERATION is all of 28 pages of size 11 x 8 1/2 (inches) newsprint. The latest issue being sold by newsboys has on its cover Antonio Ma Zumel, the NDF spokesman in the ceasefire negotiations with the Aquino Government, with the title "Tony Zumel -- Newsman, unionist and revolutionary."

The issue contains the following sections: an editorial page, the cover story, news on the underground movement, news on the government and the United States, news briefs on the legal protest movement, short items on the economic and political crises, a forum, a culture page and a humor page.

On the second page is a picture of a shy-looking boy holding a copy of LIBERATION. The accompanying text says. "There was a time when possessing a copy of LIBERATION could have cost your freedom. Today it just costs P3."

The writer must have been referring to Marcos' Presidential Decree [PD] No. 33 which penalized the distribution, possession and printing of subversive materials. This P.D. was among several which President Corazon Aquino abolished as soon as she assumed power. At his first press conference then Information Minister Teodoro L. Locsin Jr. said that underground newspapers and manifestos like LIBERATION were no longer prohibited.

What must be the major selling point of LIBERATION, however, is the mystery surrounding not just the underground movement but the magazine itself. For obvious reasons, its writers have to use pen names or more aptly, nom de guerre. Victoria Manalo, Juan Picas and Pen Guerrero and other names appearing at the end of the articles could be anyone you meet on the street. No one but themselves knows for sure. A reporter, in fact, has long been asking around how he can interview the editor of LIBERATION; his request remains unanswered.

Metro Manila's middle class may find the alternative being articulated in LIBERATION too radical for their taste. Surely, its mere presence in the newsstands is enough to send shivers down the spine of conservatives and rabid anti-communists.

Others would argue, on the otherhand, that its availability in the heart of the country's financial district should stand as a proud symbol for the Aquino Government of the democracy it has given to the people. Whether the people accept or reject the alternative of LIBERATION, they still have the right to make the decision.

The government, least of all the military, should have nothing to fear with the exposure of radical ideas if it truly serves the interests of the majority. Instead, it should encourage the free flow of ideas in order to build a country truly based on democracy.

COMMUNISTS FAIL TO PRESENT TALKS AGENDA

HK071334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Communist insurgents failed Thursday to present their proposed agenda for ongoing peace talks with the Philippine Government, a government negotiator said. Newly-appointed negotiator Teopisto Guingona told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that the government had been expecting National Democratic Front (NDF) representatives to present their agenda on Thursday but the proposals did not arrive. The other government representative, Ramon Mitra, told reporters Wednesday that following a meeting with NDF emissaries on Tuesday, he expected the rebel coalition to provide an agenda by Thursday, "at the latest."

President Corazon Aquino initiated the talks in a bid to reach a political solution to the 17-year-old rebellion by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. Meanwhile, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Agriculture Minister Mitra Thursday as saying the government had granted a communist request to field a three-member team in the negotiations. Mr. Mitra could not be reached for comment Thursday, but Mr. Guingona told AFP that he was unaware of Mr. Mitra's reported statement. The local television station RPN 9 identified the third negotiator as Carolina Malay, wife of NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo. The other communist representative is Antonio Zumel, the reputed head of the NDF.

Ground Rules Being Set

HK080553 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Government and communist emissaries will meet again next week to discuss the cease-fire talks. Agricultural Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., said that ground rules for both parties on the talks are being drawn up. He added that there may be possible additions to the peace talk delegations on both sides.

MNLF SAID CONSOLIDATING FORCES IN SOUTH

HK051549 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 3

[By correspondent Vic M. Alvarez]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is consolidating its forces in Sulu, TawiTawi, Basilan, and other Muslim provinces in the south.

This was revealed here recently by Sheik Abdulhamid Camlian, former top MNLF revolutionary leader, during a meeting of Muslim religious, political and traditional leaders of Zamboanga.

The MNLF, Camlian said, was regrouping its forces in the wake of reports that foreign-based MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari has revived his original demand for the total separation of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, TawiTawi, and Palawan from the rest of the country.

He told the leaders that Misuari no longer recognized the Tripoli agreement which he signed with the late Defense Deputy Minister Carmelo Barbero and representatives of the Islamic Conference in Tripoli, Libya in 1976.

Camlian, who was responsible for installing Misuari as MNLF chairman, also revealed that the MNLF was recruiting new fighters from all over Mindanao.

Meanwhile, a consultative meeting of Region 9 Muslim leaders will be held here on August 9-10.

Muslim religious, political and traditional leaders will discuss the proposal of Lanao Sur Muslim leaders to incorporate regional autonomy in the proposed 1986 Constitution.

They are also expected to discuss other matters affecting Muslims in Southern Philippines. Hadji Nuno, a respected Muslim traditional leader here, told the MANILA TIMES that Muslim commissioners in the Con-Com were expected to attend the two-day consultative meeting.

BUTZ AQUINO TO MEET NUR MISUARI IN SAUDI ARABIA

HK061525 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Agapito "Butz" Aquino, President Corazon C. Aquino's brother-in-law, is set to meet with separatist leader Nur Misuari in Jeddah this month to discuss the Mindanao problem.

The scheduled meeting was announced by Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Socialista ng Philipinas (PDSP) [Philippine Democratic Socialist Party] in an interview with the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY at the Lantaka Hotel here.

Gonzales, who will accompany "Butz" Aquino, said Misuari, chairman of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), had already called for the government to start the talks.

The PDSP, which has established links with the MNLF in 1978 when it was forced by the Marcos government to go underground, is "informally" laying the grounds for the talks between the MNLF and the new Aquino government.

Gonzales, however, stressed that at the moment, the PDSP role or involvement in the talks is "quasi government" even if Butz Aquino is involved.

Carrying a safe conduct pass issued by Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Gonzales is conducting a series of meeting with MNLF field commanders to get their views on the coming talks.

Gonzales met with commander Talib Congo, MNLF chairman in Basilan province, Monday afternoon. He met Congo who was with some 500 armed men in a mountain peak in Basilan without any military escorts.

Congo has confirmed that Misuari did issue a ceasefire order to them and that they are waiting for results of any talks.

Col. Cesar Abella of the Philippine Marine had also reportedly informed Gonzales that they will stick to any ceasefire.

Last July 30, Gonzales was in Sulu where he also talked with some 50 MNLF commanders operating in that area.

Recalling his trip to Sulu, Gonzales said for some 10 kilometers along the way to the undisclosed meeting place, armed MNLF stood meters apart along the way. They talked for some four hours in the hills.

In effect, there is also a ceasefire in Sulu, he said.

Describing his recent telephone talk to Misuari while in Manila, Gonzales said Misuari is "receptive to government's effort to find a solution to the Mindanao problem."

The PDSP, which has established a relationship with the MNLF, is interested in resolving the MNLF problem in southern Philippines.

Outlining the PDSP's understanding of the MNLF problem, Gonzales said peace could be attained if the Bangsa Moro be recognized as a people with its own tradition and culture.

TEODORO BENIGNO NAMED NEW PRESS SECRETARY

HK051021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Teodoro Benigno, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS chief in Manila, has been appointed press secretary effective 16 August. Information Minister Teodoro Locsin made this disclosure as he announced that the Information Ministry is finaly being abolished. Locsin said the other branches of the ministry will be grouped into the Philippine Information Agency to be headed by [name indistinct], who is the present officer-in-charge of people's television 4 and the government radio stations. Locsin said his own title will be special counsel to the presient, and Rene Saguisag will retain his position as presidential spokesman.

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Friday's vote on New Caledonia came at the end of a five-year campaign spearheaded by neighbouring Vanuatu whose people are of similar Melanesian stock.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange told journalists that relisting New Caledonia with the U.N. Committee would enable member-nations of the United Nations to raise the subject in speeches to the General Assembly early next year. He earlier had indicated that New Zealand was dropping its previous opposition to the relisting because of its reservations over the Pons plan, a course also followed by Australia and Fiji.

France Pressed on Plebiscite

HK110245 Hong Kong AFP in English 0230 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Aug 11 (AFP) -- South Pacific leaders Monday warned France to conduct an acceptable plebiscite on independence in New Caledonia or risk creating further problems in the territory. A joint communique issued after a four-day meeting here of the South Pacific forum concluded that the change in French policy towards New Caledonia over the past year was a "significant backward step." "While the forum acknowledged that there were some positive aspects to the approach of the new French Government, they did not, in its view, adequately recognise the aspirations of the Kanak people." The 13-member forum noted that the French Government remained committed to an early plebiscite in New Caledonia. "It concluded that if the results of the plebiscite ruled out the prospect of independence, this was likely to exacerbate rather than resolve problems in the territory."

The communique said that the forum had asked the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation to have New Caledonia re-inscripted to ensure that the U.N. regularly reviewed the territory's progress towards self-government and independence. It also said that Fiji, as a member of the so-called Committee of Twenty-Four, recommend re-inscription to the U.N. General Assembly. It further requested Vanuatu, as the only forum member belonging to the Non-aligned Movement, to seek the movement's support at a forthcoming meeting in Harare.

Nothing that France had recently moved to have talks with individual forum members on New Caledonia, the communique expressed the hope that this would be undertaken.

The communique expressed optimism that the world nuclear weapons powers would endorse protocols to the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty. These protocols prohibit signatories from using or threatening to use any nuclear device against any treaty members or anywhere in the nuclear free zone. "The forum finalised the protocols to the treaty and agreed that they should be opened for signature when the treaty came into force or on December 1, 1986, whichever came first," the communique said. The revised protocols included a "specific withdrawal clause to enable signatories to the protocols to withdraw in the event of any unforeseen circumstances arising which would jeopardise their national interests. This withdrawal clause, which was not included in the communique, allows each signatory to withdraw its commitment by giving three months advance notice, such notice to include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardised its supreme interest. "The forum noted with pleasure that some states eligible to sign the protocols had already indicated that signature would receive prompt and favorable consideration." No specific reference was made about France, which is considered unlikely to sign the protocols because of its continued underground nuclear test program at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia.

Outside the conference forum leaders previously had said that China and the Soviet Union would definitely sign the protocols while the other two nuclear powers, Britain and the United States, were likely to follow suit as a result of the new escape clause. The forum reiterated its view that the treaty was a significant addition to the existing arms control and disarmament regime and would make an important contribution to protecting the region's favourable security environment. Four further ratifications by forum members are required before the treaty, initiated by Australia in 1983, can take effect. Australia and New Zealand will ratify the treaty over the next few weeks with Kiribati and Western Samoa expected to provide the last two ratifications.

The forum also reaffirmed its strong opposition to the dumping of all radioactive waste at sea and all nuclear testing.

Additionally, the forum urged prompt termination of the United States' trustee agreement over Micronesia in accordance with a resolution of the U.N. trusteeship council last May.

The forum expressed dismay that the South African Government "has shown no willingness to undertake fundamental reforms or to initiate genuine negotiations with blacks about South Africa's future.'

S. PACIFIC FORUM SEEKS U.S. FISHING DEAL

HK090752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 9 Aug 86

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Suva, Aug 9 (AFP) -- South Pacific leaders offered no bait to further Soviet expansion in the region when they agreed here Saturday to pursue a joint fishing deal with the United States. The U.S. Tuna Boat Association's failure to come to terms on fishing rights has been some South Pacific nations go it alone in separate negotiations with the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

A meeting here of the 13 South Pacific Forum nations voted to continue their attempts to break a deadlock over fishing fees. The forum spokesman, Solomon Islands Prime Minister Sir Peter Kenilorea, said there had been mixed feelings over the lack of progress, but the question of separate agreements with the Soviet Union had not been discussed.

However, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange later suggested that the United States was already offering far more than the potential catch was worth in a bid to keep the Soviets out. "They are bidding to have a lack of competition for maritime space in the Pacific," Mr. Lange told New Zealand journalists. Asked if superpower rivalry had been reduced to the price of fish, Mr. Lange replied: "Yes. If your only enemy is a tuna, then I'm with you, mate." To the suggestion that the offer could also be construed as an aid package, Mr. Lange said: "You couldn't call it anything else."

Until recently, the United States and its fishermen had refused to recognise the 200-mile economic zones of the Pacific on the grounds that the tuna is a migratory species. But forum officials said the United States had since stepped up its offer to 37.5 million U.S. dollars for a five-year regional fishing pact during the latest discussions in Rarotonga in the fifth round of talks this year. The forum's fishing agency is seeking 16.5 million dollars a year.

The tiny nation of Kiribati last year became the first Pacific nation to grant fishing rights to the Soviet Union, with a one-year agreement worth a reported 1.5 million dollars. Vanuatu is reported to be on the verge of an agreement that may also include shore facilities, which has caused some concern in Western quarters.

Sir Peter said the fact that the forum had not discussed Soviet activities did not necessarily mean there was no concern among the members. He said the question of Soviet shore rights simply had not arisen. Sir Peter also said no reference had been made to the new Asia-Pacific initiative announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev July 28 in Vladivostok.

He confirmed that a resolution seeking New Caledonia's relisting with the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation had been sent to New York Friday.

Commenting on a breakthrough with the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty, he said he believed most of the world's nuclear powers would react favorably. Mr. Lange announced Friday that only France was unlikely to endorse the protocols to the treaty. Asked Saturday about reports that neither Britain nor the United States would confirm any such endorsement, Mr. Lange said they naturally needed to see the revised protocols first.

Forum leaders Saturday completed their official business and went off to a private weekend retreat at a Fijian coastal resort. They will return here Sunday evening and issue a formal communique Monday. The meeting began Friday.

LANGE: U.S., UK ENDORSE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

HK081100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Britain and the United States are likely to endorse a treaty declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, leaving France in an isolated position in the region, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here Friday. The Soviet Union and China have previously indicated interest in signing protocols to the treaty, but Mr. Lange's disclosure of U.S. and British intentions came as a surprise. Mr. Lange told journalists at a meeting in Suva of the South Pacific Forum -- which groups 13 independent nations in the region -- that the development represented the first break in the relationship between the Western-oriented nuclear powers. "It is thought to be expected now that China, the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the United Kingdom will agree to honour the protocols," he said.

The protocols to the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty oblige signatories not to manufacture, test or store nuclear weapons in the South Pacific, nor to use them or threaten to use them in the region. Ten of the forum nations have signed the treaty and Mr. Lange said he expected the eight ratifications necessary for it to be sent to the United Nations would be completed next month. He said France, through its continued nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia, "would be in conflict with the protocols and out on its own." "It will serve to make it absolutely obvious that France remains the sticking point and that the (Western) nuclear solidarity ... is not extended to protect France on this occasion -- that's very significant."

Asked why he expected the other nuclear powers to sign the protocols, Mr. Lange replied: "Because they have indicated that they would."

"They are still considering it and would be considering it for a very great deal of time if there were no provisions made that have now been done. Now with the expectation given through signals from them before and the adjustments which have been made here, one can look forward to a positive response from them."

Mr. Lange said the changes being finalised by the forum to the protocols would basically allow the nuclear power signatories three months notice of withdrawal from their obligations if they were given cause. Only Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Tonga have not signed the treaty -- the former two because they believe it is too weak and the latter because it considers it too strong. The treaty bans members from the manufacture, storage or use of any nuclear weapons, prohibits the dumping of any nuclear waste but does not prevent the passage of any nuclear warships through the zone. Solomon Islands Prime Minister Sir Peter Kenilorea, the forum spokesman, said the meeting Friday had agreed that all current signatories should now proceed to ratification of the treaty, although Papua New Guinea has said it will not take this final step.

LANGE DOUBTS U.S. WILL TRY TO UNDERMINE REGIME

HK110658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Aug 11 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here on Monday he did not believe the United States would try to undermine his anti-nuclear government to bring his country back into the Australian, New Zealand and U.S. (ANZUS) defence fold. Mr. Lange told a news conference he expected talks in San Francisco on Monday between Australia and the United States to result in both countries continuing their alliance under the broad name of ANZUS. "The outcome of San Francisco will be, I think, that the U.S. will in a tone more of sorrow than of anger announce it has withdrawn its so-called security guarantee from New Zealand," said Mr. Lange. "The ANZUS treaty will be terminated, which is a prophecy I made some two years ago."

Mr Lange said he did not think the United States would attempt to bring about the downfall of his government. The New Zealand government's strong anti-nuclear stand has led Washington to declare inoperative its 35-year-old ANZUS commitment to New Zealand. New Zealand's opposition national party has promised to reverse the Lange government's ban on visits by nuclear warships if it is returned to office.

Asked if the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) might try to destabilise his government, Mr. Lange replied: "I don't accept that it is any part of American strategy to have them operate in that way in New Zealand." He added: "It would certainly play into the government's hands were it to do so."

Mr. Lange said it was entirely up to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to decide at the San Francisco meeting if the United States would make it tougher for Australia to cooperate militarily with New Zealand in the way it had done for over half a century. But he said it could not be in the United States' interest to have New Zealand reduced to a lower capacity in the Pacific theatre.

"New Zealand has a maritime surveillance role, it has a role with respect to the invigoration of the exclusive economic zones, which is broadly what I call western security interests," he said. "I cannot see how it suits the interests of Australia or the U.S. to see that capacity reduced."

Mr. Lange said there "will be an inevitability that Australia and New Zealand will renew their talks after our defence review." He added: "So I expect to see essentially under the broad name of ANZUS two partners, Australia and the U.S., acknowledging that they are working under it, and New Zealand and Austrialia saying that they are working together in defence terms but without referring to the word ANZUS."

NEW ZEALAND'S ROLE OUTSIDE ANZUS VIEWED

Melbourne Cites Lange

BK110715 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, says United States and Australia are likely to formally exclude his country from the ANZUS defense alliance when officials from the two countries meet in talks in San Francisco. He said, however, that once out of the 3-nation ANZUS alliance, he expected New Zealand to maintain its close defense relationship with Australia. Speaking in Suva where he is attending the Pacific Forum meeting, Mr Lange said he believed Austrialia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and defense minister, Mr Beazley, would tell the United States that defense ties between their country and New Zealand would remain close. But Mr Lange added that Washington may try to force Australia to break off the relationship.

[Begin Lange recording] The United States could well put conditions on Australia which would affect or compromise the ability of Australia to have a military relationship with us. It is perfectly plain to me that Australia sees its relationship with the United States military as being more important than its relationship to New Zealand military. [end recording] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange.

Mr Hayden and Mr Beazley have been holding informal talks with their American counterparts, the Secretaries of State and Defense, Mr Shultz and Mr Weinberger, in San Francisco ahead of the annual ANZUS meeting tomorrow. Radio Australia's North American correspondent, Jim Middleton, says they have been working out final details of a document detailing defense arrangements involving only Australia and the United States.

Australia's Bowen on Ties

BK080940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Lionel Bowen says Australia's defense ties with New Zealand will remain strong although there are differences between Wellington and the United States. Mr Bowen gave the commitment after the opening ceremony of the South Pacific Forum which he is attending in the absence of the prime minister, Mr Hawke. America no longer regards New Zealand as a close ally because of the Lange Government's refusal to allow nuclear-powered or -armed warships into its ports.

Mr Bowen said Australia-New Zealand bilateral defense agreements would remain as strong as ever all the time. He said Australia had no problem with New Zealand. Mr Bowen also said he understood the reasons for the Pacific island nations signing agreements with the Soviet Union. He said those nations wanted to improve their standard of living and their economy. However, he said that if the Soviet Union wished to establish anything more than fishing bases on those islands it would be a matter of concern.

VANUATU POLITICKING, LANGE PULLOUT THREAT AT FORUM

HK110547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Aug 11 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange threatened on Monday to pull his country out of the South Pacific Forum if it became a political platform for Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini. Mr Lange took issue with Fr Lini at the end of four-day meeting here of the forum's 13 member-nations.

Fr Lini told a news conference that having referred the question of New Caledonian independence to the United Nations, the forum should look at French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Irian Jaya and perhaps East Timor. He also indicated that next year he would ask the forum to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Southwest Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) to give it a common stance at the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and other interested bodies.

But Mr Lange told journalists later the forum should deal more with social and economic issues in its own region. "If it is going to be a mini-United Nations, we will not be coming," he said.

Of the likelihood of Vanuatu signing a fishing deal with the Soviet Union, Fr Lini said such a deal was "getting very close...it could be today." He said none of the other members of the forum had expressed concern to him about the possibility of Vanuatu according the Soviet Union shore facilities.

JAPAN CONTINUES DEBATE ON SDI PARTICIPATION

OW081101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- A cabinet task force held a fourth brainstorming session Friday over Japan's participation in the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) project and officials hinted a conclusion was near. Officials said the meeting focused on implications of Japanese participation and a 1969 Diet resolution banning military exploitation of Japan's space development efforts. "We don't think participation in the research phase of the SDI program will violate the Diet resolution," a government source said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, who chaired Friday's session, said he would like to call another session late this month or early next month to reach a conclusion "one way or the other." In a speech Thursday, Gotoda said he foresaw a "positive" conclusion from the ministerial task force.

Reacting to Gotoda's remarks, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone maintained his government is still studying the matter and said he doesn't know when a final decision will be taken.

Political sources say the government hopes to have the decision in time for Defense Agency Director-General Yuko Kurihara's scheduled September 2-8 visit to the United States. Kurihara, a member of the SDI ministerial group, is traveling to Washington at the invitation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Japan's participation in the SDI research project is expected to figure in the agenda of their talks.

Apart from Gotoda and Kurihara, other cabinet members who took part in the meeting included Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, the minister of international trade and industry and the director-general of the Science and Technology Agency. It was the first gathering since Nakasone inaugurated a new government following the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's landslide election victory in July.

West German and some other U.S. NATO allies have agreed to take part in the project, and the so-called "West German" model has been cited as a formula which Japan may follow. West Germany allows the private sector to undertake SDI-related research on behalf of the Pentagon while the government itself stays away from the program.

Government sources say Japan hopes to work out an agreement with the United States this year on ground rules for Japan's participation, including proprietory rights to research achievements and flowback of technology to Japan.

The ministerial task force was set up in April, a month after a government fact-finding mission recommended Japan take part in research work on the SDI project. Politics apart, "research work on the SDI project is important for Japan's high technology," said Bunsei Sato, a former minister of posts and telecommunications.

NAKASONE ON VISIT TO SHRINE; 'NEW JERSEY'S' CALL

OW090809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Nagasaki, Aug 9 KYODO -- Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone hinted Saturday that he will not make an official visit next week to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, which is dedicated to the war dead, because of the effect such a visit might have on Japan's international relations.

Nakasone said at a press conference here, "Although the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party has strongly urged me to visit the shrine in an official capacity, it is important to consider Japan's position in the international community."

Nakasone's remark was interpreted as meaning that he does not intend to visit Yasukuni, where convicted war criminals are among those enshrined, because it might lead to a deterioration in diplomatic relations with China, South Korea and other neighboring countries.

Nakasone visited the shrine in official capacity on August 15 last year, which marked the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, and there has been speculation that he might make another visit on this year's anniversary. China strongly denounced Nakasone's visit last year as indicating the danger of a revival of Japanese militarism.

Referring to the possibility of an official visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Nakasone said the government will continue to try to help realize Gorbachev's visit to Japan between December and the end of January next year, as Foreign Minister Takashi Kuranari had earlier indicated.

Asked about Japan's reaction to a proposed port call in Japan by the U.S. battleship "New Jersey," the prime minister said that the U.S. has not yet informed Japan of which port the ship may visit. "We are greatly concerned with the port of call because the ship is capable of both nuclear and nonnuclear deployment. The government is prepared to have consultations with the U.S. side prior to the port call, if necessary," Nakasone said. The New Jersey is expected to make a port call at Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture, in August or September. The government does not officially allow port calls by any U.S. warship deployed with nuclear arms.

Touching on government assistance to enable South Korean atomic bomb survivors to receive medical treatment in Japan, Nakasone said that he personally feels sympathy with such people and the government will continue consultations on the matter with South Korea. The Korean victims, who were among those brought to Japan as forced labor during Japanese colonial rule of Korea between 1910 and 1945, are now estimated at 20,000. The Japanese Government pays the medical cost of the Koreans under a 1981 bilateral agreement which is due to expire in November. The South Korean Government, which has been paying the survivors' transportation costs to come to Japan, had indicated that it does not wish to continue the arrangement, and that the survivors can receive treatment in South Korea.

MINISTERS TO VISIT SHRINE

OW080819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- Nine cabinet ministers said Friday they will visit Yasukuni Shrine where Japanese war dead and 14 convicted war criminals of World War II are enshrined, on August 15, the 41st anniversary of the end of that war.

They are Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Construction Minister Kosei Amano, Home Affairs Minister Nobuyuki Hanashi, Director General of the National Land Agency Tamisuke Watanuki, Director General of Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Tetsuo Kondo, and Director General of the Science and Technology Agency Yataro Mitsubayashi.

The other ministers said that they have not yet decided to visit the shrine or that they will make their decisions after the government comes to a conclusion on the matter.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has already indicated that he will not visit Yasukuni this year. Nakasone's official visit to the shrine last year -- as the first postwar prime minister to do so -- sparked an international controversy, with China being especially critical.

OFFICIAL ON SOUTH AFRICA'S COUNTERSANCTIONS

OW081125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO -- Japan expressed regret Friday over South Africa's "counter-economic sanctions" recently imposed on Zambia and Zimbabwe. The regret was conveyed by Wasuke Miyake, director general of the Middle Eastern and African affairs bureau of the foreign ministry, to J.F. Wentzel, South Africa's consul general in Tokyo. Miyake told Wentzel the punitive measures will have a serious effect on the economic situation of other neighboring African countries and that they are against Japan's policy seeking a peaceful solution of South African problems, including apartheid.

The Pretoria government said Tuesday it will impose special deposits on all exports via South Africa from Zambia and Zimbabwe to third countries. Wentzel told Miyaka the measures are only "technical" in accordance with international trade practice. He said he will convey the Japanese regret to his home government.

The foreign ministry told Katsumi Sezaki. Japanese consul general in Pretoria, the same day he should also convey the regret to the South African government.

JULY EXPORTS UP IN DOLLAR TERMS, DOWN IN YEN

OW111113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO -- Japan's contract-based exports in July scored a sharp increase in dollar terms but suffered a steep fall in yen terms from a year earlier, the ministry of international trade and industry reported Monday. July exports in terms of traders' reports to customs totaled 18,033 million dollars, up 25.5 percent from July last year. But in yen, they were down 15.1 percent from a year earlier at 3,047.1 billion yen. The decrease in yen value was attributed to the yen's continued appreciation against the U.S. dollar. The ministry also said July imports in terms of traders' reports to foreign exchange banks totaled 8,574 million dollars, down 7.6 percent from July last year. In yen, July imports were down 37.5 percent at 1,448.8 billion yen.

Automobile exports scored a 27.1 percent increase, reflecting soaring exports to the Euroean community. Video tape recorders were up 37 percent, semiconductors 53.7 percent, computers 51.6 percent and steel 2.5 percent.

By area, exports to the EC jumped 72.2 percent, those to Southeast Asia 41.3 percent and those to the United States 25.2 percent. Exports to oil-producing countries and China decreased sharply.

Imports of crude oil declined 56.5 percent, iron ore 31.9 percent and raw cotton 19.5 percent. Imports of raw materials and fuels as a whole decreased 29.8 percent.

Among manufactured goods, automobile imports advanced 81.4 percent, textile 38 percent, and those of large planes showed a 2.1-fold jump. Foods also gained 17.4 percent.

Record Monthly Trade Surplus

OW110947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus hit a record monthly high of 8.22 billion dollars before seasonal adjustments in July compared with a 4.60 billion dollar surplus a year before, the finance ministry said in a preliminary report Monday. The previous record surplus of a revised 7.55 billion dollars was registered in May.

Customs-cleared exports hit a record high of 18.87 billion dollars last month, up 23.4 percent over July 1985, while imports totaled 10.65 billion dollars, down 0.4 percent, the report said. Behind the steep export surge was the continued effect of the yen's appreciation, which automatically inflated the dollar value of yen-denominated exports, ministry officials said.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States on a customs clearance basis came to 4.52 billion dollars, the second largest ever, following a record high of 4.76 billion dollars in April, it said.

Japan's overall exports of automobiles soared 24.9 percent and auto parts 61 percent over the same month last year to 3.92 billion dollars and 724 million dollars respectively. But its imports of crude oil plunged 57.2 percent to 1.07 billion dollars due to sharply lower prices, contributing to the marginal decline in July's overall imports.

Exports to the U.S. showed a 28.5 percent year-on-year increase to 7.48 billion dollars due to rises in shipments of office equipment, semiconductors and automobiles, the report said. Imports from the U.S., Japan's largest trade partner, jumped 39.0 percent to 2.96 billion dollars, boosted by purchases of three planes and gold.

Japan's exports to the European community (EC) expanded and shot up 66.9 percent from a year earlier to 2.82 billion dollars, and imports from the EC also soared 55.1 percent to 1.26 billion dollars, leaving a trade surplus of 1.56 billion dollars for Japan, the second largest monthly figure following a record high of 1.60 billion dollars in March.

Japan's exports to nine Asian countries and regions -- South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, India and five of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- rose sharply -- 38.8 percent -- to 3.82 billion dollars, while those to China declined 25.2 to percent to 930 million dollars.

REPORTAGE ON 5, 8, 9 AUG DMZ SHOOTING INCIDENTS

5 Aug Incident Blamed on U.S.

SK090722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 8 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 August commentary: "A Thief Shouts 'Stop Thief!'"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 5 August South Korean Army troops committed military provocations by firing hundreds of large-caliber machinegun rounds at our side's outpost from a spot in the DMZ in the middle sector of the frontline. On 6 August, our side's senior member to the MAC lodged a stern protest against the U.S. side in connection with this and strongly demanded that the U.S. side take responsible action to prevent the recurrence of such an incident. Instead of apologizing to our side and pledging to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, the U.S. side made preposterous remarks.

On 6 August, the U.S. forces command occupying South Korea denied our claim and announced that the North side's outpost fired first, and that it only fired in response to the firing. Chiming in with this announcement the next day, the spokesman of the U.S. Department of Defense conducted false propaganda in the same way. The U.S. imperialist aggressors raved that this was confirmed through an investigation into the incident. This reminds us of a proverb where a thief shouts "Stop Thief!"

The so-called investigation allegedly confirmed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces command occupying South Korea was conducted with puppet army troops, which had committed armed provocations against our side in the DMZ as the target. By choosing the puppets, the executors of the provocations, as a witness, the U.S. imperialists have revealed that they actually concocted the recent shooting incident.

After committing the provocations, they have raved that the opposite side committed provocations. This is a hackneyed method the U.S. imperialists have always used. The U.S. imperialists boisterously babbled about someone else's provocations when they committed espionage by infiltrating the armed spy ship Pueblo deep into the territorial waters of our country, and when they carried out hostile activities by infiltrating the large EC-121 reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace of our country. The U.S. imperialists acted the same way at the time of the 18 August incident at Panmunjom. Having provoked a war in Korea 36 years ago, the U.S. imperialists tried to shift responsibility for this onto us. Historical facts indisputably show who has been committing military provocations.

We recently advanced a proposal for holding talks between persons in military authority from the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea to prevent the danger of war in Korea and to alleviate tension. We have exerted efforts to implement this proposal. Instead of responding to our peace proposal, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets have caused the people at home and abroad -- who desire lessened tension in Korea -- to deeply worry by increasing military capabilities, by repeatedly kicking up war exercise rackets, and even by touching off a shooting incident in the DMZ.

The U.S. imperialists' attempts to conduct false propaganda is a maneuver to avoid at any cost the denunciations at home and abroad of them as a ringleader that has heightened tension in Korea. The U.S. imperialists' act of shifting responsibility for armed provocations onto us after instigating the puppets to commit them and after refusing to make an apology is an unusual attempt.

Today the majority of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the puppet army have been deployed in forward areas along the Military Demarcation Line. They are seeking an opportunity for a northward invasion. Large quantities of emergency materials have been stockpiled in South Korea for use in wartime.

The recent provocative incident, which has coincided with frequent references to the completion of war preparations between the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the bosses of the puppet military, is by no means accidental. While heightening tension by strenthening hostile activities along the demarcation line, they are seeking an excuse to provoke a new war. With high vigilance, we are watching the U.S. imperialists' and South Korean puppets' provocative maneuvers, which have become much more reckless with the passage of time.

8 Aug Incident Protested

SK081408 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1330 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Here is news just in. There is news just in. The South Korean puppet army once again has committed grave military provocative acts at the central frontline. Twice today, at around 1717 and 1936, the puppet South Korean Army committed provocative military acts by firing several 12.7-mm large caliber machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle rounds at a spot 1,250 meters south of Military Demarcation Line marker 0572 on the central frontline where one of our guard posts is located in the opposite side.

In this connection, the senior member of our side has sent a protest message to the enemy side. In the protest message he said: The enemy's military provocation acts are a violent violation of the armistice agreement as well as deliberate and intentional criminal acts that strain the situation inside the demilitarized zone.

He stressed that he has no choice but to regard as serious the fact that -- despite the South Korean puppet army having received our side's strong protest in connection with their firing several hundred rounds at our side's guard posts on 5 August -- they have again fired on the same spot. The senior member of our side protested strongly against the enemy act and demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent such incidents from occurring again. The enemy should look squarely at the situation created in the demilitarized zone and act judiciously.

9 Aug Incident Protested

SK091506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1429 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] At around 2035 today, the puppet South Korean army fired dozens of rounds of 11.7-mm large-caliber machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle fire at one of our guard posts from a spot 1,250 meters south of Military Demarcation Line marker 0572.

In this connection, the senior member of our side sent a message of protest to the enemy side. In the message, stating that the enemy recently has committed similar acts of military provocation at the same spot in succession as a deliberate and intentional criminal act aimed at artificially exacerbating the situation by dragging us into incidents, he noted that we have no choice but to pay serious attention to this.

The senior member of our side then sternly protested against the enemy's continued acts of firing against us and strongly demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures so that such military provocations will not occur again. The enmy should look squarely at the situation created in the Demilitarized Zone and act discreetly.

JOINT STATEMENT BY DLEGATIONS TO N-S TALKS

SK110109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Joint statement issued 10 August by the spokesmen for the DPRK delegations to the North-South economic, Red Cross, and parliamentary talks]

[Text] The North-South talks, which had been conducted amid great expectations and concern from the people at home and abroad, have not been held for 8 months since the beginning of this year. This greatly disappoints all fellow countrymen and the world's peace-loving people who hope for detente [wanhwa] peace, and progress on dialogue in our country.

Despite our repeated efforts to resume the North-South talks, they still remain in a state of suspension entirely because of persons in authority in South Korea who, together with the United States, are spoiling the atmosphere of the talks by aggravating the tension in the country with reckless war and confrontation rackets.

As is widely known, we have shown complete sincerity and made every possible effort to resume and normalize the various forms of talks which had been suspended because of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, an extremely provocative exercise that the persons in authority in South Korea staged together with the United States.

Even at the time when the persons in authority in South Korea publicly declared -- in effect refusing talks -- that they would continuously strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise together with the United States, while further aggravating the tension in the country by kicking off in succession against us such large-scale war exercises as "Tiangbol-86" and "Piho-86" and by mobilizing a great number of troops, policemen, and civilian forces even before the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that had suspended the North-South talks came to an end, we strongly called upon them to abstain from further spoiling the atmosphere of talks by immediately issuing a joint statement.

In particular, the KPA Supreme Command put forward an epochal peace proposal for holding talks between those who have real military power in the North and South as a practical measure to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and eradicate the danger of an imminent [paktuhan] war there. This new peace proposal of ours is the most reasonable and practical measure and is capable of turning the tension in our country toward detente and peace and of rescuing the North-South talks, which are at the crossroads of resumption or rupture [chaekaewa kyollyolui kalimkil].

Had the United States and those in authority in South Korea responded, as a matter of course, to our serious efforts to resume talks and chosen to create a climate for talks, no doubt the North-South talks would have already been resumed and normalized. However, the United States and those in authority in South Korea have challenged us by further strengthening war rackets rather than responding to our sincerity with sincerity. And their policy of confrontation has become more vicious after our proposal for talks between military authorities was proposed.

While noisily prattling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, those in authority in South Korea have conducted such exercises of all-out war mobilization in all parts of South Korea as "Ulchi-86." Recently, those in high authority took the lead in creating war madness by such acts as directly checking the posture of mobilization for an emergency, babbling that the next few years are crucial or that the time has come to fight to the finish. Not content with this, they have even gone so far as to commit provocative acts of firing hundreds of rounds of gunfire at our side in areas close to the Ministry Demarcation Line.

Anticommunist lectures, anticommunist rallies, and tours inspecting the fierce battlefields and other such anticommunist campaigns that are being conducted almost every day across South Korea are an expansion of the provocative anticommunist confrontation racket that cannot be overlooked.

Branding even the assertions of the South Korean youths, students, and people -- who are promoting the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the antifascist cause for democratization -- leftist-leaning or identical with the North's slogans, those in authority in South Korea are unscrupulously committing such brazen-faced acts as tyrannically suppressing these people by linking them to us.

As a result, the tension that had reached an extreme point in the wake of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is becoming more aggravated with the passage of time and the grave obstacles that had driven the North-South talks to a state of suspension still remain unremoved.

We hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities -- as the responsible parties concerened who have driven North-South dialogue into suspension -- should create an atmosphere for the resumption and normalization of dialogue at the earliest possible date. In this connection, we consider that the United States and the South Korean authorities should immediately [sikuphi] take the following steps at this juncture:

First, they should accept without delay the new peace proposal advanced by the KPA Supreme Command in order to create an atmosphere for an early resumption of the Red Cross talks, the economic talks, and preliminary contacts for the parliamentary talks. The United States and the South Korean authorities should sincerely approach discussion and resolution of the immediate problems arising in eliminating the danger of war and alleviating tension, including the question of suspending such large-scale war exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and arms buildup, the question of reducing armaments, and the question of observing the Korean Armistice Aggrement as demanded by its original text.

Second, they should renounce frantic war provocation rackets and anticommunist confrontation, which is incompatible with dialogue and which run counter to national reconciliation and unity. The United States and the South Korean authorities should not stage war exercise rackets against us, wantonly conducting false propaganda about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion and obstruction of the Olympics, and should drop all acts inciting the consciousness of national confrontation among the South Korean people.

Third, they should renounce suppression of the righteous struggle of youths, students, and people in South Korea, and groundlessly linking it with us. The South Korean authorities should not suppress patriotic youths, students, and people who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy, charging them with procommunism and leftist tendencies, and should immediately release those illegally arrested and imprisoned.

The above questions are very elementary demands arising at present in resuming the suspended North-South dialogue and in leading it along a smooth course. This completely reflects the unanimous desire of all our bretheren and the peace-loving people of the world who want dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification in Korea. We consider that the United States and the South Korean authorities should show due, sincere attitudes toward these unavoidable questions.

The South's delegations have already lost the necessary desire to even talk about dialogue, because they have connived at and followed the reckless confrontation policy and war maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean ruling group, which have refused dialogue.

We hold that the South Korean delegations should show a sincere attitude before talking about empty, hollow dialogue which lacks feasibility and which no one welcomes. The attitude toward these principled demands of ours will be a touchstone as to whether or not they want to resume the suspended North-South dialogue. We will continue to watch the attitude of the United States and the South Korean side.

[Signed] The delegation of the North side to North-South economic taks, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks.

[Dated] 10 August 1986, Pyongyang

JAPANESE MILITARISTS INCREASING DEFENSE BUDGET

SK090520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that the Defence Agency of Japan set the military budget for 1987 6.3 percent higher than this year's, denounces Japan's policy of militarist arms buildup as a wrong-chosen reckless road. The author of the commentary says:

The increase of Japan's military budget means precisely the acceleration of the arms buildup in Japan and this is demanded by the United States. What the United States demands is that Japan reinforce her Armed Forces in conformity with the requirement of its Asian, Korean strategy and Japan, while complying with demand of the United States, tries to build up strong armed forces of aggression for the realization of her own ambition to stage a comeback to the Asian region. Noting that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone thinks nothing of the former decision on limiting the military budget to no more than one per cent of the gross national product, the commentary says:

According to reports, the Japanese reactionaries plan to produce cruise missiles and start the production of nuclear weapons and are examining the plan to deploy nuclear submarines. The Japanese reactionaries are racing headlong along the road of unbridled arms buildup. The danger of such moves is to be seen most graphically in their aggressive moves against our country and other Asian countries. Japan in collusion with the United States and South Korean puppets, is working round the clock to frame up a triangular military alliance, has drawn up an operational plan against our republic and is scheming to launch even "strait blockade" operations. If Japan persistently follow this road, she will meet only another defeat.

SO YUN-SOK SPEECH COMMEMORATES KIM IL-SONG ADDRESS

SK070201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Report on 5 August Pyongyang meeting at 8 February Hall of Culture commemorating 15th anniversary of Kim Il-song's 6 August 1971 speech "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Asian People Against the U.S. Imperialists" with portions recorded]

[Text] On 5 August, a Pyongyang meeting was held in the 8 February Hall of Culture to mark the 15th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech of 6 August 1971, "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Asian People Against the U.S. Imperialists Will Be Victorious Without Fail."

Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting hall with the flag of the republic in the background was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Banners reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were hung in the hall. The figures "1971-1986" were hung behind the rostrum.

Present at the meeting were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Wang Kyong-hak, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries from public organizations, together with workers of the city from all walks of life.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Comrade So Yun-sok gave a speech at the meeting:

[Begin So Recording] Comrades: Under the moving circumstances during which the entire party, the entire nation, and all of the people vigorously carry out the chuche orientation of the entire society and the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and during which the South Korean people and the overseas compatriots vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and the patriotic struggle for national reunification, we today significantly mark the 15th anniversary of publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal work, "The Joint Struggle of the Revolutionary Asian People Against the U.S. Imperialists Will Be Victorious Without Fail."

Greeting this day, all of the Korean people again warmly feel the justness and great vitality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic 6 August 1971 speech, which opened a new epochal turning point in our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. We recall with deep emotion the proud course during which we vigorously advanced along the single road of national reunificaton elucidated by the great leader over the past 15 years.

The great leader's immortal work was published when the confrontation and struggle became extremely acute between the anti-imperialist peace-loving forces and the aggressive imperialist forces in the international arena, when complex situations were being created in the political development of the world, and when the people's aspirations for national reunification grew higher than ever before.

As is known to all, the international situation during the early 70's was very complex and eventful due to new moves which showed drastic change. In particular, the U.S. imperialists were rejected everywhere by the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary Asian people. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asian policy was faced with a crisis of overall collapse in the areas. Even within the United States, the antiwar and antigovernment movement was unprecedentedly enhanced and economic catastrophe was further deepened. In addition, contradiction and discord within the internal leadership began to grow more acute with each passing day.

Putting forth the so-called new Asian policy designed to make the Asian people fight against one another, the U.S. imperialists, attempting to save their deteriorating situation, maneuvered to implement this policy. However, this could not halt their destiny of failure. The U.S. imperialists, backed into a corner at home and abroad, attempted to improve relations with large countries while further strengthening aggressive maneuvers more viciously against small and divided countries, thus adhering to double-dealing tactics. As the first step to implement the cunning double-dealing policy of the U.S. imperialists, Nixon announced a plan to visit the PRC. Concerning Nixon's visit to China, varying speculation and views circulated throughout the world. At that time, in his historic 6 August speech, the great leader sagaciously evaluated Nixon's Chinese visit as evidence of the overall bankruptcy of the blockade policy persistently implemented against the PRC for a long time and as a visit by one who had suffered a defeat and turned out with a white flag as his nation's fortunes began to decline.

The great leader proposed a wise policy for the people of all nations of the world pursuing revolution to heighten vigilance in firm unity against the imperialists' double-dealing tactics and to cut the last windpipe of the imperialists, who were on a downward slide.

The great leader in particular elucidated a new anti-imperialist struggle strategy for the people of revolutionary Asian countries to vigorously wage a joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists by further strengthening the anti-U.S. and anti-imperialism united front. As the great leader elucidated a revolutionary strategy for the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle based on scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, world public opinion, which had been in temporary confusion, stabilized and the revolutionary people in Asia and around the world were able to firmly maintain their principled position against imperialism and came to have a powerful weapon with which they could wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle more powerfully. [applause]

In his historic speech, the great leader not only put forth the strategy of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle based on scientific analysis and the evaluation of the situation in Asia and the overall international situation, but also elucidated a new epochal policy to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We are prepared to meet with, at any time, all political parties and public organizations in South Korea, including the Democratic-Republican Party, as well as individual figures.

At that time, a very favorable situation for our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation was being created in our country.

All the people in the northern half of the republic brilliantly achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization by embodying the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

They did so by upholding the banner of the immortal chuche idea and more firmly consolidating the revolutionary bases in the northern half politically, economically, and militarily.

The South Korean people, encouraged by the successes in socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, more fiercely waged the struggle to expedite freedom, democracy, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The South Korean puppets, frightened by the situation which developed in favor of revolution at home and abroad, more undisguisedly perpetrated acts to preserve their remaining life by depending on the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and further strengthened maneuvers to perpetuate the nation's division while loudly raving about peace and reunification.

The rapidly changing situation at home and abroad urgently required that we take a new step for national salvation and take the lead in pioneering the road to independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the united strength of the nation. It was then that the great leader set forth a policy of holding extensive negotiations with all political parties, including the ruling party, public organizations, and individual figures of South Korea.

The policy of extensive negotiations proclaimed by the respected and beloved leader embodies the noble position of loving the country and the nation enough to subordinate everything to solving the problem of reunifying the country -- the foremost task of the nation -- and to open a new phase for reunifying the country, the long-cherished desire of the nation, by the total mobilization of the entire nation. This policy put forward by the great leader also contains the broad and deep capacity and maganimity, providing opportunity, even for those who committed crimes against the country and the nation, for them to cleanse themselves of their crimes and resuscitate themselves along the road to reunifying the country.

Truly, the policy of extensive North-South negotiations proclaimed anew by the great leader is an epochal nation-saving step which precisely reflects the ardent desire of all Korean people to bring an end to the tragedy of national division and to reunify the country at an early date, and it is a most wise policy of negotiation exactly conforming to the demands of the situation at home and abroad. [applause]

Therefore, the policy of extensive negotiation set forth anew by the great leader evoked extensive support and consensus among the peace-loving people of the world, as well as all Korean people at home and abroad, as soon as it was made public, and demonstrated great vitality. While the voices of the people at home and abroad welcoming and supporting the great leader's historic 6 August speech rose higher with each passing day, those in the South Korean social and political circles strongly asserted that our policy of extensive North-South negotiation should be accepted.

Under such circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who had long opposed even contacts between the North and South, could no longer keep the door closed and were compelled to respond, reluctantly, to our proposal for extensive North-South negotiations, though these were in the form of Red Cross talks. This resulted in opening the door between the North and South that had been firmly closed for over a quarter of a century, opening a way to contacts and dialogue at long last and leading to high-level North-South political talks.

In particular, a new situation was created between the North and South in which the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, the basic contents of which were the three principles for reunifying the country -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- was issued.

That dialogue between the North and South, which was held for the first time in 26 years since the division of the country and the nation, resulting in issuance of the North-South joint statement, was entirely the shining realization of the policy of extensive North-South negotiations proclaimed by the great leader in his historic 6 August speech and of the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification consistently maintained by our party. It was a valuable first success brought about by the serious effort and endless struggle of our party and people to reunify the country. [applause]

Because dialogue was held between the North and South and the 4 July North-South joint statement was issued pursuant to the policy of extensive North-South negotiations set forth by the great leader, the South Korean people came to have greater endless reverence and admiration for the respected and beloved leader; their adoration for the northern half of the republic, where the immortal chuche idea is brilliantly realized, became stronger with each passing day; and the mood to reunify the country was heightened more than ever.

Because the respected and beloved leader put forward a policy of extensive North-South negotiations in his historic 6 August speech, a new epochal change was brought about in our people's struggle to reunify the country. This was another shining achievement which the great leader has made along the sacred patriotic road to independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

Taking this significant opportunity, I respectfully give the greatest glory and warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great leader of our party and people, the peerless patriot and lodestar of the country's reunification who scientifically analyzes the situation at home and abroad with extraordinary insight and wisely leads our people's struggle for reunification of the country -- with the endless feelings of reverence and admiration and the blazing loyalty of all Korean people. [applause] [end recording]

[So Yun-sok], the reporter, continued noting in detail how our party and the government of the republic have made every possible effort to lead the dialogue between North and South to success and to facilitate reunification of the country based on the three principles of reunification since the great leader put forward the policy of extensive North-South negotiation in his historic 6 August speech.

He then exposed in detail how the South Korean puppets have turned away from our just policy of reunifying the country, pursued the two Koreas plot, scheming from the first day of dialogue to maintain division rather than work for reunification, and driven the North-South dialogue into a state of complete frustration in conspiracy and collusion with the U.S. masters.

He also exposed how the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets desperately attempted to block the progress of North-South dialogue by conducting the extremely provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, although we made a series of constructive proposals last year and this year to open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification by leading a multichannelled North-South dialogue to success and continue to make active efforts to provide a good atmosphere and environment for North-South dialogue.

He continued, exposing how the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is unprecedentedly stepping up suppression with the U.S. imperialists' backing, discussing the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization by the South Korean students and people, and discussing how the puppet clique is absurdly relating them to us.

He also said that the commotion of war and the anticommunist confrontation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, which have become more open with each passing day, are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula closer to the brink of war and that North-South dialogue is on the crossroad of resumption or complete rupture.

He also stated that the South Korean ruling gang, with U.S. backing, rejected our proposal for talks by military persons in authority for the alleviation of tension, peace, and dialogue and conducted a new large-scale exercise of total wartime mobilization called "Ulchi-86" which mobilized numerous members of the puppet army, the puppet police, and even residents. He sternly condemned this as an open challenge to the consistent yearning of all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, peace, and reunification and as an intolerable crime pushing North-South dialogue deeper to frustration.

The reporter continued: [Begin So Yun-sok recording] The entire course of the struggle over the past 15 years to reunify the country based on the policy put forward by the great leader in his historic 6 August speech eloquently shows who truly desires peace and peaceful reunification in our country and who is scheming for war and division, who truly desires dialogue and who seeks confrontation.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are the unpardonable warmongers who oppose peace and the peaceful reunification of our country and persistently seek confrontation and war. They are vicious splittists and destroyers of dialogue. With surging national indignation, I sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists for laying grave obstacles before dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification while occupying Korea with armed forces and exercising a malicious colonial and fascist rule. I also denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a group of fascist dictators, war maniacs, national splittists, and treacherous traitors for being bent on fascism, war, treachery, and division in collusion with foreign forces.

Comrades, our people are assigned the urgent task of easing the strained situation, of preventing the danger of war, and of pioneering the road to independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Removing the state of military confrontation between the North and South and dispelling the danger of war are the most important conditions for peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

During the situation in which the North and South confront each other while pointing a gun and the danger of fratricidal war prevails, no contact and negotiation between the North and South can attain good success, and genuine national unity and reunification cannot be achieved. Today, the state of military confrontation between the North and South is reaching an extreme. An acute situation in which the fuse of war could be ignited prevails in our country where a huge number of armed forces sharply confront each other across the Military Demarcation Line.

If war breaks out again in our country during the situation in which some 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, it will easily become a nuclear war and, thus, go beyond the bounds of the Korean peninsula and plunge Asia and the world into the holocaust of war. This grave situation urgently demands that measures for military detente be taken before anything else.

Only when measures for military detente are taken can the dagger in the bosom be removed, an atmosphere for holding an authoritative dialogue [himi innun taehwa] be created, and a wide road to peace and peaceful reunification be opened.

Precisely for this road to detente, dialogue, and peace we have proposed holding talks between military authorities. Talks between military authorities should be promptly held. The United States and South Korean authorities should not seek the road of confrontation and war, but should show an affirmative response to our constructive peace proposal at an early date.

The Korean peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace to prevent war and consolidate peace in our country. Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace is the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the aspiration of the people and the political and social circles of all countries which oppose war and love peace. Precisely for this reason, a series of proposals to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, set forth in a statement by the government of the republic last June, arouse active support and welcome from a broad range of social and political circles around the world.

The United States must look straight at the tenor of the times, give up its wild ambition to trigger a new nuclear war in Korea, and immediately withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

If any negotiation is needed in connection with our proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, we are willing to respond to the negotiations at any time without confining their form. If it genuinely wants to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace, the United States should, first of all, work to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone of peace and unhesitatingly respond to the proposal put forward in the statement of the government of our Republic dated 23 June.

To guarantee a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and provide a basic prerequisite for achieving peaceful reunification, we should realize tripartite talks -- just as we have already proposed -- with the participation of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. We will continuously exert efforts to realize political talks and will patiently wait for a response to these talks by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should abandon, at the earliest possible date, their erroneous refusal of all of our rational proposals for true detente, dialogue, and peace, and should quickly and affirmatively respond to our peace proposal by adopting any methods and forms whatsoever.

Cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South to eliminate the state of tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula today and expedite peaceful reunification poses a most important question. Holding the 24th Olympics in Seoul, South Korea alone will aid the political plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to concoct two Koreas by intensifying confrontation between the North and South and by disguising South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an independent country, and will bring about a grave consequence that will greatly hinder wholesome development of the international Olympic movement, whose ideals are peace, friendship, and unity. Therefore, we demand that the 24th Olympics be cohosted by North and South of Korea, and we will unsparingly exert every effort to realize this demand.

The South Korean authorities should abandon their dark, hidden desire to use the Olympics for an impure political aim by winning support from foreign forces and should behave sincerely and cohost the 24th Olympics with the North. If the 24th Olympics are cohosted by the North and South, we will provide sufficient conditions for successfully holding all sporting events in the areas of our side. We will also provide great convenience to all people, including athletes, sports workers, and reporters.

The reunification of our country should be achieved based on the three-point principle delineated in the historic 4 July joint statement -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. This reunification should also be achieved through the method of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. [applause]

To achieve the fatherland's reunification, we should achieve the independence and democratization of South Korean society. Under circumstances plagued by fascist tyranny, the South Korean students and people have traversed the single road of patriotic struggle for 15 years to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. The South Korean students and people have performed proud exploits in overthrowing the Yusin dictator through their resolute democratic struggle and in shaking the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule from its base. In particular, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980 vigorously demonstrated our people's heroic and unyielding fighting spirit to the world, causing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to become greatly panic-stricken and uneasy and opening a new, brilliant chapter in the history of the South Korean people's nation-saving struggle to achieve freedom and liberation. [applause]

Since then, directing the brunt of the struggle toward the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean students and people have fiercely kindled the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle throughout South Korea to achieve independence.

On behalf of all the Korean people and as one of their fellow countrymen, I positively support and encourage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean students and people and extend firm solidarity with these struggles. [applause] Continuously upholding the anti-U.S. banner of independence and the antifascist banner of democracy, which they have already held aloft, the South Korean students and people should tenaciously struggle until they banish the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, end their colonial rule, overthrow the military fascist ruling system, and achieve the democratic development of society.

The South Korean people from all walks of life, including workers and peasants, should positively support and encourage the righteous nation-saving struggle of the patriotic students and should wage the pan-national, anti-U.S., and antifascist struggle to save the country. The U.S. imperialists should not maintain their colonial rule over South Korea, should not pursue the criminal policy of two Koreas, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people at home and abroad and in accordance with the decision of the 30th UN General Assembly, taking their aggressive forces and all lethal weapons with them.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should stop suppressing the people in a fascist manner and should relinquish power without delay, taking responsibility for turning South Korea into a desolate grave of democracy and into a barren land for human rights, as we see today.

To achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, all the people should achieve grand unity and join their efforts. Regardless of whether they are from the North, the South, or from overseas, and regardless of their ideologies, political views, factions, or affiliations all Koreans who love the country and people and who are concerned over the future of the people should firmly unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification and positively strive to achieve the cause of reunification through unity. Many obstacles and difficulties lie on our people's future path toward the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification. However, we will courageously wade through any grim and thorny road with a patriotic will to achieve reunification and will strive to the end to build a single, prosperous, and reunified Korea in the 3,000-ri land by achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification through the united effort of all the people. [applause]

The people of the northern half of the republic have a weighty but honorable task to expedite the fatherland's reunification. With high revolutionary vigilance, all workers should acutely watch the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets to provoke a new war and concoct two Koreas, and should work and live in a revolutionary manner, always assuming a tense and mobilized posture. The future path of our people tenaciously struggling and upholding the profound program for reunification delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, will always be victorious and glorious. [applause]

Let us firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, uphold the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea, and much more vigorously struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause] [end recording]

S. KOREANS URGED TO BECOME INDEPENDENT OF U.S.

SK100855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article headlined "Independence of South Korean Society is Guarantee of Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Peace", which says in part:

A basic guarantee for dispelling the danger of war and preserving and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula is to realise the independence of South Korean society. South Korea is an out-and-out colony of the U.S. imperialists and the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East. The presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea itself constitutes a hotbed of war. If war is to be prevented and peace preserved and consolidated in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must withdraw from South Korea, taking along their nuclear weapons. This will be made possible only when the independence of South Korean society is realised.

Realising the independence of South Korean society means that South Korea frees itself from the control and subordination by the United States. In other words, it means putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and policy of aggression. When all the patriotic forces of South Korea take an active part in anti-war, anti-nuclear peace campaign under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to stay on in South Korea but be driven out of there.

CHON ON DOMESTIC POLITICS, RELATIONS WITH NORTH

SK110157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday urged North Korea to agree to hold a summit meeting "at an early date," and to reopen the existing channels of dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang. In a press conference held at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Chon appealed to North Korea to participate in the Seoul Asian Games this year, as well as the 1988 Seoul Olympics. As leader of the host nation, Chon expressed the hope that "our compatriots in the North, in addition to the presence of their athletic team, will join us in watching the two major international sports festivals and in sharing with us the honor and glory of hosting them."

Chon said that he wants to use the summit as an occasion to discuss national security. He also expressed concern over North Korea's current efforts to rapidly strengthen its military links with the Soviet Union. The president pointed out that a high Soviet military officer recently disclosed that the Soviet Pacific Navy is ready to wage joint operations with North Korea, indicating the possibility that Soviet ground forces may intervene on behalf of North Korea.

He said that the next two to three years will be a crucial period encompassing the Seoul Olympics and the peaceful change of the South Korean Government. Considering such a situation , he continued, the South Korean people should be alert and vigilant during the period.

If war does not break out on the Korean peninsula, Chon predicted, North Korea will have to modify its stance in light of the enormous gap in various fields between the two Koreas. He said that if Pyongyang maintains its current socio-political system, it will be compelled to take considerable interest in earnest dialogue with South Korea. Last January, North Korea boycotted all scheduled talks with South Korea, including economic and Red Cross talks.

Concerning the planned constitutional revision, the president called on the ruling and opposition parties to discard "self-interest, and partisan gains and starategies" in order to reach agreement on constitutional revision through "genuine dialogue and compromise." He said that the new constitution should be conducive to "genuine democratic progress, sustained national development and greater public welfare." There is no need to slow down the constitutional revision process, Chon said, and the sooner the matter is successfully concluded, the better. "Should any side turn its back on the principles of compromise and accommodation and insist on ramming through an amendment proposal based on its unilateral partisan strategy, it would not be able to avoid public questioning and rebuke, and would have to take responsibility in history," he said.

Regarding he ruling Democratic Justice Party's presidential candidate, the president said that "any member of the DJP who is legally qualified can run for party candidate." He said, however, that the candidate should be a person with the trust of the general public, the respect of his party colleagues and the capability of "astutely and resolutely dealing with the difficult and grave matters that constantly confront the nation." When a constitutional amendment bill is prepared by the national assembly, he added, the nation's political timetable will take a more concrete form and clearer answers will then be provided.

Concerning speculation about a coming reshuffle of the cabinet and DJP leadership, he said that the frequent changing of personnel would undermine the consistency of work and the efficiency of the government administration. Chon added, however, that it would be "appropriate'" to reorganize the government and the government party "if and when a new situation demands new people." "This kind of reorganization is an indspensable ingredient of statecraft for coping with changing circumstances," he said.

Chon expressed particular concern over and pledged stern and resolute actions against the recent emergence of radical leftist students and hardline dissident groups, which he said are "certainly a serious problem." The president said that those groups' search for reform is "nothing other than a revolution to overthrow our liberal democratic system." Noting that South Korea faces tenacious campaigns of agitation and sabotage by the North Korean communist regime, Chon said, "to us, pro-communist radicalism is not an abstract theory or a temporary ailment of society: it is a challenge to our national security and survival." He said that the government intends to make even greater efforts to properly guide and reorient those students who have temporarily turned sympathetic to radical leftist ideology or the theory of violent revolution by playing the role of their parents and siblings. "However, the extremely indoctrinated hard-core radicals, habitual masterminds of violent demonstrations and others who are beyond guidance will have to be removed from the campuses and society in accordance with the law," he said. "We can never tolerate violence and other unlawful acts that will destabilize the nation and society, no matter in what name, ism or cause they are committed -- whether in quest of constitutional change or democratization," Chon continued. "To safeguard national survival and security, I renew my pledge to sternly and resolutely deal with such acts by invoking all the powers vested in the office of the president under the Constitution," he added.

Chon has repeatedly stressed his intention to become the first Korean president to step down precisely at the end of his prescribed term in office. He said he hopes that the day when he honorably leaves Chongwadae of his own volition will long be appreciated by future generations as the day that a new era of genuine democracy was opened in Korean history. Although his term of office will expire in about 18 months, Chon said that in the cause of "national advancement," he will not tolerate any situation that causes citizens to become anxious and worried. "No matter what may come, I will do everything in my power to maintain and enhance a social climate conducive to productive work. My administration is unwaveringly determined to protect and promote the well-being of all citizens. The government is strong and powerful enough to back up this pledge," he said.

Pointing out that Korea now stands at a crossroads of national history leading either to further progress or to retrogression, Chon said that the country's success or failure will depend on a series of major tasks in two to three years, including the 1986 Asian Games, the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and the first-ever peaceful transition of power, also scheduled for 1988. "If we successfully accomplish these momentous tasks and continue to grow steadily under conditions of stability through the 1990's as we are now doing, I am confident that Korea will not fail to reach the very forefront of development," he said.

DJP, NKDP, KNP React

SK110756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Monday that President Chon Tu-hwan gave the people "fresh confidence and courage" by frankly voicing his opinions on a wide range of state affairs in Monday morning's news conference. In an official party statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "Today's news conference by President Chon, which featured a frank expression of experience and confidence, as head of state, on general affairs and pending issues, gave confidence and courage to the people, who are looking forward to social stability and political development." Sim continued: "We welcome wholeheartedly President Chon's firm determination never to allow circumstances that will make the people feel uneasy, and to fulfill the key points of his party's policy of expanding the middle class." The DJP spokesman said that his party expects all the people to work toward stability and development in accordance with the president's determination at this critical point in time, when the nation should establish a milestone for true democracy.

The opposition camp was less supportive in its assessment of Chon's comments, however. Rep. Kang Sam-chae, deputy spokesman for the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said that his party was "disappointed" by the absence of comments on pending political issues such as the release of political prisoners. "We could not restrain our disappointment over the president's lack of sincerity in the press conference about matters involving the creation of an atmosphere conducive to constitutional revision, such as the release of political prisoners and the granting of amnesty and restoration of civil rights for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung," Kang said. The minor Korea National Party (KNP) said that the press conference was insufficient because Chon did not mention measures to calm down public sentiment, which deteriorated as a result of a series of pending issues, including the recent independence hall fire and Korean-U.S. trade issues.

Business Organizations React

SK110749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's four major economic organizations Monday welcomed President Chon Tu-hwan's economic policies, as outlined in a press conference on Monday. The organizations said that Chon's remarks reflected his firm determination to promote the development of the national economy and the stabilization of the nation's standard of living.

Chon expressed his confidence in the future of the national economy, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said. The president's emphasis on the development of the capital goods industry well presented the most urgent task facing the Korean economy, according to chamber. Chon's contention that Korea should improve the many structural weaknesses of its economy is a common view held by Korean business circles, it said. The Federation of Korean Industries also welcomed Chon's policy direction of strengthening efforts to develop domestic substitutes for machnery and plant equipment, and parts and components, for which Korea has depended heavily on other countries, and to foster the capital goods industry. It said that all Koreans should make concentrated efforts to establish a surplus in the nation's international balance of payments The Korean Traders Association and the Korea Federation of Small Businesses made similar comments supporting Chon's policy of boosting the capital goods industry, which it called a "timely" decision, considering the fact that Korea's dependence on Japanese goods has been growing, despite the sharp rise in the value of the Japanese yen.

SIHANOUK ON PRC DIPLOMATIC FLEXIBILITY

BK101612 Hong Kong AFP in English 1558 GMT 10 Aug 86

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Thai-Cambodia Border, Aug 10 (AFP) -- China is trying to strengthen its diplomatic position by showing new flexibility towards the Cambodian crisis, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday. He said that China is trying to muster support from the international community by promising a cut in the forces of the Khmer Rouge, the biggest coalition group, if the Vietnamese leave Cambodia.

The prince was speaking to reporters at a "mobile" guerilla base run by his forces in the northern Cambodia province of Oddar Meanchey near the Thai border. He was there to receive the credentials of a new ambassador from a country friendly to his U.N. recognised resistance government.

The leader of the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia also said that although Beijing was showing new flexibility, China was determined not to lose ground to the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance. An eventual thaw in relations between China and the Soviet Union, which backs Vietnam, would have little effect on the guerrilla war being waged in his country, the prince said.

Prince Sihanouk heads the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), whose 50,000 guerrillas have been fighting some 140,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia since late 1978 to prop-up the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

The "suggestion" of a Khmer Rouge troopcut, put forward by the Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, was aimed at enhancing the CGDK's position at the next session of the U.N. General Assembly, Prince Sihanouk said.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who was with the prince when he talked to reporters Sunday, said the Khmer Rouge had "not yet given thought" to the Chinese proposal.

Prince Sihanouk had said earlier that the Chinese party chief proposed that Khmer Rouge forces, currently 35,000 strong, be cut to the same level as those of the other two CGDK partners -- the National Sihanoukist Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann. Prince Sihanouk also said that he had been assured "there will be no softening" of China's stand against Soviet military support for Vietnam and that China would maintain a strong military presence on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

He predicted that his government would receive "almost the same number" of votes as it did last year at the next U.N. General Assembly for a resolution demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The CGDK holds the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

Prince Sihanouk said that his presence at the guerrilla base was proof that the Cambodian resistance still intended to "bleed" Vietnamese forces despite Hanoi's military success against the resistance since 1985. "The situation is changing step by step in favour of the resistance," he said, referring to guerrilla claims to have stepped-up activities recently inside Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk was receiving the credentials of Bakri Aiyub Ghazzali, the new Malaysian ambassador to his government. It was the first time the prince had performed such a ceremony in an area held by his troops. Previous ceremonies had been held in Khmer Rouge-controlled territory. It was also the first time that representatives from the KPNLF had participated. The ceremony was organized with the help of Thai authorities who transported reporters to the unidentified guerrilla base in military trucks. Both resistance and Thai military authorities refused to indicate where the ceremony was held or release the name of the base, saying only that it was a "mobile base" like five others established by resistance forces since the fall of several large frontier camps in late 1984 and early 1985.

Prince Sihanouk's son Norodom Ranariddh, the commander of Sihanoukist forces, said there were 4,000 men at the base, with barracks hidden in the jungle.

Prince Sihanouk also gave leaders of the KPNLF, which split into two rival factions almost a year ago, an appeal from Singapore Premier Lee Kwan Yew to "achieve reconciliation as soon as possible."

The prince is scheduled to preside Monday over a CGDK cabinet meeting and visit a Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand where the families of some of his followers live.

Says No New Peace Plan

BK090350 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday he would not propose new initiatives on the Cambodian resistance's eight-point peace plan as these may upset China.

While he agreed with Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan that the peace proposal could be improved upon to make it more acceptable to the international community and Vietnam, he felt that the time to do this "is not right".

The President of the un-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea told newsmen at a press conference at Mandarin Hotel before leaving for Bangkok: "I know China and the Khmer Rouge are not yet ready to listen to me."

From his remarks, Prince Sihanouk made it very clear he believed China to be calling the shots in the search for a political solution to the eight-year-old Cambodian conflict.

He said he, too, was all for disarming the fighting forces and having international peace-keeping forces in Cambodia after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops -- two elements which Mr. Dhanabalan would like to be included in the eight-point plan -- if it were not for China's stand.

China and the pro Beijing Khmer Rouge guerillas, he said, are against disarming the fighting factions. The possibilities of them changing their position are "remote".

"So, for the time being, I am keeping quiet as far as new initiatives are concerned. I will not make new proposals. We will have to wait for the right time to do so."

However, he said there has been a slight shift in China's position, following his meeting with Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, on July 3.

China, he revealed, has agreed that it would reduce the "effectiveness" of Khmer Rouge fighters and bring its military strength on parity with the other Cambodian resistance forces led by himself and Mr. Son Sann -- if Vietnam agrees to pull out its troops.

He said he sent a "confidential" letter to Mr. Dhanablan two days ago, informing him of China's more "flexible" attitude. He will convey the same to the other ASEAN leaders.

On his meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, and Mr. Dhanabalan, Prince Sihanouk, who was here with his wife Princess Monique on a four-day official visit, reported that both leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the Cambodian resistance fighters in the battlefield.

He added that he agreed with Mr. Dhanabalan that the coalition forces should change their image to project themselves as more sincere rather than as hardline communists or socialists.

If he had his way, he said, he would change the name Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodia, and change the colour of its flag -- "it's too red. I would like to add some blue and white, with the silhouette of Angkor Wat in the middle".

Prince Sihanouk and his wife left last night for Bangkok. They will also visit Indonesia and Malaysia before flying to Europe and New York, where he will lead the CGDK delegation at the UN.

KHIEU SAMPHAN NONCOMMITTAL ON FORCE REDUCTION

BK101411 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1056 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Kampuchean Liberated Zone, Aug 10 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan was noncommittal Sunday when asked about China's suggestion that its forces be reduced to the level of its noncommunist partners in the Kampuchean resistance coalition after Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea.

Stressing the need to consider all "national imperatives" he said even after Vietnam withdraws "the Vietnamese will always be at our door, ready to come back."

Khieu Samphan, who is vice-president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), said the suggestion would be examined once there was a breakthrough in the current deadlock in Kampuchea.

The suggestion made by Chinese leader Hu Yaobang to Prince Sihanouk had not yet been thought about, Khieu Samphan added.

"What I can tell, what is clear, is that we must be united now as well as after the Vietnamese withdraw to ensure national defence."

Prince Sihanouk, who announced the suggestion in Singapore, has clarified that it was not a new element in the coalition's eight point peace plan.

The Chinese suggestion would cut the Khmer Rouge force now numbering about 30,000 to the level of the two non-communist groups -- the Sihanoukian Nationalist Army (ANS) who has about 11,000 armed fighters and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) which has 15,000.

Khieu Samphan's comments came during a press conference given by Prince Sihanouk at the resistance base where he received the credentials of Malaysian Ambassador to Thailand Bakri Aiyub Ghazali who is also accredited to the CGDK.

The base belonging to the ANS is located 4 kilometres from the Thai border oppposite Thailand's north-east Surin Province.

Khieu Samphan also said that it was impossible for the Khmer Rouge, which now calls itself the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, to unite with the Heng Samrin regime to rule Kampuchea after Vietnam withdraws.

He added, however, that the Khmer Rouge accepted the principles of national reconciliation who would allow participation of the Heng Samrin regime in the eventual government in Kampuchea. [sentence as received]

"But first Vietnam must withdraw. We are ready to permit Vietnam to withdraw with honour and dignity," he said.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO WU XIEQIAN ON FLOODS

BK080315 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Aug 86

[4 August "Message of condolences from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of the PRC"]

[Text] To Excellency Wu Xueqian
Member of the State Council and
Minister of foreign affairs of the PRC

Excellency:

I am very grieved to hear about floods in Jilin Province and other regions in China during which millions of Chinese people have suffered and tens of thousands of houses, millions of hectares of rice fields, and other property have been destroyed. On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK an in my own name, I would like to express most grievous condolences to the Chinese people and government as well as all the bereaved families. Please accept by highest regards.

[Dated] Khieu Samphan

Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

Greets Singapore National Day

BK090417 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Aug 86

[8 Aug "greetings message from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to His Excellency Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore"]

[Text] To His Excellency Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore:

Excellency: On the auspicious occasion of the national day of the Republic of Singapore, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I am honored and very glad to extend to you and, through you, to the government and friendly people of Singapore our warmest greetings and best wishes. May the Republic of Singapore score new and greater successes in all-round development and may the people of Singapore enjoy happiness and well-being forever.

Availing ourselves of this auspicious occasion, the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and I would like once again to express our deepest thanks to you and the government and people of Singapore for your firm support and assistance to the struggle for national liberation and racial defense waged by our Cambodian people and the CGDK against foreign aggression and occupation.

Recently, the Republic of Singapore and the other ASEAN member countries were among the first nations to voice their support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The continuous and active support given us by the Republic of Singapore and other friendly ASEAN countries constitutes a great encouragement to our Cambodian people and National Army, who are waging the struggle on the battlefield, and a valuable contribution to the search for peace in Cambodia and to the defense of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, the Asian-Pacific region, and elsewhere in the world. I would like to express deepest gratitude to you and the government and people of Singapore for this.

With the firm conviction that the traditional bond of friendship and cooperation that binds our two nonaligned countries will further strengthen and flourish, I would like Your Excellency to please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 8 August 1986

[Signed] Khieu Sampahan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INITIATIVES FOR ASIA, PACIFIC

BK081252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Support the Soviet Union's Initiatives on Peace and Security in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] The Asia-Pacific region covers one-third of the earth and is inhabited by two-thirds of the world's population. This region, which is rich in various natural resources, has become a base and an area of military influence for the United States. The United States uses this region as its base and an area of military influence for threatening and suppressing the various struggle movements for independence and democracy of the nations in the region and for forcing these nations to follow the U.S. policy of encircling and pressuring the various countries currently struggling for independence and those refusing to follow in its footsteps and of positively assisting counterrevolutionaries in opposing the indendence-loving states through its undeclared wars here and there.

In addition, the United States has pursued a policy of encouraging one country to continuously contradict, confront, and clash with other countries.

In Southeast Asia, with the approval of the international reactionaries, the United States has incited continuous confrontations between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, thus removing a normal and peaceful situation from Asia and the Pacific and causing tension in relations among nations in the region. This is an important cause that may easily lead this part of the world to a war.

In the face of the ever more serious situation in the region caused by the Reagan administration's policy of inciting tensions, and thereby affecting the security and stability of the various nations in the region, it is thus necessary to bring peace and security to the Asian-Pacific region -- an earnest aspiration of the nations in this region.

With its high sense of responsibility, the Soviet Union has on many occasions in the past expressed constructive intentions and initiatives to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace and stability free from nuclear weapons. This attitude was clarified once again in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July speech in Vladivostok on security and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

At the recent regular session of the LPDR Council of Ministers, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, affirmed his vigorous support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. He particularly highly valued Mikhail Gorbachev's important, all-round, and detailed proposals on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, regarding them as a very important contribution to the cause of peace and security in this part of the world.

The Soviet Union's constructive intentions and initiatives conform with the aspirations of mankind in the world and in the Asia-Pacific region and with the wishes of the Laos people. When talking about the Lao people's wishes, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministrs, stressed that after defeating the ferocious war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, the Lao people have ardently sought to live in peace, friendship, and cooperation with all countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

The LPDR is trying its best to contribute to the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. In this struggle it has, together with the SRV and the PRK, advanced various good-intentioned proposals to reduce tension and promote dialogue among various countries in the region to settle the Cambodian problem and other issues of dispute.

The LPDR has on many occasions proposed to the Kingdom of Thailand, a neighboring and fraternal country, to normalize bilateral relations on the basis of respecting each other's independence and territorial integrity and establishing cordial, neighborly relations in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries. However, it is regrettable that the various Thai ultrarightist reactionary forces have pursued a hostile policy toward the LPDR by conducting provocations, launching nibbling attacks against three Lao villages, and creating tension along the Lao-Thai border, thus running counter to the legitimate aspirations of the two peoples.

For this reason, in conformity with the overall trend of resolving clashes through talks for the sake of peaceful coexistence in the region, the Thai side must display sincerity for talks with the Lao side and join in resolving problems of mutual misunderstanding. This is to jointly heighten each side's responsibility for the fate of the people in each respective country, thus positively contributing to turning the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

PREM 'SATISFIED' WITH FINALIZED CABINET LIST

BK110139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Cabinet list has been finalised and problems between the Democrat Party negotiating team and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon have been overcome, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

The Democrat leadership assigned to negotiate formation of the government is, however, expected to face a tough session this morning from rank-and-file MPs who are unhappy with their performance.

The question of whether the Democrats would opt to become the opposition is certain to be raised, some MPs said last night.

A source, who is close to the Premier, said Gen Prem ordered the full Cabinet list to be typed out after he met Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun yesterday afternoon.

The atmosphere was said to be good during Mr Phichai's half-hour meeting with Gen Prem, who emerged "satisfied" and ordered the list to be typed.

The source did not give details of the talks, and Mr Phichai, who left the Premier's Si Sao Thewet home shortly after 2:30 pm could not be contacted for comment. [passage omitted]

DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER PHICHAI HOSPITALIZED

BK110145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun was admitted to Bamrungrat Hospital yesterday and treated for bronchitis.

Mr Phichai was admitted to hospital at 4 p.m., after he met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Si Sao Thewet residence.

Mr Phichai arrived at about 3:30 p.m. along with his family including his son, Bangkok MP Phichit, sources told the BANGKOK POST last night.

The family left at about 7 p.m., sources said.

The sources said Mr Phichai seemed physically weak when he was admitted.

POST reporters were told that Mr Phichai was too ill to make any comment.

Sources said that the Democrat Party leader would stay overnight at the hospital but would be attending the party meeting at 10 a.m. today.

PRC AMBASSADOR CALLS ON, CONGRATULATES PREM

BK080948 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] On 7 August Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon received PRC Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei for cordial and friendly talks at his Si Sao residence. Ambassador Zhang Dewei warmly congratulated Gen Prem Tinsulanon on his reappointment as prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, wishing his new cabinet greater success in its efforts to develop the country and bring about social prosperity and the people's happiness. He also expressed confidence that the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Thailand, and the good cooperation between the two countries will strengthen and develop continuously.

Prime Minister Prem said that he has always been concerned with the long-standing good relations between Thailand and China and regarded China as most friendly toward Thailand. He appreciated China's good wishes for Thailand, adding that he is proud to be a friend of China. He asked Ambassador Zhang Dewei to convey his good wishes to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the Chinese people. Prime Minister Prem also said that the traditional friendship between the peoples of Thailand and China has laid a sound foundation for the development of relations between the two countries. He is confident that the friendly relations between the two nations will further develop.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON 10 YEARS OF TIES WITH SRV

BK081153 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] On 6 August the Foreign Ministry sent a greetings message to the SRV Foreign Ministry on the 10th anniversary of Thai-Vietnamese diplomatic relations. Following is the gist of the message:

On the 10th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the SRV, the Thai Foreign Ministry conveys good wishes to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. It is the desire of Thailand to have good relations with Vietnam based on respect for each other's national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The past decade of diplomatic relations between Thailand and the SRV has been a period in which Southeast Asia lacked stability. Thailand hopes that far-sighted new leaders in Vietnam will agree with the principle of peaceful coexistence with all neighboring countries, a principle which is recognized by the international community, in the interest of the return of peace and stability to this region and greater mutual benefit of the Thai and Vietnamese people.

THAILAND OPPOSES SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID

BK091000 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of the African women's demonstration protesting the pass law requiring black African people to carry the Pretoria government's pass cards, which falls on 8 August, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila sent a letter to the United Nations expressing Thailand's support for the South African people's struggle against racial discrimination which constitutes a serious violation of the UN Charter and social value upheld by civilized societies.

According to Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri, the Thai Government which adopted a policy opposing apartheid and racial discrimination and in solidarity with the South African and Namibian people in their just struggle against racial discrimination, calls for an end, immediately and completely, to the Pretoria government's policy of apartheid and racial discrimination which resulted in killings of innocent people -- as many as 1,150 died and 7,000 were arrested in September 1984 alone.

MATICHON CARRIES PRINCESS CHULAPHON INTERVIEW

BK101141 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Report on interview given by Princess Chulaphon to Interviewer M.R. Thanatsi Sawatdiwat to be broadcast on the occasion of the queen's birthday, 12 August]

[Text] M.R. Thanatsi: On the occasion of Mothers' Day, today, we are to hear about the activities of Her Majesty the Queen as a mother, as the queen, and in her other capacities which benefit the nation. And there is no other better person to tell us about her than one who is close to her at all times.

I would like to ask your royal highness about rumors that the Queen is suffering from a serious illness. Some sources have even said that she is suffering from paralysis, that she cannot stand up and that she has to stay in her room without going anywhere. Is the rumor in any way true?

Princess Chulaphon: This is utterly groundless. After undergoing an operation in December 1985, the Queen has been recovering steadily. When we take exercise, I myself, although years her junior, cannot keep up with her; I feel like fainting. The queen has been absent from functions because we, her children, have asked her to take a break. If the people are angry, they should be angry with us, the children. She has been working hard for over 30 years as Queen.

We have been helping her, and so we see how hard she has worked. She starts early in the morning. At lunch time, she is again thinking, writing, doing her work. At 0200 or 0300, she is still working. There are no Saturdays or Sundays for her. She teaches us that time waits for no man, and we must carry out our duties fully. When she fell ill, we all realized that it was a good opportunity to have her take a full rese while she was recuperating.

In fact, on the basis of how we, normal people, take our break -- Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and leave days -- the Queen is entitled to about 5 years of holidays. She has taken only 5 to 6 months of rest, and the rumors have started already. If the people are angry about her absence from social functions, they should blame us children. We all love her and we are concerned for her. Besides, we think that we are all grown up enough to help her shoulder some responsibilities.

Even though she has not appeared in public functions recently, that does not mean that the Queen has stopped working. She remains the driving force behind many projects, as before.

M.R. anatsi: I do not think that the people were angry, but rather they are concerned for her. Besides, nobody tells them what is going on or that the Queen needs some rest. There are many people who realize how hard the Queen works. The Thai people are touched by Her Majesty the Queen's dedication to her duties. They are never angry. I have heard that the Queen has been suffering from a chronic illness, some kind of an allergy. Others would never be able to stand the hard work as she has done. She has such strong determination. She never succumbs to weakness. She works until midnight. I myself work without weekend holidays, but I feel tired. I really wonder how the Queen has manged to work without weekends for over 30 years, day and night, in remote areas also. There are rumors because the people do not know the truth. Official statements only tell them the major points, and not the details -- such as she has been advised by doctors to rest. In fact, she is no longer young. Others would already have succumbed to such hard work.

I do not think the people will be angry with her children for advising her to stay away from public functions. They will understand better now after hearing this. We have been waiting for so long to know the truth. I would like to ask your royal highness: when the Queen works until 0200, 0300, does she ask for your help sometimes?

Princess Chulaphon: Most of the time yes, because I am like her personal secretary. I often took her orders and carried them out for her. Her Majesty is not only the Queen, but also as a housewife. I do what I can for her, to help her. However, there are certain things I cannot do for her. For instance, I cannot compete with her in ideas. In such cases, I ask her what I should do , and I do what she tells me. Sometimes, she would call for me at midnight. She would apologize for calling me up late, but said she had to do so because she got an idea and that she would forget it if she did not tell me right away.

This is what happens, and we are all willing to do it for her.

M.R. Thanatsi: I have seen that your royal highness is always with Her Majesty and you are therefore the person most close to her.

Princess Chulaphon: It seems so -- because I am her youngest child. I have always felt very close to my mother since childhood. No matter how I was scolded by her, I have always loved her the same way, and respected her, and always wanted to follow here wherever she goes.

M.R. Thanatsi: I really appreciate what you said. You go to sleep late, don't you?

Princes Chulaphon: I go to sleep late myself, never before midnight. Sometimes I have to take care of my little children. Sometimes, I have work to do myself. I am used to it. I cannot sleep early.

M.R. Thanatsi: The people would like to know about the Queen's regular activities at Chitlada Palace, things the public may not be aware of. Would you please tell us a little about it. For example, at what time did her majesty wake up and start her working days before she fell ill?

Princess Chulaphon: Her majesty goes to sleep or takes her meals depending on her work schedule. The Queen has difficulty in going to sleep. If she cannot go to sleep, she does not remain in bed, but continues working. In that case, if she has no early morning obligations, the Queen may wake up around 1000. From the minute she wakes up she never has time for anything else but work. Even during a meal, she may call for me or her personal secretary, Khunying Supraphada Kasemsan, to assign us duties concerning the cases of the patients whom we have met during our trips, in Bangkok and at villages upcountry. She inquires about the work of following up those cases -- whether those sick people have recovered, whether their families are hard up, whether their children receive proper schooling. She also inquires about every single handicraft project undertaken by the teachers and students under her patronage. Sometimes she sits there from 1100 until 1900 without moving.

As for myself, I admit receiving orders from her during meals many times. She must pity me because she would dismiss me at about 1900 or 2000. The Queen herself continued her work. Sometimes, she has her lunch about 1400 or 1500 and her dinner at about 2200. After that, she would spend her time reading, not for pleasure, but for expanding her knowledge. Otherwise, she would study her Support program [Foundation for the Promotion of the Supplementary Occupations and Related Technique] and the marketing of the products. She used to tell me that we must find the markets for the villagers after teaching them to make products. The Queen would continue working until midnight or 0100. Then she would pray for about an hour. She would continue work until 0300 or 0400. Sometimes she had insomnia and could not get to sleep until 0500 or 0600. When I was a student at Kasetsat University, when I still lived with her and had my bedroom next to hers, I woke up at 0600 one day to see her walking in front of her room. I greeted her and said she was up very early. She replied that she still had not gone to sleep. This is how it has been.

When we made trips upcountry and she had to attend functions at about 0900 or 1000, she never adjusted her schedule to go to sleep earlier. When working upcountry, she refused to stop if the work had not been done. All of the thousands of sick people waiting for us must get the checkups. She is like that. She used to tell me: You must consider those sick people your own children and your own relatives, not just villagers. We must give them the best.

Concerning this, we would start our mobile service early in the morning. About 2,000 sick people would be waiting for us. Some of them had not had a checkup by sunset, but she never abandoned the job. As for the handicraft project, she would sit there to examine the silk or other products brought by the villagers and give them advice about the design or the measurements. Once I remember I was with her on such a duty when we returned home at 0300 without any meal or any rest. About 12 hours work nonstop.

Before she fell ill, she went out every day to see the villagers. She said that we have such a short time for each part of the country. It was great when we could spend 2 months in certain provinces. She thinks about how many districts in a province, how many tambons in a district, and how many families in a village. She is farsighted and plans for it.

M.R. Thanatsi: I feel that she has worked too much for too long without thinking of being hungry, of her meals, or her difficulties. I think this is really a magic thing. A common man would not survive after 1 year of such hard work. How can she do it?

Princess Chulaphon: She has such a strong determination. I do not know what to say myself. I have been with her all my life, and yet I have never heard her complaining about being tired. I once asked her if she was tired. She said it was all right, she was not tired. She said other people have more difficulties than she. She only thinks of others, never of herself.

M. R. Thanatsi: I feel that only those close to her or those villagers in remote areas are aware of how hard the queen has worked. Meanwhile, the people in Bangkok or in urban areas do not seem to know much about her apart from what they see on television. There have been rumors about the Queen taking over duties.... forgive me for asking, your highness, but I have to ask the truth from you.... there has been talk that the Queen has taken over duties from His Majesty the King.

Princess Chulaphon: It's not true at all. Both His Majesty and Her Majesty are considered one, and Her Majesty would perform any kind of duties in service of His Majesty the King. She has the obligation toward him not only because he is her husband, but because he is the king. She has always told her children: We must dedicate ourselves to His Majesty the King because we owe him our gratitude. We must be loyal to him. Therefore in doing our work, we never compete with one another. Neither the King, nor the Queen, nor Princess Sirinthon, nor I myself, none of us ever think of competing with one another in order to appear more on television or in the newspaper. We carry out our duties according to the share we have been given. The King is responsible for matters concerning irrigation, water resources, and agriculture. He is being assisted by Princess Sirinthon. Her Majesty the Queen is interested in matters concerning health and welfare of the public, and she is assisted by me.

Again, there have been rumors that we are divided into camps -- the king's camp and the queen's camp. This is not true. I must admit to you that the Queen has been trying to encourage me to help the King on his work, concerning maps and other matters as well, but I am not keen on it. I cannot do it. On the other hand, I am interested in medication. That is why I have chosen this line instead of meddling with the work of His Majesty -- I would only give him more headaches.

M. R. Thanatsi: By helping Her Majesty the Queen, your highness has become close to her. This is not competing with one another, but sharing the work. This is a complete cycle. If it were a company, it would prosper. Therefore the rumor about you competing with each other for the sake of popularity is not true.

Well, we have learned many things, especially about how hard Her Majesty the Queen has been working. No ordinary people could work like her. This is why she has fallen ill. She has had such a hard time not being able to have regular meals or go to the bathroom when she needs. Anyway, I have heard that her majesty's condition has greatly improved.

Princess Chulaphon: There are no more medical bulletins on her health because she has fully recovered, but we the children continue to insist on her taking more rest. We always tell her that she does not need to do this or that because they are not important functions that need her presence.

Queen Postpones Audiences

BK110219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Audiences granted by Her Majesty the Queen to birthday well-wishers have been rescheduled from this afternoon until next Monday, it was announced yesterday.

Thanpuying Supraphada Kasemsan, principal private secretary to Her Majesty, said the postponement was made necessary by rain which might inconvenience well-wishers visiting the Queen at Chitlada Palace.

OFFICIALS WELCOME DROPPING OF JENKINS BILL

BK080125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 86 p 13

[Excerpts] Thai Government officials and the private sector yesterday joined several textile exporting countries in welcoming the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to drop the controversial Jenkins Bill, the issue having now come to an end.

The failure to pass the bill means that the country's garment export quotas to the U.S. for 1987 and 1988 will not be affected as earlier feared.

Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said that the rejection will certainly help improve bilateral trade relations between the two countries.

"It was a great relief for us to get this breathing space," said Foreign Trade Department [FTD] director-general Oranut Osathaon, who has been greatly involved with the restrictive bill.

The feeling was shared by Thai Garment Manufacturers Association president Wirot Amatakunchai and the National Federation of Thai Textile Industries president Wichian Traiwongphaisan.

Mrs Oranut said that this would at long last rid Thailand of the worry over the negative impact the bill could have had on Thailand.

The FTD chief also expressed that the U.S. will not try to introduce a similar trade restriction again. [passage omitted]

Mrs Oranut said that she believed that the failure to approve the bill might also be because of the recent renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement in Geneva, which saw several new items being added to the existing agreement as sought by the U.S.

Besides, several major exporters of textiles and garments, including South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, have entered into agreements with the U.S., limiting their export growth to America as a "sacrifice," in order to kill the Jenkins Bill which could have hurt them badly.

She went on to say that a Thai mission, led by herself, will leave for the U.S. on August 11, to negotiate with U.S. authorities over unresolved problems on certain categories, including CATs 434, 636, 611, 301/311, particularly on the amount of quotas.

The mission, she said, would try to negotiate for the highest possible quota volume. [passage omitted]

SPOKESMAN REJECTS SOVIET STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK081515 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[8 August statement by Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri given at the Foreign Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev made a statement recently in Vladivostok about the problem in Cambodia. He said the Cambodia problem is a domestic problem of Cambodia to be settled by conflicting parties in that country. Concerning this, Thailand, other ASEAN members, as well as about a hundred countries in the United Nations disagreed with the Soviet Union. We hold that the problem in Cambodia is to be settled by Vietnam and Cambodia. In 1978, Vietnamese soldiers marched into Cambodia on aggression and toppled the legitimate government of Cambodia. The settlement of the problem in Cambodia therefore cannot be tackled among the conflicting parties in Cambodia. It is a problem to be settled by the aggressors on one hand, and the attacked on the other hand, that is, between Vietnam and Cambodia.

NHAN DAN REPORTS ON GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

BK071145 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] On 28 July in Vladivostok, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, presented the highest Soviet award -- the order of Lenin -- to this city. This large industrial and cultural center of the Soviet Union, situated on the shore of the Pacific, was rewarded for its achievements in economic and cultural construction and for its great contributions to economic development in the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union.

Established Goals Can Only Be Attained on If We Learn Continously and Deepen Our Thoughts Constantly

Speaking at the awards ceremony, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev dealt with the domestic situation following the 27th CPSU Congress. He pointed out the positive changes that have taken place in the economy: Greater dynamism in economic processes and improvements in the rate of production development and labor productivity. The work situation in the machine manufacturing sectors, fuel-energy and agricultural-industrial combines; the ferrous metal sector; and some other sectors has improved. Social tasks have also been carried out more satisfactorily.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev urged everyone not to feel complacent. He clearly pointed out that the most important economic, social, and organizational measures have only just been implemented. He said: "We are embarking on a complex undertaking. We are setting for ourselves realistic, yet difficult goals, the attainment of which is only possible on condition that we learn continuously from life and deepen our thoughts constantly on its experience, lessons, and new trends."

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev dealt in detail with the issues of economic development in the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union and set forth the task of turning this region into a highly developed national economic combine. He described the most important trends of economic activities as using oceanic resources and the rich coastal mineral deposits more fully and stepping up development of the fuel-energy combine of the Far East. He also pointed out the need to utilize the capabilities of the Far East for promoting economic cooperation with other countries in Asia and the Pacific.

He paid special attention to developments in the social field.

The Soviet Union's Peace Initiatives Have Won Sympathy and Support From Broad Sections of World Opinion

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev devoted a considerable part of his speech to international issues.

He said: The notion that peace is needed by all is powerfully penetrating the consciousness of all nations, even in places where the governments continue to regard weapons and war as a means of politics. It is needed by all precisely because a nuclear war would not be a clash merely between two blocs, between two opposing forces. It would lead to a global catastrophe in which mankind's civilization would find itself under the threat of doom.

The comrade clearly pointed out that the Soviet Union's initiatives for nuclear disarmament and a considerable cut in conventional arms and armed forces and for monitoring and improving the international atmosphere have been supported by the countries of the socialist community and the developing countries and given serious consideration by broad sections of social activists and even by practical-minded Western business representatives. Meanwhile, in many capitalist countries, forces blindly hostile to socialism that enrich themselves by waging wars continue to hold away. The U.S. ruling circles and a number of their allies try to portray the Soviet Union's initiatives as pure propaganda or beneficial only to the Soviet Union.

Time is insistently demanding a new understanding of the current rate of development of civilization; of international relations; of the world, a world that is contradictory and complex but objectively united by ties of interdependence and international relations which, even taking into account all the differences and clashes of interests, no longer allow one to live according to the traditions of the "law of the fist" that has existed for thousands of years. Time is also demanding a civilization clearly demonstrating the unprecedented power of human intellect and labor and, at the same time, its fragility and vulnerability to the forces that have been released by human genius but put at the service of destruction.

All this dictates the need for an urgent radical break with many conventional approaches to foreign policy, a break with the traditions of political thinking, and with views on the problems of war and peace, on defense and security of a number of countries and on international security. In this connection, it can be easily understood that our views and radical proposals of global significance, such as the program for liquidating nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in this century, for a total ban on testing nuclear arms, for banning chemical weapons, and for cooperation in the peaceful use of space, and for a whole series of other proposals concern the entire world and all countries.

The Lessons of Vietnam's Victory Highlight the Invincible Strength of the Idea of Freedom and Socialism

The main problem before mankind today is the problem of survival; it is equally acute and urgent for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia. It takes a different shape, however, for each part of the world. And so, since I am here in Vladivostok, it is natural to look at world political issues from the Asia-Pacific angle.

Such an approach is justified on many counts -- above all, because a large part of our country's territory lies east of the Urals, in Asia, Siberia, and the Far East. It is here that many all-union tasks put forward by the party congress will be resolved. Naturally, the situation in the Far East as a whole, in Asia and the adjacent oceanic expanses where we have for a long time been permanent residents and sailors, is for us a national, state interest. Many major states are situated on this huge expanse, almost half the earth, including the Soviet Union, the United States, India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Mexico, and Indonesia. There are states here considered to be medium-sized, but which according to European standards are fairly large -- Canada, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand -- and, together with them, dozens of comparatively smaller and also quite small countries. Some of them have a millenium and many centuries of history; others were formed in modern times; and many came into being very recently.

Each country has a political and social system characterized by its own features, traditions, successes and difficulties, lifestyle and faith, and confidence and political views; and each is aware of its own spiritual and material values. Each country has something to be proud of and to be cherished in the treasure of mankind's common civilization.

How development of the socioeconomic system will continue here and which processes will become dominant in the relations between countries are questions that will greatly influence the destiny of the entire world.

Socialism is an integral factor in the tremendous and difficult changes in this region. As a result of the success of the Great October Revolution and the victory of the war against fascism and Japanese militarism, as a result of the success of the great Chinese revolution, and after a new social system was established in Mongolia and in the last of Korea, whose people displayed unusual steadfastness in the struggle for a socialist future for their motherland, and afterward in Vietnam and Laos, socialism secured firm positions in Asia. But it was here that it had to face the most brutal and cynical opposition. Vietnam is the most vivid example of this. The heroic experience of Vietnam and the lessons of its victory over imperialism have once again accentuated the invincible strength of the ideas of freedom and socialism.

However, we also note many other things in Asia and Oceania. There, the dignity of people is outraged by colonialism; the consequences of poverty, illiteracy, and backwardness; and, together with them, deeply seated prejudices are still maintained to foment mistrust and hatred among people of different nationalities, including those living together within a nation. Imperialism has taken advantage of the difficulties and vestiges of the past to provoke regional conflicts and massacres among different ethnic and religious groups and to cause political instability.

In all places where independence is becoming a noticeable international force and where a threat arises to the exploitatory interests of imperialism, imperialism resorts to its most favorite means: economic blackmail, intrigues against the leadership of a country, interference in internal problems, support for separatist elements, and giving aid to our even blatantly arming counterrevolutionaries and terrorists. The Punjab and Tamil problems, which imperialism also wants to turn against India; the undeclared wars against Cambodia and Afghanistan; the annexation of Micronesia; interference in the Philippines; and pressure on New Zealand -- these examples alone are sufficient to show how the contemporary mechanism of intervention and pressure policy of imperialism work.

We Advocate Jointly Establishing New, Equitable Relations in Asia and the Pacific

The Soviet Union is also an Asian-Pacific country. The complex issues of this large region closely concern the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union is directly involved in these issues. This also decides the calculated and large-scale viewpoint toward this vast part of the world where there are so many different countries and nations. Our way of raising the issues concerning this region is based on a recognition and understanding of the outstanding realities here. At the same time, our interests consist of neither an ambition to have certain perogatives or special positions, nor a selfish bid to consolidate our own security at the expense of others, nor the seeking of benefits detrimental to others. We see our interests in the pooling of efforts and in cooperation on the basis of total respect for the right of each nation to live according to its own choice and to settle independently its own problems under peaceful conditions.

We advocate jointly establishing new, equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific.

It is necessary to admit that the process of militarization that increases the danger of war in this region is starting off at a dangerous speed. The Pacific is being turned into a zone of military and political confrontation. [paragraph continues]

This is the very reason why nations living here feel more and more worried each day. This also makes us worry in all fields, including the security aspect of the Asian part of our country.

In the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the Asian-Pacific region is an integral part of the general line of the CPSU for its international activities, which was charted at the April 1985 party Central Committee plenum and the 27th Party Congress. However, a line is not a formula that can be applied under all circumstances. To put it more correctly, it consists of principles and methods based on experience.

Proceeding from this, how can we visualize the process of ensuring international security and coordinating actions for peace in this vast region?

First, implementing the principled line of the 27th Party Congress, the Soviet Union will strive to strengthen its relations with all countries in this region without any exception. We will strive to consolidate friendship and multiform relations with the MPR, the DPRK, the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK. We consider the relations built on the principles of equality and solidarity with our friends to be an integral part of the common system of security in Asia and the Pacific. For instance, together with the leadership of the MPR, we are now looking into the question of withdrawing a considerable part of the Soviet forces from Mongolia.

We are ready to broaden our relations with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka, Nepal, nei, and the Maldivese, and with all young and independent participants in the political life of the region. We already have diplomatic relations with some of them, including Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, the Kingdom of Tonga, Fiji, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of Nauru, Tuvalu, the Republic of Vanuatu....

Speaking in a city close to the PRC, I want to refer to the main point of our relationship with that country. This relationship is of special importance due to a number of factors. First of all, we are neighbors. We share the longest land border in the world; and therefore, we as well as our children will have to live next to each other forever. But, naturally, things do not stop there. History has placed on the shoulders of the Soviet and Chinese peoples a very important mission.

In recent years, marked improvements have been made in our relationship. I want to affirm that the Soviet Union is ready, at any time and at any level, to discuss with China in the most serious manner the problems concerning supplemental measures aimed at creating an atmosphere of good neighborliness. We hope that in the not distant future, the border that separates us -- I only want it to be a border that joins us -- will become a border of peace and friendship.

In our relations with Japan, there have been indications of a change for the better, and we hope that this change will materialize.

In the Pacific region, the Soviet Union also borders on the United States. This is a close neighbor, in the literal sense of the word, since it is only 7 km from the Soviet Union, just the distance between the Soviet island of Big Diomede and the American Little Diomede.

We clearly realize that the United States is a great power in the Pacific because, first of all, a significant part of the country's population lives on the shores of that ocean.

The western part of America, which extends to the Pacific, is playing a growing role in the country's life and is distinguished by its dynamism. The United States undoubtedly has important legitimate economic and political interests in the region. There is no doubt that without the United States, without its participation, one cannot solve the problem of security and cooperation in the Pacific in a manner satisfactory to all states in the region. Unfortunately, Washington has so far failed to show any readiness for this -- it is not even contemplating serious talks on the subject of the Pacific; and if this theme is touched upon, then it steps onto the well-trodden path of "Soviet threat" and saber-rattling to further strengthen this myth. Our approach to relations with the United States is known to all. We are for peaceful, goodneighborly relations on an equal footing and for mutually advantageous cooperation. While on the subject, I would like to add that there are quite a few opportunities for such cooperation both in the Far East and the Pacific.

As I am talking about the United States, I would also like to add a few more words about the most important issue today in our relations: the ending of the arms race. Since the Geneva meeting, the Soviet Union has put forward many major proposals on all the aspects of reducing and eliminating arms and on verifying this process. However, we have not yet seen any reciprocal move from the U.S. side. We, in essence, have still been regaled with the same fare as before the Geneva meeting.

In order to overcome this stalemate, we have done even more to meet the other side. In my letter in June to the U.S. President, we put forward new, major compromise proposals. Since coming here, I have received a reply from President Reagan. The letter calls for thought, and we have begun to study it. We will deal with it with responsibility and attention. For us, what is important first and foremost is to what extent the proposals contained in the letter respond to the principle of equal security; do they allow us to arrive at effective joint solutions in the field of ending the arms race and not allowing its extention to space? It is in accordance with this that we will determine our future steps. As far as a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is concerned, I can repeat that we favor such a meeting, but are resolutely opposed to the accord reached at the last meeting in Geneva being interpreted as allegedly coming down to a promise to meet again in the future. No. The main thing that President Reagan and I agreed on then, and what we signed, was an agreement that we would strive for normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and an improvement in the international situation, and that we would speed up the course of the talks on arms reduction. This is what the new meeting should serve as well.

We often hear from abroad various rumours about the Soviet Union beefing up its military might in the east of the country. With a full sense of responsibility I state that we are neither doing, nor shall we do, anything in excess of what is necessary to meet the minimum requirements for our defense and for the protection of our friends and allies, especially taking into account U.S. military activities not far from our and their borders.

We would propose a Pacific Ocean conference along the lines of the Helsinki Conference, with the participation of all countries situated on the coasts of this ocean, as an objective, if not a close one. When (and, of course, if) there is success in agreeing to its convocation, it will be possible to agree on where it should be held as well. One possibility is Hiroshima. Why should not that city -- the first victim of the atomic evil -- become a distinctive Helsinki for Asia and the Pacific Ocean?

To conclude, I want to stress once again that we favor including the Asia-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security, which was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. How do we envisage this in concrete terms?

First of all is the issue of a regional settlement. I will speak of Afghanistan separately. I will now deal with Southeast Asia and Cambodia. The Cambodian people have experienced terrible sacrifices. This country, its cities and villages, were more than once subjected to U.S. bombing. Through suffering, it has earned the right to choose its friends and allies. It is unacceptable to draw out its tragic past and decide the fate of this country in distant capitals or even in the United Nations.

Much here, as in other problems of Southeast Asia, depends on the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. This is the sovereign affair of the governments and leaderships of the two countries. We can only express our interest in seeing the border between these two countries again becoming one of peace and good-neighborliness and in renewed dialogue with unnecessary suspicions and distrust removed. This moment seems propitious, and the whole of Asia needs it.

In our opinion, there are no unsurmountable obstacles to establishing mutually acceptable relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Given goodwill and conditions of noninterference from outside, they could at the same time settle their problems for the good of general Asian security.

There is the possibility of not only eliminating the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula but also of beginning a movement along the path of solving the national problems of all the Korean people. If one starts from truly Korean interests, there are no rational grounds for rejecting the serious dialogue being proposed by the DPRK.

Second, we favor erecting a barrier to the proliferation and build-up of nuclear arms in Asia and the Pacific.

Third, we propose starting talks on reducing the activity of naval fleets -- first of all, ships equipped with nuclear arms -- in the Pacific Ocean.

Fourth, the Soviet Union ascribes great significance to the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia up to the limit of reasonable sufficiency.

Fifth, the Soviet Union considers the time long ripe to place on a practical footing discussions of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of violence in the region. It is possible to start with simpler measures, for example, security measures concerning maritime communications in the Pacific Ocean and averting international terrorism. It would be possible to hold a conference for the discussion and working out of such steps in one of the Soviet coastal cities.

By the end of 1986, the Soviet Union will withdraw six regiments of its troops from Afghanistan.

In conclusion, concerning Afghanistan, it was stated from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress that we are prepared to send home the Soviet troops who are in that country at the request of its government. As you know, comrades, the party now firmly maintains the principle: Behind words are action. Having thoroughly evaluated the present situation and consulted with the DRA Government, the Soviet leadership has adopted a decision that I will officially announce today.

By the end of 1986, six regiments -- one tank regiment, two motorized infantry regiments, and three antiaircraft regiments -- along with their established equipment and weapons will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. These units will return to the regions of their permanent deployment in the Soviet Union in such a way that all those for whom this may be of interest may be easily convinced of it.

Undertaking this serious step -- about which we have already informed interested countries, including Pakistan -- the Soviet Union is striving to hasten a political settlement and to provide yet another stimulus toward it. It also takes as a starting point the fact that those who are organizing and implementing armed intervention against the DRA will correctly understand this unilateral step that we have taken and will evaluate it properly.

The response to this step must be the curtailment of outside interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Some progress was recently achieved at the Afghan-Pakistani talks being conducted through representatives of the UN secretary general. As soon as a political settlement is firmly worked out, the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be speeded up accordingly. An agreement on the timing and stages of this withdrawal has been reached with the Afghan leadership.

However, all those who encourage and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and from whose territory it is waged, should know that if intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not leave its neighbor in the lurch. Our internationalist solidarity with the Afghan people and the security interests of the Soviet Union rule this out absolutely.

The Soviet state calls on all Asia-Pacific countries to cooperate for the sake of peace and security. Anyone who aspires to these goals and hopes for a better further for his people will find us interlocutors of good intent and honest partners.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON DECADE OF TIES WITH THAILAND

OW091605 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- The Ministries for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam and Thailand have exchanged greetings on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries (August 6).

The message of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry says:

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam takes this opportunity to reaffirm the consistent policy of the S.R.V. of respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and all other countries, and its readingess to build and develop a relationship of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness with Thailand and all other countries.

"The Foreign Ministry of the S.R.V. believes that with good will from both sides, we are fully able to solve all outstanding questions between the two countries, in the interest of the people of our countries, and of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

AUSTRALIA

TRADE MINISTER URGES FARMERS TO BUY FROM USSR

BK090804 Melbourne Domestic Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] United States moves to widen wheat subsidies has led to an Australian Government offer to closer trade links with the Soviet Union. The trade minister, Mr Dawkins, has written to his Soviet counterpart, Mr Aristov, offering assistance to promote the sale of tractors and other farm machineries.

Will Atkins in Canberra:

[Begin Atkins recording] Mr Dawkins said Australia's offer to the USSR followed the severe undermining of Australian wheat markets by the American move. He said Australian farmers continued to buy United States machinery and other imports and urged them to look at the Soviet Union as a supplier of some equipment such as tractors and generators.

Mr Dawkins said the Soviet Union was one of Australia's biggest wheat customers with whom it enjoyed a large trade surplus and Australia could not afford to ignore the source of export receipts in determining its future trading relationship.

Mr Dawkins has invited Mr Aristov to launch a major Soviet trade display in Australia and said the federal government would help. [end recording]

FARMERS' DELEGATION TO LOBBY IN WASHINGTON

BK071314 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The National Farmers Federation of Australia says it will send a delegation to the United States early next month to continue the work started by the all-party parliamentary delegation.

The parliamentary delegation returns from Washington this week after trying to halt the sale of subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union and China. The United States ignored the protest and announced the sale of 4 million tons of subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union.

The farmers Federation's president, Mr McLachla, will lead its delegation which is leaving Australia at the start of next month. The farmers want to lobby senior congressmen and members of the Reagan administration in Washington to press Australia's case for opposing the sale of subsidized farm products on world markets.

The delegation will also meet with American farmers as well as producers from all the major food exporting countries.

FOUR ARRESTED IN PROTEST AGAINST U.S. NAVY SHIP

BK100812 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Four people have been arrested during clashes between police and protesters after the docking of the American warship "Chandler," in Brisbane. Antinuclear demonstrators on surfboards and small dinghies attempted to board the ship and erect placards on the side. However, they retreated when "Chandler's" crew menaced them with a fire hose.

Three men and one woman are expected to be charged later today, the woman with wilful damage after her car collided with a police vehicle. The warship was forced to dock without the help of tug crews and linesmen, who had black banned it.

HAWKE FORESHADOWS 'POLITICALLY UNPOPULAR' BUDGET

BK100754 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister said today the federal government would continue to make tough economic decisions no matter how politically unpopular they appeared. Speaking about next week's federal budget during a television program, Mr Hawke said it was probably the most important budget the government would hand down. While he believed the budget would be responsible for putting the country back on a sound economic footing it would also be politically difficult.

[Begin Hawke recording] I will not avoid making the decisions, as politically unpalatable as they may be now, on the basis that they might be more politically healthy for me. If I believe [words indistinct] hard, tough decisions have to be taken now to ensure the long-term economic health of this country, they will be taken. [end recording]

On the same program Mr Hawke said he hoped to win over the two Labor premiers who voiced opposition to government's fringe benefits tax. Both the New South Wales premier, Mr Unsworth, and his West Australian counterpart, Mr Burke, have said the tax will result in increased unemployment. The issue is likely to be raised during talks between the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and Mr Unsworth in Canberra later today. Mr Hawke said he also hoped to meet Mr Burke on the same subject and was confident that both premiers would be persuaded of the equity and good sense in what the government was doing. He denied that there was a specific plan to water down or streamline the fringe benefits tax legislation.

[Begin Hawke recording] If there are ways which become clear as the new tax comes in of simplifying its application, of course, we will do that. This is not something which is unique to the fringe benefits tax. Any new tax of some substance will obviously have some bedding down problems. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

POLL SHOWS OPPOSITION PARTY GAINS GROUND

HK100658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0619 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 10 (AFP) -- New Zealand's opposition National Party has gained ground and is now only the percentage point behind the government, according to the latest public opinion poll here.

The ruling Labour Party lost four points to 48 percent of public support, while National under new leader Jim Bolger jumped seven points to 47 percent, according to the poll by the national research bureau in late July. National achieved its best showing since 1978.

The poll was taken as the government of David Lange was handing back into French control two French secret agents jailed for the Rainbow Warrior bombing here.

Some observers said that the Rainbow Warrior settlement had led to a "one-shot loss" of support by the government, which would soon regain its poll edge.

But others suggested that Mr Lange's credibility had been permanently damaged by the Rainbow Warrior settlement, under which New Zealand was paid seven million U.S. dollars compensation in return for the two French secret agents being released from New Zealand jails into French custody.

The poll shows 18 percent of voters remained uncommitted at this stage in the run-up to next year's election, due by September, with some 15 percent of Labour support from the last election in the uncommitted category. At the same time, Labour had gained more from the collapse in minority party support than had the national opposition.

It was the first poll success for National since Mr Bolger, a conservative North Island farmer, ousted former leader Jim McLay, an urban liberal lawyer.

The National Party has taken several steps to the right of the spectrum in the past year as it has sought to counter the free-market economics of the Lange government -- policies which have undercut National's traditional policy ground.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET LINEUP 11 AUG

BK110604 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0530 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Four new ministers have been appointed to the new cabinet, the full list of which was announced by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir a while ago. The four ministers are Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak and Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik. [sentence as heard] Datuk Sri Najib is appointed Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports, while Datuk Lim Keng Yaik replaces Datuk Paul Leong as Minister of Primary Industries. Several ministers have been moved to other ministries -- Datuk Chan Siang Sun is now Minister of Health, Datuk Dr Sulaiman Haji Daud is Minister of Land and Regional Development, Datuk Rais Yatim is Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who is now Minister of Information, Datuk Shahrir Abdul Samad is Minister of Welfare Services, replacing Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, who is now Minister of Federal Territory.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also appointed two new ministers in the Prime Minister's Department, namely Kasitah Gadam from Sabah and Datuk Ajib Ahmad, who is former chief minister of Johor. Encik Ghafar Baba retains his post as deputy prime minister while assuming two other posts, namely Minister of National and Rural Development, and Minister of Housing and Local Government. The prime minister also retains his post of Minister of Home Affairs, assisted by Datuk Megat Junid.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said that the government will (?implement) the Barisan Nasional manifesto announced shortly before the last general elections. The government will quickly improve the current economic situation, adding that the new cabinet lineup is based on [words indistinct].

Two ministers have been dropped -- Datuk Adib Adam and Datuk Paul Leong, former Minister of Primary Industries. The latter is not reappointed at the request of the Gerakan Party leader Dr Lim Keng Yaik. Eleven ministers, including Abdullah Haji Ahmad, Datuk Sri Sanusi Junid, and Anwar Ibrahim, retain their ministerial posts. The minister of justice will be appointed later.

Cabinet list

BK111024 Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's new cabinet line-up was announced Monday:

Deputy prime minister/Minister for National and Rural Development/Minister for Housing and Local Government	Ghafar Baba
Ministers in the prime minister's department	Ajib Ahmad Kasitah Gadam
Labour minister	Lee Kim Sai
Home minister	Mahathir Mohamad
Welfare Services	Shahrir Abdul Samad
Culture, youth and sports minister	Najib Tun Razak
Land and regional development minister	Dr. Sulaiman Daud
Works minister	Samy Vellu

Health minister	Chan Siang Sun
Finance minister	Daim Zainuddin
Foreign minister	Rais Yatim
Education minister	Anwar Ibrahim
Information minister	Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen
Transport minister	Dr. Ling Leong Sik
Trade and Industry minister	Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah
Defence minister	Abdullah Ahmad Badawi
Agriculture minister	Sanusi Junid
Public enterprises minister	Rafidah Aziz
Primary industries minister	Dr. Lim Keng Yaik
Science, technology and environment minister	Stephen Yong
Energy, telecommunications and posts	Leo Moggie
Federal territory minister	Abu Hasan Omar

New Cabinet Sworn In

BK111130 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1116 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 11 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad and his new cabinet were sworn in before the Yang Di-pertuan Agong (king) at Istana Negara (National Palace) Monday.

The ministers, including Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, took their oath of office and pledge of loyalty as well as the oath of secrecy.

Dr Mahathir took his oath of office before signing the appointment letter.

He was followed by Ghafar Baba, then by the other ministers in groups of five.

TEMPORARY CEASE-FIRE SIGNED WITH MUSLIMS

BK091307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 9 (AFP) -- The military and Moslem separatists have agreed to a temporary ceasefire while a government panel visits Saudi Arabia to hold talks with insurgent leaders, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Saturday. The agreement provides for a halt in hostilities between the armed forces and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the southern island group of Sulu, and freedom of movement for both groups, PNA said. The temporary ceasefire, signed Friday in the southern town of Maimbung in Jolo Island, would remain in effect while peace talks are pursued by MNLF leaders, the official news agency added.

The agreement was reportedly signed a day before Candu Muarip, President Corazon Aquino's Moslem affairs minister, left for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia at the head of a government panel to negotiate with exiled MNLF chief Nur Misuari. The MNLF has been waging a 14-year-old guerrilla campaign for a separate state for the minority Moslems in Mindanao and other southern islands. MNLF factions loyal to Mr Misuari are based in Sulu. Two other factions favouring autonomy operate in Mindanao.

(Meanwhile, in the northern Mindanao city of Cagayan de Oro, the governor of Misamis Oriental province said Saturday that he is negotiating with local communist guerrilla leaders for a long-term cease-fire in 10 provincial towns. Governor Vicente Emano said the rebels were "amenable to continuing the cease-fire" if the military will issue "an official statement that they are also amenable to a cease-fire." He said he held two days of talks with Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)-New People's Army (NPA) leaders of the region last week.)

(Regional military chief Brigadier General Mariano Adalem told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "We are willing ... provided it leads to a discussion of final cessation of hostilities and the final solution of the insurgency problem nationwide.") The communist underground had previously rejected any regional ceasefire arrangements, but has named two emissaries to peace talks being held at the national level. Mrs Aquino initiated the talks in a bid to seek a political solution to the 17-year-old rebellion now being waged by some 16,500 NPA guerrillas.

COMMUNISTS AGREE TO PARTIAL CEASE-FIRE

HK100103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Communist insurgents have agreed to a cease-fire in the major portion of the southern island of Mindanao. The Philippine official news agency said yesterday officials of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army agreed to stop operations against government forces following talks with some of the region's civilian officials. The Philippine News Agency said that on being informed of the breakthrough, the area's military commander immediately ordered his troops to also cease operations against the rebels in the region. The region covers six provinces in the northern part of Mindanao, the Philippines' second largest island, the scene of some of the bloodiest clashes between rebels and government forces in recent years.

Also, military and separatist leaders in Sulu in the southern Philippines agreed yesterday to observe a ceasefire in preparation for the peace talks this month in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The agreement was signed in a schoolhouse in Sulu between the commanding officer of the 2d Marine Brigade and the Sulu revolutionary committee chairman. Other signatories were other military leaders and officers of the MNLF. The agreement was signed in the presence of some 20 marine troops and about 1,000 fully-armed rebels.

In a related development, Libyan Leader Mua'mmar al-Qadhdhafi supports President Corazon Aquino's efforts to resolve conflicts with Muslims in southern Mindanao island, the palace quoted Libyan Ambassador (Salam Adem) as telling Mrs Aquino yesterday. Mr (Adem) passed along the message during a 15-minute visit to the Malacanang presidential palace guesthouse in Manila.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message

HK090900 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his support to President Corazon Aquino's efforts to restore peace in Mindanao. This message was conveyed to President Aquino when Libyan Ambassador [name indistinct] called on her at Malacanang. The president, on her part, expressed her gratitude and joy over al-Qadhdhafi's support. Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, the Libyan ambassador stated that al-Qadhdhafi will take part in the Islamic Conference in order to help settle the Philippine Government's problem. Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano added that in this connection, MNLF leader Nur Misuari is ready to return to the Philippines anytime and hold talks with the Aquino government on solution of the Mindanao problems.

COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR GIVEN SAFE-CONDUCT

HK100439 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 10 (AFP) -- The Philippine armed forces said Sunday they had issued a safe-conduct pass to a woman insurgent leader who will act as the third member of a communist panel now holding peace talks with the government. Carolina Malay-Ocampo and her personal security escorts have been granted freedom of movement, the same privilege given to her husband Saturnino Ocampo, and the third negotiator, Antonio Zumel, a military press statement said. The panel representing the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) is scheduled to meet for the second time later this week with a government panel composed of Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and chief government auditor Teofisto Guingona.

The passes guarantee the safety of the communist negotiators and are valid for 30 days, but do not authorize the bearers to carry firearms, Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos said in the statement. He ordered the information disseminated to the 250,000-strong armed forces. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the church-backed human rights group Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP) has proposed the creation of an independent body to serve as the third party and mediator in the current talks. The open proposal, drafted Saturday, calls for an independent body acceptable to both the government and the communists, EMJP spokesmen told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The third party should also be granted the power to determine and act on the culpability for violations by any group of the agreements to be reached in the talks, the proposal said.

Safe Conduct Guidelines Rejected

HK111034 Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Communist rebel negotiators Monday rejected military guidelines governing their movements to and from the site of planned peace talks with Philippine Government representatives. The rejection was contained in a typewritten statement signed by two negotiators of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) and delivered by couriers to news agencies here a day after the guidelines were announced.

The guidelines, laid down by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, guaranteed "safe conduct" for a 30-day period for the rebel panel and their bodyguards but barred them from carrying firearms. Government negotiators could not be immediately reached for comment. Presidential palace and Armed Forces spokesmen had no immediate reaction, saying they had no direct information on the NDF rejection. President Corazon Aquino has called for talks with the NDF in a bid to bring an end to a 17-year-old communist insurgency.

COMMUNIST PRECONDITIONS FOR PEACE TALKS REJECTED

HK090150 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The government yesterday rejected the communist demands for a coalition government and the ouster of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as preconditions to peace and reconciliation. The government's position is that the cease-fire dialogue, which will officially start soon, must be something of mutual benefit, and as such, both sides should not impose ridiculous preconditions. These were discussed in a meeting with newsmen at the presidential palace by ranking government officials. The government's position was clarified by Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran, Jr. Also present at the press conference were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag, and outgoing Information Minister Teodoro Locsin, Jr.

Factoran said the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, are not entitled to impose any conditions. He said the possibility of a coalition government with the communist rebels is a far-fetched reality. He said the communists must submit to elections if they want to have a part in the government.

REBELS REJECT LAYING DOWN ARMS AS TRUCE CONDITION

HK081513 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Aug 86 p 15

[Excerpt] The communists will never agree to lay down their arms as a precondition to a ceasefire with the government, a ranking rebel leader told the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY yesterday. Identifying himself only as Ka Bien, he said their arms are their only defense against "the reactionaries of the state." "We all recognized that laying down our arms could catch us off guard and deprive us of our only defense against the reactionaries of the state," he said. Another reason, he said, is the military.

"We view the peace talks as a positive step toward peace, but we are doubting if the military will abide by whatever is agreed upon by the Aquino government and the rebel emissaries," he told the PNA in an interview.

Until now, he added, the rebels still hold some doubts about the sincerity of the military, saying "it could pose a barrier to the yet to be started ceasefire." The ceasefire has been called by President Corazon C. Aquino to end the 17-year-old communist insurgency problem in the country. [passage omitted]

MILITARY ORDERS CEASE-FIRE IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

HK081551 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Aug 86 p 2

[By Proc Maslog]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- Military authorities have ordered a stop to all military operations in Misamis Oriental to allow civilian authorities to hold peace talks with the rebel leaders.

The ceasefire, which took effect Wednesday, was ordered by Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, RUC [regional unified command] -10 chief, on a request by Gov. Vicente Emano, who left Thursday with church officials for an undisclosed place to talk with top leaders of the New People's Army.

The ceasefire order covers army troopers of the 33rd infantry battalion under Lt. Col. Cesar Ilano, the 9th infantry battalion under Maj Rogelio Navarro, and other units involved in anti-insurgency operation.

Sources said Commander George Madlos, a ranking member of NPA's Komisyon Mindanao and Commander Nido Nabong, chairman of the North Central Regional Party committee, will represent the rebels.

Last April, Emano convinced rebel leaders to a three month ceasefire, which ended last June. The peace pact, the only province-wide ceasefire agreement, was signed by the rebel leaders, church authorities, and civilian and military authorities.

AQUINO MAY SETTLE SEPARATIST PROBLEMS FIRST

HK080313 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Aug 86 p 18

[By reporter Abrino Aydinano]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino may settle the Cordillera and Mindanao problems first before striking any deal with the insurgent Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), according to confidential information reaching BUSINESS DAY.

Talks with the CPP emissaries started Tuesday, but talks with the Cordillera leaders are on advanced stages.

A date has been set when President Aquino and her panel sits down with Roman Catholic priest Conrado Balweg and other leaders of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [PLA]. The CPLA is fighting for the concept of a Cordillera state within a Federal Republic of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, Agapito "Butz" Aquino is scheduled to leave for Jeddah to talk to Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front.

The government's military establishment, through Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and leaders of the influential reform movement within the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, has expressed support for Cordillera autonomy.

Government officials also are optimistic about the Aquino government's chance to end the war with the Moro National Liberation Front. Basic demands range from simple autonomy to complete independence for the Bangsa Moro (Moro Nation) consisting in the MNLF's view not only of the Muslim but also of non-Muslim tribes in the Mindanao mainland, the Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawi and Palawan archipelagos.

Both the government and MNLF believe the key to a political settlement of the Mindanao conflict lies in the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement worked out in 1976 by the former government of Ferdinand Marcos with the Muslim rebels under the auspices of MNLF-backer Libya.

Under the Tripoli Agreement, the Muslims would enjoy self government, would set up their own legislature and judiciary, would have their own economic and financial system and would maintain their own regional security forces. The area of autonomy would cover 13 present Mindanao provinces, including Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawi and Palawan.

Considering that even the power-conscious Marcos had to come to terms with the Muslims' demand for autonomy, analysts believe the minority communities should be able to expect more sympathy and justice from President Aquino with her "sharp moral sense" and "democratic instinct."

The analysts also point out that the President's late husband, towards whose political mind Aquino does not hide an attitude akin to reverence, gave a written commitment on behalf of the then opposition to respect the Tripoli Agreement.

In his written statement which the late senator intended to read on arrival from foreign exile when he was gunned down at the Manila International Airport, he gave explicit support for the struggle of the Muslims and the Igorots.

Moveover, both the major ruling parties, United Nationalist Democratic Organization and Pilipino Democratic party Laban ng Bayan, undertook in party resolutions to support the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement once they come to power.

It is significant that the talks with the CPLA which President Aquino's brother-in-law Agapito has been conducting is coming across to the public as the personal initiative of the president.

Although the moves the government has been taking towards the MNLF are under wraps, there are indications that members of the AFP reform movement loyal to Mrs Aquino have opened "friendly" communication with the Muslim rebel leadership.

The president's game plan would build up political pressure on the CPP which can scarcely influence the outcome of the government negotiations with the CPLA and MNLF.

The CPP would be put in a dilemma of deciding whether to sit by while the political control of territories where it also operates are delivered to unfriendly forces or to come across as opponent of the Igorots' and Muslims' autonomy.

ENRILE TO JOIN AQUINO PARTY ON U.S. TRIP

HK081200 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Aug 86 p 1, 7

[By Staff Member Joel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile will join President Aquino's official party on her Sept 15 working visit to the United States, the Palace said yesterday.

Information Minister Teodoro Locsin, Jr. said the President wants an official party of 7 to 10 Cabinet ministers, one of them the defense minister.

Locsin said that apart from him and Enrile, the other officials in the President's group include Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez.

The Palace said some ministers and other government officials may be part of the "accompanying" party that would back up the President's group.

Locsin also confirmed Mrs Aquino and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet on Sept 17 in Washington where she is also scheduled to address the U.S. Congress.

The information minister said that more than any other goal, the President wanted "to get the support of the American people."

Meanwhile, Saguisag said they were looking into the possibility of including stopovers in Los Angeles and Chicago in the President's 8-day U.S. trip visit because of the large Filipino communities in those areas.

In her original schedule, the President included official working visits to Boston, New York and San Francisco.

Saguisag said Mrs Aquino will be speaking before Harvard University in Boston where she has "fond memories," having lived in that city with her husband Benigno during their three-year self-exile.

It was also learned that Mrs Aquino had already turned down a doctorate degree a well-known university in the United States is to confer on her because of her tight schedule.

Saguisag said an advance team from the President's party is leaving August 14 for a "walkthrough" on Mrs Aquino's visit.

Although, the government was not ruling our the possibility of anti-government rallies, Saguisag said they have received word the President will get a "tremendous" welcome from the American and Filipino communities.

LAUREL THREATENS TO REPLACE MINISTERS

HK110515 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel threatened yesterday to replace "all undesirable Cabinet ministers" during President Aquino's visit to the United States next month when he assumes the presidency in an acting capacity.

"After the President authorizes me, I will right all the unrightable wrongs that had been committed by this administration," Laurel told a press conference at the Cebu City Sports Country Club.

"But I do not want to do anything which the President will reverse when she comes back because then it will be useless," he added.

Laurel said he has cancelled his trip to the United Nations in New York scheduled in September because the President asked him to act as caretaker in her absence.

The apparent target of Laurel's threat was Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel with whom he has had differences of opinion on appointments of local officials.

The Vice President, concurrently foreign affairs minister, said he will "untangle the crisis created by the designation of officers-in-charge because it has caused so much controversy that it has distracted the Filipinos from the more urgent task of fighting the insurgents and rebuilding the economy."

Another possible target was executive Secretary Joker Arroyo who reportedly was responsible for the abolition of the prime minister's office to which Laurel had been appointed.

The appointment of Laurel as acting president took on a curious twist since traditionally it was the executive secretary who was named "Little President" in the absence of the President.

Meeting with local officials, in particular members of the Cebu chapter of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], the Vice president appealed to them to set aside party rivalry and concentrate on reunification "to insure the survival of the new government."

He added: "It is more our responsibilty to insure the survival of this government because we were the ones who were responsible for installing it. We fought and won against deposed President Marcos last February".

He told the political leaders to wait until after the ratification of the Constitution being drafted by the Constitutional Commission before pursuing election plans since "that's the only time we go into politics.

Aquino, Laurel Split Viewed

HK110529 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] In the Philippines, signs are appearing of a split in the government of President Corazon Aquino. The dissension was brought to a head with the announcement by Vice President Salvador Laurel that as caretaker during Mrs Aquino's visit to the United States next month, he would reorganize key cabinet posts. From Manila, here's Keith Dalton:

[Begin recording] Mr Laurel's statement that he would replace what he called all undesirable cabinet ministers during Mrs Aquino's 8-day U.S. trip is regarded by many observers here as a surprising political blunder. Although he did not specify which cabinet members he would like to get rid of, newspaper speculation here has centered on three people: Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, who has won the ire of local foreign businessmen, who blame him for a record number of strikes in the 5 months Mrs Aquino has been in power; another would be Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, who has been blamed by Mr. Laurel's political party, Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], for lobbying to have Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile replaced; and the third could possibly be Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, who has overlooked many Unido officials in his drive to replace governors and mayors appointed by ousted President Marcos.

But Mr Laurel's plans have backfired. Executive Secretary Arroyo very quickly announced tha Mrs Aquino had no intention of relinquishing official duties to Mr Laurel while in the United States. Modern communications facilities, he said, made this unnecessary. Most likely, implementation of Mrs Aquino's orders will be coursed thorugh Mr Arroyo's office. This definite clarification has not only embarrassed Mr. Laurel, but he has now accused Mrs Aquino of reneging on an earlier pledge to hand over temporary power to him. [end recording]

MINISTER CHALLENGES ENRILE TO IDENTIFY COMMUNISTS

HK110129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel yesterday [10 August] dared Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to identify the government officials who are allegedly communists, or with communist leanings. Pimentel hurled the challenge to the defense chief in a press conference in Cagayan de Oro City. His dare was a reaction to te recent charge by Minister Enrile that there are communist officials in the Aquino government, who have infiltrated the administration. Pimentel said it is important for Enrile to reveal all, so the president can be guided in what action to take, considering that she promised not to have any communists in her government.

5,000 MARCOS FOLLOWERS HOLD 'PRAYER RALLY'

HK100209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] About 5,000 followers of ex-president Ferdinand Marcos sang songs for their ousted leader yesterday during a gathering that organizers called a prayer rally at a suburban Manila park. It was the first rally police did not disperse since president Corazon Aquino banned demonstrations by Marcos loyalists after former Philippine foreign minister Arturo Tolentino proclaimed himself as acting president.

Pro-Marcos Rally Broken Up

HK100844 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 10 (AFP) -- A woman demonstrator was hit by a speeding public vehicle when riot police broke up an illegal rally by hundreds of supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos here Sunday. Some 100 policemen armed with clubs charged at some 500 pro-Marcos demonstrators gathered in front of the central post office. The demonstrators flashed the victory sign and chanted "Marcos still" when the police gave them five minutes to disperse.

Mercedes Serrano, [word indistinct] suffered slight injuries when she was hit by a jeep while running with several companions along a bridge at the back of the post office, hospital sources said. Eyewitnesses said she was wearing red, the Marcos supporters' color.

President Corazon Aquino banned all pro-Marcos rallies after an aborative coup d'etat by Marcos supporters July 6. The demonstrators, many in red clothing and waving miniature Philippine flags, gathered at the edges of a public square in front of the post office because policemen were guarding the square to prevent the rally. There were no immediate reports of arrests.

Meanwhile, police said they will file murder charges against two more Marcos backers suspected of involvement in the fatal beating of an Aquino supporter at Rizal park last month. Nilo Pacadar was arrested in front of the post office Sunday some two hours before the pro-Marcos rally was forcibly broken up, police investigators told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Both Mr. Pacadar and Romeo Sison, who was arrested Saturday, admitted that they were at the park when 23-year-old Stephen Salcedo was beaten to death by a mob July 27, but denied taking part in the attack, they added. The two, together with two other suspects previously charged in connection with the beating, are being detained without bail.

MILITARY PROPOSES 'DEATH SQUADS' TO COUNTER NPA

OW100628 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 10 KYODO -- Military and police personnel have proposed the creation of "death squads" to counter urban guerrilla operations of the communist-led New People's Army in Cebu City, central Philippines, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported Saturday. It said the proposal was made during a secret conference held by a group of military and police personnel following the killing Friday of two soldiers and a policeman by a five-man NPA liquidation squad. The three troopers were gunned down by the NPA squad while securing the route to be taken by Vice President Salvador Laurel who was on his way to a meeting with local political leaders in Minglanilla, 10 miles south of Cebu City.

According to the state-run agency, the death squad would be given authority to track down and kill all communists "in the same way they have allegedly eliminated agents of the law and innocent civilians." The PNA said the plan includes the "elimination of 'self-proclaimed' human rights adocates" whom the group said were behind the killing of at least 20 military and police personnel in the last few months. The plan, however, was vetoed by the local regional military commander, Col. Edgardo Abenina, who said it would be wrong for the lawmen "to take the law into their hands."

MILITARY REPORTS MOVEMENT OF NPA FORCES

HK081557 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The New People's Army, military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], has reportedly shifted its forces in Southern Tagalog in an apparent attempt to make the region a staging ground in preparation for the encirclement of Metro Manila, seat of the national government.

The massing of dissident forces in Southern Tagalog, according to a recently declassified intelligence report, is due to the continuing military pressure on the NPA in the Bicol and Central Luzon regions.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, who visited Camp Nakan in Lucena City the other day, was told by military commanders in the area that the NPA has taken "paramount interest in destabilizing security conditions in the Southern Tagalog region, being the gateway to the national government."

In a command briefing, Ramos was also told that lately, the NPAs concentrated their activities in Eastern Quezon, Bondoc Peninsula, Mt Banahaw, the triangular border of Batangas, Laguna and Quezon provinces, and the island of Mindoro.

The field commanders also briefed Ramos that armed urban partisans have been particularly active in the cities of San Pablo and Lucena.

Southern Tagalog military authorities also disclosed that there are 560 armed regulars operating in the whole region with a complement of 1,480 subversive mass activities and 71,200 mass base.

The rebels acquired their weapons through raids of military and police detachments, and "agaw armas" [arms-grabbing] operations.

Ramos wes also told that as of July 31, there were 250 CPP/NPA affected barangay, 51 influenced, and 199 infiltrated. However, 492 other barangay are said to be threatened by dissident operations in the region.

Orchestrating all these insurgency-related activities is Sotero Llamas, alias commander Nognog, former head of the Bicol Regional Party Committee. Llamas was reportedly elevated to the Central Party Committee of the CPP/NPA and is now head of the Southern Luzon Commission.

REPORT CLAIMS REBEL INFILTRATION OF MILITARY

HK081505 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] Communist guerillas are infiltrating the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces, a military report said.

In a report to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, Regional Unified Command (Ruc) 4 chief, Brig Gen. Restituto Padilla said the primary target of infiltration are groups within the armed forces, specifically the so-called "El Diablo" which was recently renamed "Guardians."

The guardians were a dominant military split group which participated in the aborted Manila Hotel coup led by former foreign affairs minister Arturo Tolentino.

Padilla's report did not contain other details on the plot to infiltrate the defense ministry and the AFP.

In the same report, Padilla said the New People's Army (NPA) is backing the transfer of full control of police forces to town and city mayors. Such a transfer, he said, would weaken the military's counter-insurgency posture, because the police act as military's so-called "frontliners" in the anti-communist campaign.

The move will also divide the loyalties of the police between their anti-communist mission and the mayor's instructions.

The Aquino government has recently laid down the groundwork for the return of full police control to the mayors. The move will in effect dismantle the centralized command of the AFP through the Integrated National Police (INP).

Padilla added that the rebels are protectors of illegal gambling in the Southern Luzon area to derive money from such operations for its 17-year campaign against the government.

Aside from protecting gambling operation, the NPA is also engaged in extortion, victimizing businessmen, beverage firms and bus companies, Padilla said.

Failure to pay the "taxes," Padilla said would mean harassment from the NPA such as hijacking of buses and burning of factories.

Padilla also said the rebels have geared for the intensification of their intelligence networks in preparation for mass recruitment operations and its normal anti-military operations, namely suprise attacks, on isolated AFP detachments and "Agaw-Armas" [arms-grabbing] operations.

U.S. BASES' CLOSURE COULD MEAN P1 BILLION TAX LOSS

HK081555 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Aug 86 p 5

[By Jun Ramirez]

[Excerpt] The national and the Pampanga and Zambales local governments stand to lose more than P1 billion in tax payments annually if the two American bases are closed down.

This was the initial assessment by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) yesterday based on a tentative report submitted by lawyer Fortunato Aguas, revenue regional director for Central Luzon.

The report said the BIR collected last year some P400 million in international revenue taxes from service and commercial firms which depend their survival on Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales.

It said another P90 million in withholding taxes from the payroll of some 34,000 Filipinos employed inside the bases were remitted last year.

The amount, the report said, could easily exceed the P1-billion mark if customs duties and payments to the local governments were included.

The BIR regional office based in San Fernando, Pampanga, is among the biggest contributor to the annual tax collection of the bureau.

For this year, the region was asked to raise P675 million, which is roughly 50 percent over 1985.

Aguas expressed optimism that the collection assignment could be attained as the first six months take of the year exceeded the target for the period by P50 million. [passage omitted]

WORLD BANK AGREES TO IMPORT LIBERALIZATION DELAY

HK071545 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Aug 86 p 13

[TextO The World Bank has agreed to postpone the lifting of import controls on 383 remaining sensitive items until May 1, 1988 at the latest.

In an aide memoire submitted to Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, Norman L. Hicks, head of the World Bank Economic Recovery Loan Appraisal Mission, said that every effort, however, should be made to limit extension to one year from the original schedule.

Hicks told Ongpin that the World Bank is pleased by the liberalization of 849 items out of the 1,232 items scheduled to be liberalized.

The complete lifting of import controls on the 1,232 items is one of the conditions imposed by the World Bank on a $300 million economic recovery loan and by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a financial package amounting to $504 million.

So far, some 383 items remain to be liberalized. Of this, 137 items were supposed to be liberalized last April 30, 169 are scheduled for liberalization on Dec 31, 1986 and another 77 items on June 30, 1987.

The cabinet, however, has deferred action on the 137 items until Oct 30, this year and on the other items. A final determination will be made by Dec 31, 1986.

These remaining items are now being thoroughly reviewed by the government in view of strong opposition from affected local industries.

These remaining items which are considered sensitive include 43 raw materials used in the manufacture of basic iron and steel products, 71 intermediate and capital goods used in the production of paper and paperboard, 31 high-tariff consumer goods, 149 raw materials used by local textile mills and 35 non-essential items.

AQUINO GIVES SPEECH AT CONSTABULARY RITES

HK080555 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in English 0330 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Speech by Philippine President Corazon Aquino during Philippine Constabulary--Integrated National Police rites at Camp Aguinaldo in Manila -- live, monitored in progress]

[Text] .... This was Marcos' big mistakes. [passage indistinct] I do not think Marcos has realized that you cannot be a real commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces without also being the president of your people. His battalions finally realized this. They did not turn their guns on him. Instead, they joined the Filipino people in turning their backs to him. [passage indistinct] that is why he keeps wasting our money, calling here long distance. He has not learned that you must first be the president of the people before you can presume to call yourself the commander of their Armed Forces. He never learned that real power cannot be counted on the fingers of your hand even [words indistinct] by battalions or services, for true power derives from the multitudes and the people. [words indistinct] that there is only people power if you are talking about real power, I have long known. My whole campaign was [words indistinct] to bring them over to the cause of their liberation. It is a lesson that I know you have learned here at EDSA [Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue]: That with the people there is nothing you cannot accomplish, whether it is governing the country as president or bringing security to the people as soldiers and police.

The importance I place on drawing upon the power and the blessings of the people makes my jobs a little more complicated and, some complain, tedious. If it's tedious for them, it has only been enriching for me. The pains I take to consult the people are more than offset by the confidence I have in the decisions I finally take. I note with great satisfaction that we have been charting the same course in a (?personal conversation) in drawing up these strategies. No one can know better than the people what they need protection from, and what kind of protection will improve, rather than aggravate, the security of their communities.

Open yourselves to what the people have to say, enlist their support and not just their tolerance of your presence. I address these matters to you because, of all the elements of the Armed Forces, you, the constabulary and the police forces, have been specially charged and trained to maintain peace and order in our communities. You are shaped to design your instruments for peace-keeping than the regular armed forces [sentences as heard] You are expected not to disrupt but, on the contrary, to preserve the way of life of the communities placed in your hands. For this reason, interaction with the communities becomes an integral part of your work. Your mission is essentially preventive, to prevent [words indistinct] from going to a state that will require the intervention of our regular forces.

In the 85 years of its history, the Philippine Constabulary has, by and large, [words indistinct]. They have [words indistinct] the previous government the constabulary to obscure the distinction of its overall performance. Throughout our history, there have been many movements that have sought to rend the fabric of our society. Only recently have any of these movements approached their objectives. The vast majority of these attempts to break up our society have failed, and this is thanks to the work of the constabulary. [applase]

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NAKASONE WILL 'SKIP' VISIT TO YASUKUNI SHRINE

OW121039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will skip a visit to Yasukuni shrine, a Shinto shrine in Tokyo dedicated to the war dead, on August 15, the anniversary of Japan's defeat in World War II, government officials said.

Nakasone told a group of conservative Diet members that he personally hopes to visit the shrine but must act in national interest because of opposition from neighboring countries.

Asian countries, particularly China and South Korea, denounced Nakasone last year for paying an official visit to Yasukuni where convicted war criminals are also enshrined. China said the visit hurt the sentiment of Asian peoples.

Chief cabinet secretary Masaharu Gotoda will issue a statement Thursday on the eve of the 41st anniversary of the end of the war to announce Nakasone's decision, the officials said.

FOREIGN MINISTERIAL TALKS SOUGHT WITH ROK

OW111127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO -- Japan hopes to hold the first Japan-South Korea regular meeting of foreign ministers in late August or early September in Tokyo, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday. The official said the ministry is now negotiating on the matter with South Korean officials. He said the meeting, which was decided in Seoul last August at the regular Japan-South Korea cabinet ministers conference, is expected to cover a wide range of subjects, including a bilateral trade imbalance, the fingerprinting of Korean residents of Japan, fishery problems, science and technology cooperation, resumption of the Pyongyang-Seoul dialogue and the overall situation on the Korean peninsula.

The official said Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari may find it difficult to go to Seoul due to his tight schedule, and for that reason the ministry hopes that the meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong can take place in Tokyo. The official said Japan wants to open the first foreign ministers' meeting late August or early September because it is almost one year since the meeting was agreed in Seoul and the foreign ministers of the two countries have not met since they attended last year's United Nations General Assembly.

The official also said the annual bilateral cabinet ministers' meeting, which Japan had wanted to hold on August 29-30 or September 1-2, is not now expected to be held then due to the formation of the new Japanese cabinet in late July. He said the cabinet ministers' meeting will have to be postponed until October or later.

According to the official, the Japanese Government will try to resolve a dispute concerning fingerprinting of Korean residents under the alien registration system in the not too distant future, and the problem will also be taken up in bilateral working-level consultations on Korean residents status to be held in Tokyo on August 19. He also said Japan hopes that North Korea, the Soviet Union and East European countries will participate in the Seoul Olympics.

On the possibility of a visit to South Korea by Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, the official said the ministry is discussing the matter with South Korean officials and hopes to make a final decision by the end of this month. The undated visit was announced by former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in March, but it has been pending because the princess had a hysterectomy operation soon after the announcement.

DEFENSE AGENCY SEEKS INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING

OW091117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Defense Agency officials said Saturday they will seek a 6.3 percent increase in defense spending next year, which would include funds to purchase 16 F-15 "Eagle" interceptor fighters, 12 P-3C "Orion" antisubmarine patrol aircraft and "Patriot" missile systems. This would bring the national defense budget for the fiscal year beginning next April to 3.55 trillion yen. Finance Ministry officials have said, however, they will keep government spending down as much as possible because of fiscal austerity. The defense outlay rose 6.58 percent this year, compared with a 3 percente overall budget increase.

The agency will also demand about 10 million yen to study introduction of over-the-horizon (OTH) radar systems, and analysts regard it as certain that the system will be installed during the current five-year defense buildup program which began this year. The system, primarily wanted to check on a buildup of Soviet air attack capabilities, would allow agency experts to detect aircraft as far as 3,000 kilometers away.

The Ogasawara Islands, 1,000 kilometers south of Tokyo, and the Nansei Islands, southwest of Okinawa, are possible sites to set up the OTH radar systems, agency officials said.

The 6.3 percent budget increase will be made official at a meeting of senior agency officials next week, agency sources said.

The government normally draws up a budget outline toward the end of each year.

U.S., ROK WARNED AGAINST FURTHER 'PROVOCATIONS'

SK100903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Escalation of Provocations for War" lashes at the South Korean puppet army for firing bullets at a post of our side again on August 8, in the wake of its similar armed provocation on August 5. The continued firing cases in the Demilitarized Zone are premeditated and deliberate hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for leading the situation of our country to the brink of war, the author of the commentary says, and stresses:

Brazen-faced are the U.S. imperialists who impudently described their armed provocation as a work of some others before the world public opinion. This reminds people of those who set fire crying "fire". If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in armed provocations and follow the road of aggravating the situation, despite our repeated warnings, they will be unable to excape a deserving punishment.

REAGANS' NUCLEAR FANATICISM THREATENS KOREA

SK111029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday, in an article carried on the lapse of 41 years since the U.S. imperialists dropped atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, brutally killing hundreds of thousands of people, says Reagan is a reckless nuclear maniac who likes to pull the nuclear trigger.

Truman is recorded in history as the U.S. president who committed the hideous crime of ordering the first nuclear bomb dropping over mankind in the world, the paper notes, and says: Reagan surpasses Truman by far in anti-communism and nuclear fanaticism. In order to realize the wild ambition for world supremacy, Reagan increased military expenses to a record high in the U.S. history to mass produce and deploy new type nuclear weapons and means of their delivery.

Reagan has a common point with Truman in choosing Asia, notably the Korean peninsula, as a testing ground of nuclear confrontation with the socialist countries. Truman tried to open in Korea a breakthrough to smash the socialist countries five years after the Second World War.

Reagan, during his tour of South Korea in November 1983, inspected the frontline areas in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line and openly raved that the United States should use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in case of "emergency". His raving was based on practical nuclear war preparations.

The "Team Spirit" military exercises held every year in South Korea are a preliminary war to carry into effect the nuclear war plan against the DPRK. More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons including neutron bombs and various means of their delivery are deployed in South Korea. Today, South Korea is no. 1 nuclear base in the world, four times greater than "NATO" in the density of nuclear weapons. Not content with this, U.S. imperialists plan to build 36 special nuclear weapon depots in South Korea and introduce their medium and long-range nuclear missiles.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist war likers bossed by Reagan are biding their time for first nuclear strike to make a breakthrough of "anti-communist crusade" on the Korean peninsula.

The criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to bring the mushroom cloud to the clear sky over Korea must be decisively checked.

KIM IL-SONG 11 AUG ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Pakistani Delegation

SK111058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 11 received the visiting parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Malik Mohammad Ali Khan, deputy chairman of the Senate.

Present on the occasion were chairman Yang Hyong-sop and Vice-Chairman Son Song-pil of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul. Mohammad Khaliq Sultan, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation conveyed a gift of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to President Kim Il-song.

Fetes Cuban Officials

SK111044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 11 received Cuban Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas and his embassy officials on the 60th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the MPK Central Committee; and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted the 60th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the embassy officials. Then he arranged a reception for them which proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH CONCLUDED 'SUCCESSFULLY'

SK090536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 8 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 August editorial: "The Source of War and Division on the Korean Peninsula Should Be Eliminated"]

[Text] This year's anti-U.S. joint struggle month, from 25 June-27 July, has been successfully held and concluded. The month was grandly observed in many countries in all the continents and regions of the world, including socialist, nonaligned, Third World, and capitalist countries.

Various events held during the solidarity month, such as solidarity meetings, lecture meetings, film appreciation meetings, and book and photograph exhibitions, were filled with heightened enthusiasm for struggling against the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, who are aggravating tension and creating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

In connection with the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song has received messages of solidarity from state and government leaders of many countries of the world supporting the Korean people's just struggle for peace and peaceful reunification. Political parties, public organizations, national organizations, friendship organizations, research organizations, struggle organizations, international organizations, and international democratic organizations also sent solidarity messages and letters to their counterpart political parties and organizations.

The events adopted such documents as joint statements, solidarity resolutions, solidarity messages, solidarity letters, and letters of appeal denouncing the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war and supporting our people's cause of reunifying the country. Numerous newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasts of the world issued various articles and data, including statements, special articles, and commentaries.

During this period of 1 month, world attention was focused on the situation on the Korean peninsula and the Koreans question. People cried out, "Korea should be reunified. The U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea." Through the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, the international solidarity with our revolution was strengthened to a higher degree.

The last Korean war started by the U.S. imperialists was the most shameless and brigandish aggressive war ever, unprecedented in the history of the world, and it was a bloody murderous war. In this war the U.S. imperialists employed all of the most atrocious, devilish, and beastly means of war unprecedented in the war history of the world. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors could not make the Korean people give in. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander, wisely led our people and the KPA to victory with his outstanding military strategy and refined leadership. All the people and the KPA soldiers, demonstrating unequaled mass heroism and valiance, defeated the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion and honorably defended the freedom and independence of the country. Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war demonstrated that the U.S. imperialists are far from being invincible, and if the people rise up and wage a resolute struggle against them they can defeat this enemy.

With the miserable defeat inflicted on the U.S. imperialist aggressors by the Korean people during the fatherland liberation war, a new era of heightened anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle began, and the U.S. imperialists have been on the road of decline ever since.

Some 30 years have passed since the U.S. imperialists suffered a miserable defeat in the Korean war of aggression. However, the U.S. imperialists are still occupying South Korea today. Implementing a harsh colonial military fascist rule there, they are recklessly maneuvering to wage a new war of aggression, a nuclear war against the Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the continuous provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements, the situation in our country is always tense, and there is a constant danger of war, which could break out at any time in our country. Today, there is more tension and danger in Korea than anywhere else in the world.

The U.S. imperialists regard the Korean peninsula as very important in carrying out their aggressive world strategy and Asian strategy, and it is an important part of their Korean strategy to maintain their occupation of South Korea and turn South Korea into a launching site for waging a new war against our republic and other socialist countries.

The United States has already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, including neutron bombs, the most vicious means of murder. It has brought in such means of nuclear attack as F-16 fighter-bombers, B-52 strategic bombers, and various rockets. It is also scheming to bring in more weapons of mass destruction, such as Pershing II missiles, Tomahawk missiles, and binary chemical weapons.

In the Kunsan base in South Korea, they are pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 special underground nuclear weapons storerooms. South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear weapons arsenal in the Far East. Nuclear weapons are more densely deployed there than anywhere else in the world.

The U.S. imperialist warmongers, with a view to provoking a new war, have worked out an operational plan against our republic and other socialist countries, especially an operational plan for a nuclear attack. They have deployed over 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. and puppet army armed forces near the Demilitarized Zone, keeping them in readiness to start an offensive war at any time.

Meanwhile, accelerating the maneuvers to form a triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, they are scheming to bring the aggressive armed forces of the Self-Defense Agency, the revitalized and rearmed Japanese militarist armed forces, into South Korea to use them to attack the Korean people. Under the pretext of modernizing the South Korean puppet army, they are supplying it with vast quantities of modern murderous weapons.

Because of these maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for arms buildup and war preparations, the situation on the Korean peninsula is extremely tense, leading the situation to the brink of war. There is no doubt that if a new war, a nuclear war, breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will spread into a new world war, a thermonuclear war.

During the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, world opinion exposed that the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the maneuvers for division and war threaten peace on the Korean peninsula and increase the danger of war, and are the greatest obstacle to the reunification of Korea. World opinion also consistently demanded that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea be brought to an end for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The grave situation created on the Korean peninsula requires that a step to ease tension and prevent nuclear war be taken at an early date.

Some time ago we proposed an important initiative for holding talks between military authorities to ease the acute tension on the Korean peninsula and bring an end to confrontation. We also made a proposal to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula to remove the danger of nuclear war and maintain and solidify peace.

These proposals clearly show the consistent peace-loving position of our republic and people, endeavoring to help resolve our people's national problem by avoiding an armed conflict on the Korean peninsula and accelerating peaceful reunification and endeavoring to maintain and solidify peace in Asia and the world.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities did not accept our peace proposals, turning away from the opposing them. This realistically proves that the U.S. imperialists want not peace, but confrontation and war and that it is they who are responsible for the tension and danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

During the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, the world's peace-loving people actively supported our important initiative for holding talks between military authorities and the 23 June statement of the DPRK Government in connection with the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone, denounced the insincere attitude of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities and asserted that the United States should accept these proposals and that this is in conformity with the purpose of proclaiming this year to be a year of peace.

In order to prevent war on the Korean peninsula, to ensure lasting peace, and to realize peaceful reunification, the basic cause blocking them should be removed. The Korean question is not resolved and the Korean people are living in a divided state and in the danger of war, entirely because of the U.S. line of division and war against Korea and because of the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

The United States has no reason whatsoever to station its aggresisve forces in South Korea. The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is totally illegal and anachronistic. The United States should accept our peace proposals; withdraw its aggressive forces, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and other lethal weapons from South Korea without delay; and withdraw its hands of interference from Korea.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and students is a just patriotic struggle to regain national dignity and sovereignty and achieve peaceful reunification of the country. This struggle will certainly bear shining fruit. During the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, strong voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea were heard all over the world. This is a great encouragement to all the Korean people who have risen up in the just cause of peace and reunification and to the South Korean people who are waging a sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence and an antifascist struggle for democratization.

All the Korean people will force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We express our gratitude to the governments, political parties, public organizations, international organizations, international democratic organizations, anti-imperialist, antiwar, and peace organizations of socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and Third World countries; all the peace-loving countries of the world; and all the peace-loving people of the world who are offering unsparing support to and solidarity with our people in their struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers and to achieve peace and peaceful reunifcation of the country.

We express our expectations and conviction that they will, as they did in this year's anti-U.S. joint struggle month, continuously and vigorously support our peace proposals and our people's struggle for reunification of the country and demonstrate firm solidarity with the South Korean people and students in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and in their antifascist struggle for democratization.

CHON USING ASIAN GAMES TO INCREASE POWER

SK100945 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 9 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 August commentary: "They Should not Use the Games for the Purpose of Securing Their Power"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets began a drastic wholesale roundup on the pretext of smooth operation of the Asian Games. On 7 August, the puppet home minister noted to the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee that he would do his utmost to attain social stability during the Asian Games, including eliminating the final campus movement organizations and blockading demonstrations. He also babbled that once the source of groundless rumors and the cause agitating public sentiment are discovered, he will deal with them according to the law.

This means that on the pretext of the Asian Games, he will eliminate and obliterate all social and political factors disagreeable to his feelings including activities of core struggle organizations of youths and students, their courageous anti-U.S. and antifascist demonstration struggle, and movements of people from all walks of life and opposition circles seeking the democratization of society and the right to exist.

At the same time of such an impure attempt by the puppets, a bloody wholesale roundup has begun throughout South Korea. Tanks and armored cars have been deployed at every major public building and important location, and heavily armed puppet army troops and police have taken up positions for repression. Campuses and offices of opposition organizations have been thrown into disorder by surprise searches by the police.

The police have strengthened checks and inspection activities everywhere according to orders allowing arrests and searches for indefinite periods to bring about the good results of more arrests. In particular, they are more frantically running amok with the operation to repress those involved in various demonstration struggles, including members of the Minimintu and Chamintu. South Korea has been turned into a graveyard of democracy where unprecedented terrorist politics, unseen even during martial law rule, are rampant.

From the very beginning, South Korea was not an appropriate venue for international sports games, including the Asian Games. There is neither freedom nor democracy in South Korea. It is a dark frozen land where rights to exist are infringed upon. For this, the confrontation between democracy and fascism has become more serious with each passing day and social disorder continues.

To block the rapidly growing independent and democratic forces striving to eliminate their treacherous rule, the puppets have launched a roundup while raving about a threat by someone, and have indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned a number of patriotic students and innocent residents as objects of sacrifice for such nonexistent and slanderous incidents as infiltration, thus cruelly punishing and massacring them.

Such maneuvers are perpetrated more viciously when international meetings and international sports games are held in South Korea.

However, whenever such events take place, the South Korean people dealt a blow to the puppets with their courageous struggle. This was proven by the fact that the congress of world banks and the annual meeting of the IMF held last year in Seoul were deflated [kirul pijimotada] by the people's patriotic shouts condemning nation-selling acts and that such meetings had to suffer the tear gas fire and repression of the puppet police.

Because of the ceaseless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, South Korea even embraces the constant danger of nuclear war.

It is widely known to the world that South Korea has been reduced to a place of various horrible contageous diseases, including AIDS, and serious public pollution, to a place where the safety of people's health cannot be ensured.

A number of people from social circles and sports sectors around the world have expressed concern over the fact that South Korea was designated as the venue for the Asian Games. Nevertheless, the puppets have dragged the international sports games into South Korea. This is designed to create a favorable international atmosphere for the two Koreas plot and to consolidate the foundation for a long-term continuation in power of the DJP military fascist group.

This is shown by situations created in South Korea on the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian games and the Olympics. Handing down repressive emergency orders one after another since the beginning of the year, the puppets have simply turned South Korea into a place of martial law without declaring it and have tied the hands and feet of the people.

The puppets' 100-day roundup operation carried out since June on the pretext of protecting the Asian Games became more wicked when the order of indefinite roundup and search handed down some time ago began to be followed.

The Uijongbu Police Station alone has arrested approximately 1,250 people as of 30 June on charges of being criminals hindering the Asian Games. How many people have been arrested and imprisoned throughout South Korea?

Not satisfied with blocking the people's just advance by wielding bayonets and guns, the puppets again pulled out their bayonets to repress the people while raving about checking demonstrations, eliminating organizations, and so forth. This clearly shows that the puppets are attempting to repress the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of youths, students, and people on the pretext of guaranteeing the sports games and to achieve security for their power.

If they must repress the people demanding independence and democracy and must forcibly demolish the houses or residents because of the sports games, such sports games will only bring pain and calamity to the people. Repression with bayonets and guns and sports games are incongruous with each other. It is natural that the South Korean people have risen in a struggle to oppose the Asian Games, denouncing them as reckless games which sacrifice poor people and a festival held with debts to maintain power. The Asian Games, which sacrifice the interest of the people demanding independence and democracy, and which destroy the foundation of the people's lives should deservedly be rejected by the people. The people from the sports sector of Asia cannot but pay due attention to this situation. The puppets are pursuing impure aims for power security while repressing the people with bayonets and guns on the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games. This will not only endanger the sports games, but will also result in igniting the time bomb installed by their treacherous rule.

NORTH URGED TO RESUME INTER-KOREAN TALKS

DPRK Negotiation Terms Outlined

SK110935 Seoul YONHAP in English 0902 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 11 (YONHAP) -- North Korea asserted Sunday that South Korea accept the proposal by the North of tripatite military talks, abandon anti-communism policy and give up the military exercises if the South wants the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogues. The Pyongyang Radio said Monday that the North made the assertions in a joint statement issued by the delegations of economic talks, Red Cross meetings and preliminary meetings for parliamentarians talks.

The North boycotted the economic talks and the Red Cross meetings on the pretext that the South staged a joint U.S.-ROK military exercises early this year.

Meanwhile, on July 11, the South urged the North to resume the inter-Korean dialogues in a joint statement by the chief delegates of the three inter-Korean talks. In a response to the demand, the North called on the South to hold the military talks among the North, the South and the United States prior to the resumption of the inter-Korean talks.

Red Cross Appeal

SK120520 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean national Red Cross President Kim Sang-hyop Tuesday urged North Korea to unconditonally resume participation in the suspended Red Cross talks, discarding inhumane behavior in the spirit of the Red Cross. Kim made the remark in a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary commemorating families separated on either side of the demarcation line dividing the two Koreas. About 600 people attended the cerermony.

Last January, North Korea unilaterally broke off the Red Cross talks, citing the annual South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit" as an excuse. Pyongyang has never responded to Seoul's appeal to resume the talks, even after the military exercise ended in April, Kim said.

In an address, Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Korean assembly for the reunion of ten million separated by the division of the Korean peninsula at the end of World War II and by the Korean war. The participants adopted a three-point resolution calling on North Korea to unconditonally and immediately return to the inter-Korean Red Cross talks in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism.

UNC DENIES DMZ 8, 9 AUG SHOOTING INCIDENTS

SK120151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The North Korean side of the Military Armistice Commission yesterday counterproposed that the 479th meeting of the MAC secretaries convene on Aug 18, the United Nations Command announced yesterday.

The UNC had proposed earlier that the MC secretaries' meeting be convened yesterday at the Joint Security Area.

The UNC, meanwhile, denied that another shooting incident had taken place in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) Friday, calling the charge by the North Korean Communists a complete fabrication.

There was an incident last Tuesday in which North Korean guards opened fire on the U.N. posts in the DMZ, but no shooting has occurred since then, a spokesman disclosed.

POLICE RAID KOREA UNIVERSITY TO BREAK UP RALLIES

SK120750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP) -- Sixty-eight students were arrested Tuesday when police staged two massive raids on a private university in Seoul in an effort to break up a planned "summer camp" set up by radical students.

In a morning raid on the campus of Korea University, 1,500 uniformed and plainclothes policemen stormed onto the campus, arresting 63 students in a desperate search. The 25-minute raid was intended to prevent the students from holding the camp, which the students called "liberation college." About three hours later, the same number of riot policemen entered the campus again, firing tear gas, when some 50 students approached the front gate and launched a demonstration, hurling rocks at the police. Police withdrew from the campus 25 minutes after they arrested five more students.

Following the police raid, more than 80 students held a rally to protest the police raid and to push ahead with the four-day summer camp, which the students had planned to open on Tuesday to the general public, as well as middle and high school students.

POLICE SEIZE 'SUBVERSIVE' LITERATURE AT SCHOOLS

SK120147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul Metropolitan Police searched campuses of Seoul National University and seven other major universities in the capital Sunday night, seizing over 4,500 subversive leaflets and demonstration items, such as Molotov cocktails. The "clean-up" operation by police against the underground material was conducted between 11 p.m. and midnight, with a total of 1,465 policemen mobilized. The universities searched were Korea, Yonsei, Kyonghui, Songgyungwan, Tongkuk, Hanyang, and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

Police said they confiscated a total of 4,646 demonstration articles of 128 kinds, including 4,286 copies of 49 anti-government leaflets and 55 copies of 21 leftist ideology books. The other items seized were 53 home-made firebombs, 15 cotton-tipped sticks, 17 placards, six wooden bars, two flags, five examples of propaganda graphics and 115 empty bottles to be used for the making of Molotov cocktails, according to police.

Police said they searched campuses as disturbances on and off campuses have been incessant, even during the vacation period.

Yet, the police search operation at Korea University was foiled, as some 500 policemen from Songbuk Police met with fierce resistance by students.

Police units tried to get into the student hall around midnight Sunday, but about 50 students fought against the police entry by setting up barricades with chairs and desks at the entrance. Police withdrew at around 3 a.m. yesterday, giving up their search. The militant students hurled Molotov cocktails before the police withdrew.

Police were learned to have taken the Korea University student hall as a major target because students were preparing for an activists' rally called "Liberation University" on the campus. The university held an emergency deans' meeting to discuss the predawn incident yesterday and decided to bar students' entry onto campus for five days, until Friday. The school authorities also prohibited the students' use of the library. School personnel were seen from early morning yesterday before the school gates, blocking students from attending. A bulletin, announcing the temporary closure of the gate, was set up outside the school.

LEFTIST MATERIALS CONFISCATED FROM BOOKSTORES

SK090120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Government officials and police confiscated more than 600 books and tapes "tainted with leftist ideologies" from bookstores near Seoul's major university campuses yesterday, a police spokesman said.

Culture and Information Ministry officials, teamed with police, began searching some 20 bookstores near Seoul National, Yonsei, Songgyungwan and Ewha Woman's universities at 3:30 p.m. Seized books include the "History of Japan's Student Movement," the "Road to Democracy" and those dealing with Korea's labor movement and union activities.

They confiscated more than 50 books from Chongbaek Bookstore in Myongnyun-dong near Songyungwan University. Police led away Cho Song-in, a 31-year-old female sales clerk of the bookstore. They also seized 33 volumes of 20 kinds of books, five tapes and 100 copies of fliers critical of the "Puchon incident" from Nonjang Bookstore near the university.

500 CATHOLIC DISSIDENTS BATTLE POLICE 9 AUG

SK100020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] IRI Cholla-pukto (YONHAP) -- More than 500 Catholic dissidents clashed with riot police after an anti-government rally at the Changin Catholic Church here Friday afternoon. The gathering was designed by five Catholic groups of the Chonju Diocese to denounce what they claimed was the sexual harassment of a dissident female student by a police officer. The protesters hurled stones at riot police, who responded with tear gas, during the four-hour street turmoil which lasted until 10 p.m. Police took away six demonstrators, including So Pyong-kwan, 31, who were released late in the night.

GOVERNMENT INCOMPETENCE ALLEGED AFTER SHRINE FIRE

Chon Tours Independence Hall

SK091145 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 9 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan made an inspection tour of the fire-damaged Independence Hall at Mokchon, South Chungchong Province, Saturday afternoon.

After the on-the-spot observation, Chon expressed regrets that the fire at the hall, built with money donated by the people, occurred just days ahead of its opening. "However, I am confident that we can use the mishap as a turning point toward a blessing because we have the wisdom, courage and potential to overcome adversities and challenges," he said.

The president instructed officials concerned to make utmost efforts to rehabilitate the structure, so that the new one could turn out to be much better than the originally planned one. He also told them not to make haste with the restoration work by fixing beforehand the opening date of the hall and to closely cooperate with related government offices. Chon made the instructions after he was briefed on the fire by Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong and curator An Chun-sang of the Independence Hall, who accompanied the chief executive on his visit.

DJP, Government Reshuffle Urged

SK091226 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Party and the Government Should Be Quickly Reorganized -- We Call for Reforming the National Administration so the Government Can Soothe Public Sentiment"]

[Text] With the fire accident at the independence monument as the momentum, opinions have been expressed one after another to the effect that there will be a reorganization of the government and party.

Having met with high-level authorities, Prime Minister No Sin-yong dined with DJP Chairman No Tae-u and secretly conferred with him. Following this, executive members of the ruling party have successively met with one another, drawing the attention of political circles.

The accidental fire at the independence monument is not the sole cause of the need to reorganize the party and government. Even before that, the need to reorganize the ruling bloc's lineup to guide the political situation in revising the Constitution was urged. Voices were raised, calling for satisfying public sentiment and greatly reforming the national administration.

This reflected the will of the ruling circles to successfully conclude the latter half of the ruling period with an attitude of mental revolution at the crucial moment of greeting the sixth anniversary of the emergence of the Fifth Republic.

When the present regime changed its direction toward revising the Constitution after obstinately calling for protecting the Constitution, the need to reorganize the ruling bloc's lineup in presiding over constitutional revision became urgent. This is because taking the lead in revising the Constitution through reaching an agreement appeared to be difficult.

It was claimed that it was desirable to begin a new era to be prepared and led by new persons, in order to clean the old political stains and provide a new turning point for a new start.

An executive member of the ruling party once said that it is important to change the minds and attitudes of party post holders in reorganizing party posts rather than to only change people. Man can be reborn by incessantly reforming himself. To achieve this end, one must endure pain in reforming himself, which is no less greater than the throes of giving birth.

Do we believe that the ruling party can endure such pain? Having pledged to thoroughly investigate the torture at the Puchon Police Station, the ruling party has failed to make any progress in exposing the truth about torture by subverting the meeting of the National Assembly Standing Committee through scrutinizing old remarks made by National Assemblymen from opposition parties. Countering this, the opposition party has frequently staged sit-ins in the National Assembly. Some national assemblymen from the opposition party have caused a nervous war of consumption by committing presumptions acts.

We are disappointed with the National Assembly. The people are carrying out a campaign to prevent the smoking of American cigarettes, while the National Assembly has failed to pass a bill banning American cigarette imports.

The same story can be applied to the government. It has failed to prevent money collected from the people from being misused. It failed to do various things it could have done to prevent the fire.

Now is the time a great decision to soothe public sentiment is required. If the truth of the incident is not satisfactorily disclosed and if those who should take responsibility refuse to take responsibility, there will be no way to prevent the circulation of rumors. In order to correctly counter trade pressures from the United States and Japan, which have been closely applied by them to us, the government and ruling party should set an example for the people and seek to morally win the trust of the people. We once again urge the ruling circles to make a decision.

Regime Should 'Reform' Itself

SK110818 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Cabinet Reshuffle and Political Reform of the Country: The State of the People's Restless Minds Should Be Considered"]

[Text] 1. Our people's minds are now over charged. A high-powered shock, too much for our minds to normally control, has passed through our entire body. As a result, we have been sent reeling. Our brains are all filled with a kind of gas that could explode at any given moment. This gas has kept us in a state of confusion in which our reasoning cannot function normally.

Unless this phenomenon is wisely dealt with in a timely manner, it may one day explode and open a hole through the lid of our minds greater than the hole the excessive flow of current and gases made on the roof of the main building of Independence Hall.

People are angry, although they do not know at whom they should be angry. What kind of people are we who have reduced politics, society, and our livelihood to the state in which it exists today? We do not understand ourselves. What further ordeals must we endure before we manage to build a stately Independence Hall, our national sacred hall, which we have so far failed to build in a proper manner? What further ordeals must we overcome before we get to the bedrock of the sexual torture incident in a correct manner? And what sins have we committed that force us to be subjected to waves of suffering by the major economic powers?

2. What is the reason for all this? Simply put, it may be that our country has no master or policeman. Clearly, something is wrong with our society. Let no one point an accusing finger at others.

Clearly, something inside us has been cut loose. We apparently lack spirit. Part of our society is on an exciting spending spree, whereas another part has sunk under a deadly weight. On the whole, our society seems to be drifting away, being dragged by these currents without being able to do anything about it.

There seems to be no yardstick measuring the morality of our society, and the examination that keeps the values of our society afloat seems to have been sapped. The notion of a helmsman guiding our society seems to have been seriously questioned and even the politics that are supposed to keep the traffic flowing seem to be lacking.

Otherwise, things so preposterous and acts so apathetic could not be committed in broad daylight. How could there be an exchange of bribes during the course of subcontracting on building no less an edifice than the nation's sacred hall? How could the building of Independence Hall, an edifice that is supposed to enshrine the national spirit, be left in the hands of a few unqualified builders as if it were a barracks?

The bureaucratic ping pong game sickens us. The bureaucrats ignored requests from other government offices for the hall to be outfitted with fire fighting equipment and those whose requests had been turned down did nothing about it. The toadyist dispostition of bureaucrats who unreasonably shortened the period of construction to please their superiors and the cheekiness of those who failed to supervise construction are frightening. Moreover, the government' attempt to assign the hall's repair work to the builder who brought such a tragedy to us is so unnerving as to outrage us.

Watching the activities of the National Assembly committees currently in session depresses us even more. We expected that the house committees would do something to relieve our minds of the excessive current and hollow feeling. However, they have failed to do so. The ruling party, which had earlier called so loudly for a thorough investigation into the sexual torture at the Puchon police station has left us with the impression that they tried to block the investigation rather that get to the root of the incident. While engaging itself in a verbal tug of war with the opposition party over a past incident not worth discussing, the ruling party was very restrained in issuing a declaration opposing the import of American cigarettes, stating that it is only symbolic.

At this juncture, it may not be unreasonable for us to question the very existence of the National Assembly. What business does the National Assembly have with the people and why should it exist? Common sense makes us think it natural for the National Assembly to have enough political sense to keep the committees open and solve many after effects of the fire at Independence Hall. If leaving the sexual torture incident at the Puchon police station without revealing the truth of it will benefit no one, the politicians have all the more reason to realize that it should not be left behind without a solution. Nevertheless, the National Assembly hurriedly concluded discussion on it as if to say that it does not give a damn about public sentiment.

4. Whatever has happened, we cannot abandon efforts to rise again to redouble our efforts to overcome the indignation and sense of stupor. People should stop being restless and outrageous, stop wandering, and collect their thoughts to put our morality in order. Self-examination that reveals that we are all respoonsible for the irregularities and unreasonableness cropping up around us is today more urgently needed than ever before. First of all, we must sit down, not stand. We should sit tight and collect our thoughts, instead of roaming around. This is because it is very important for us to realize that it is neither the bureaucrats nor the politics, but we who can calm ourselves.

The will and attitude of the government at this juncture is important to calming our people. The government can no longer watch with its arms folded the situation in our society, in which there is neither a master nor a policeman to keep the traffic flowing. In this sense, we believe it is necessary for the government to reshuffle the cabinet and effect reform to refurbish itself.

Things should be done in a timely manner. If the timing is wrong, such a reform may not be effective, no matter how good its goal may be. A measure taken at a wrong time cannot be expected to be most effective.

We believe that now is the appropriate time. The cabinet reshuffle and reform of the government should be understood not so much as an act holding any government official responsible for what has happened as an act of breathing new life into the heart of the people by correcting the depressed social atmosphere. Politics is nothing but such a function. For the government officials concerned, this can serve as a graceful way for them to step down offices. This can also allow them to drain the stagnant water in the government through their resignations and prevent the world from dwelling on old grudges.

Belatedly though, those who are in power should now start practicing politics. They should also consider the sentiments of the people, who are restless and indignant.

DJP Recommends Reshuffle to Chon

SK120130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 86

[Text] A major reshuffle of the Cabinet and the ruling party's hierarchy is expected to come shortly, probably within this week, following a recommendation by the party chairman to the President yesterday.

Chairman No Tae-u of the Democratic Justice Party recommended to President Chon Ta-hwan a set of plans to renovate the social and political atmosphere dampened by a series of mishaps, the latest being the fire at the Independence Hall.

The recommendation, featuring a major shakeup in the Cabinet and the DJP hierarchy, according to party sources, was made when No paid a courtesy call on Chon at Chongwadae at 4 p.m.

During his meeting with the President, which lasted for two hours, No asked the President "to conduct a reshuffle of the Cabinet and the DJP at any time which you think is appropriate," according to party spokesman Sim Myong-po.

Briefing reporters on No's visit to the presidential mansion, Sim said, "No expressed his views on everything involving the current situation during the meeting," indicating that the recommendation for the shakeup was made.

The spokesman also said the DJP chairman "mainly discussed with the President the operational matters of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly." He quoted President Chon as telling No that the DJP will advance the schedule to finalize its own draft amendment. The party plans to confirm the draft through intra-party debates at the caucus on Aug 18, the Executive Council on the ensuing day, and the Steering Committee of the Central Committee slated for Aug. 25. But, the President told No to hold the Steering Committee shortly after the Executive Council meeting, according to the spokesman.

"No also made a report to the president on countermeasures against recent mishaps such as the Puchon incident (involving alleged sexual torture of a female criminal suspect by a Puchon policeman), the fire at the Independence Hall and a happening at the House Home Affairs Committee (an opposition lawmaker's throwing of a tear-gassed jacket to the panel chairman)," the spokesman said.

NEW 1987-1991 ROK-EC TEXTILE ACCORD SIGNED

SK090221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 9 (YONHAP) -- The Korean trade and Industry Ministry estimated Saturday that Korea's exportation of textiles to the European Community (EC) will increase by about 250 million U.S. dollars between 1987 and 1991 under a new bilateral textile accord reached Friday in Brussels. During the five-year period, the annual growth rate of Korea's exportation of textile and apparel products to the EC will be limited to 2.5 percent, up from 2.3 percent under the current five-year binational textile pact, scheduled to expire at the end of this year.

The new EC quota list does not include natural fibers such as ramies, linen and silk, in contrast to the recently signed Korean-U.S. textile agreement in which all three items are listed as quota-restricted items, a ministry official said. Under the new Korean-European agreement, Korea's textile exports to EC nations are set to increase at an annual rate of 0.6 percent for cotton fabrics and clothing (classified as group 1), 2.7 percent for synthetic cloth (group 2) and 4.8 percent for outerwear (group 3), over the previous year.

The basic volume of Korea's exportation of textiles to the EC has been set at 101,395 tons for 1987, up 5.4 percent from 96,196 tons this year. Between 1988 and 1991, the basic volume will increase by an annual average rate of 2.5 percent from the previous year. The 1987 basic export amount breaks down to 28,727 tons for group 1 (up 1.3 percent from 1986), 51,899 tons for group 2 (up 7.3 percent) and 20,779 tons for group 3 (up 6.8 percent).

The Brussels agreement was signed by Pak Un-so, director general of the ministry's International Trade Bureau, and J.P. Leng, director of external relations for the EC directorate general's commission.

Under the new pact, textile categories subject to EC import control will be reduced from 54 to 44. Five articles, including towels, handkerchiefs and bed linens, which have recorded low quota consumption rates, will be freed from the quota regulations, and five others will be reclassified. In addition, the new accord considerably facilitates the process of transferring quotas among textile items and the carry-over and carry-forward among groups in favor of Korea, the official said. The new accord contains an "anti-surge mechanism," under which quotas can be reduced and the flexible operation of transfer, carry-over and carry-forward can be suspended to prevent sharp increases in the importation of items that fail to meet quotas.

According to analysts here, the new textile accord reflects many of Korea's demands.

Korea exported 893 million dollars worth of textile goods to the EC in 1985, capturing 4 percent of the EC's textile market, compared with 8.2 percent for Hong Kong, 5.7 percent for China and 2.4 percent for Taiwan.

PRC'S LIU SHUQING VISITS; SIGNS CONSULAR ACCORD

OW112356 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 August (MONTSAME) -- The deputy minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China Liu Shuqing was on a visit here on 7-10 August at the invitation of the MPR Foreign Ministry.

D. Yondon, MPR first deputy foreign minister, and Deputy Minister Liu Shuqing exchanged views on the questions of bilateral relations and on some international issues of mutual interest. The sides signed a consular convention between the MPR and the PRC.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing was received by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of MPR Council of Ministers, and by MPR Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren.

JAGBARAL MEETS FINNISH PARLIAMENT OFFICIAL

OW112348 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Aug 11 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian Vice-President N. Jagbaral has received in the House of Government M. Pesala, deputy chairman of the Finnish Parliament who is here on a tourist visit. They had a friendly talk.

During the meeting they spoke for the development of inter-parliamentary contacts and relations between the two countries and exchanged views on some issues of international life.

The sides highly assessed the new Soviet peace initiatives on strengthening peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over.

NEW CABINET MINISTERS APPOINTED BY KING

BK111332 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously ordered it to be proclaimed that: With reference to the royal appointment of Gen Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister, under the proclamation dated 5 August 1986, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has completed the selection of appropriate persons to hold cabinet posts to administer the affairs of the country. His majesty hereby appoints the cabinet ministers under Article 146 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand as follows:

1. Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister
2. Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, deputy prime minister
3. Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister
4. Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai, deputy prime minister
5. Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy prime minister
6. Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the prime minister's office.
7. Flight Officer Suli Mahasanthana, minister attached to the prime minister.
8. Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, minister attached to the prime minister's office
9. Chaisiri Ruangkanchanset, minister attached to the prime minister's office.
10. Amnuai Suwankhiri, minister attached to the prime minister's office.
11. Wichit Saengthong, minister attached to the prime minister's office.
12. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, defense minister
13. Suthi Singsaen, finance minister
14. Suphachai Phanitchaphak, deputy finance minister
15. Praphat Phosuthon, deputy finance minister
16. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister
17. Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, deputy foreign minister
18. Gen Han Linanon, agriculture and cooperatives minister
19. Suthep Thanksuban, deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister
20. Sano Thianthong, deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister
21. Prayut Siriphanit, deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister
22. Banhan Sinlapa-acha, communications minister
23. Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, deputy communications minister
24. Suraphan Chinnawat, deputy communications minister
25. Police Captain Surat Osathanukhro, commerce minister
26. Prachuap Chaiyasan, deputy commerce minister
27. Chuchip Hansawat, deputy commerce minister
28. General Prachuap Suntharangkun, interior minister
29. Wira Musikaphong, deputy interior minister
30. Sukhum Lewansiri, deputy interior minister
31. Montri Phongphanit, deputy interior minister
32. Chaliao Watcharaphuk, deputy interior minister
33. Sa-at Piyawan, justice minister
34. Banyat Banthatthan, science, technology and energy minister
35. Phichit Rattakun, deputy science, technology and energy minister
36. Marut Bunnak, education minister
37. Samphan Thongsamak, deputy education minister
38. General Mana Rattanakoset, deputy education minister
39. Thoetphong Chaiyanan, public health minister
40. Watcharin Ketawandi, deputy public health minister
41. Pramuan Saphawasu, industry minister
42. Sombun Chiramakon, deputy industry minister
43. Kon Thappharangsi, deputy industry minister
44. Subin Pinkhayan, minister of state university bureau

This announcement takes effect immediately.

Announced on 11 August 1986, being the 41st year of the reign of the present king.

Countersigned: Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

ATHIT, BUNTHENG PAY 'SURPRISE' VISIT TO KHUKRIT

BK070139 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and two opposition leaders yesterday paid a surprise visit to former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot at the latter's Suan Phlu residence.

The two politicians -- United Democratic Party leader Buntheng Thongsawat and party secretary general Tamchai Khamphato -- arrived at M.R. Khukrit's residence shortly after Gen Athit's arrival.

Gen Athit spent about 40 minutes and left Khukrit's Suan Phlu residence at about 10 am while the other two visitors left the house 50 minutes later.

In an interview with the press, M.R. Khukrit said that Gen Athit had only paid a courtesy call and did not seek any counselling.

"Well, he only talked about his trip to Khao Cha Ngok to attend the ceremony marking the opening of the new Chunlachomklao Military Academy campus," he said.

M.R. Khukrit refused to make any comments on the current political situation, saying he has nothing to do with politics any longer. The veteran politician had earlier resigned from the Social Action Party saying he had lost interest in politics.

He also said that he would soon travel to Chiang Mai where he intends to stay for a long time.

Gen Athit went over to the Suan Phlu residence after having called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to congratulate him on his appointment as premier.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK110944 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The Supreme Command information office reported the border situation during the week ending 7 August as follows: The Thai-Cambodian border situation: Reinforcements of fresh Vietnamese troops were dispatched to Puok and Anlung Veng Districts in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and Ratanamondol District in Battambang Province. Movements of Vietnamese troops and war equipment were detected in the central parts of Sisophon, Mongkokborei, and Battambang Districts in Battambang Province and Samraong District in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Meanwhile, small-scale fighting between the CGDK forces and Vietnamese soldiers took place generally with the CGDK forces taking the initiative and employing the tactics of ambush, hit-and-run, and sniping operations against Vietnamese military installations in Siem Reap, Varin, and Anlung Veng Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and in Sisophon, Ratanamondol, Battambang, and Mongkolborei Districts.

As a result of the fightings in Cambodia, Vietnamese shells frequently landed inside Thai territory in Muang and Khlong Yai Districts of Trat Province.

The Thai-Lao border situation: During the period under review, the Lao Government organized training courses for guerrilla forces of (Nam Keung) hamlet opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai Province and (Muang Khot) township opposite Chiang Kham District of Phayao Province. Lao soldiers planted landmines at border passes along the Thai-Lao border in Chiang Kham District of Phayao and Ban Khok subdistrict of Uttaradit Province. District administrative committees and canton administrative committees of Bolikhamsai Province held meetings with military officers of Muang Pakkading and Muang Paksane Districts in Bolikhamsai Province to plan suppression operations against the Meo Tribesmen in the areas of Phou Chia, (Muang Mo), and Muang Mok of Xieng Khouang Province and measures to prevent them from fleeing the country.

AFP ON POSSIBLE RELEASE OF CAPTURED CHINESE

BK111142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Vietnam may soon decide to release an undisclosed number of Chinese nationals accused of illegally infiltrating the country, an authoritative Vietnamese source said here Monday.

China announced Thursday that it would repatriate 34 Vietnamese prisoners in mid-August, including "25 armed elements and four spies."

Asked whether Hanoi would respond to the Chinese move, the source said that Vietnam, "may decide soon to free a certain number of Chinese citizens arrested after illegally infiltrating Vietnamese territory."

The source also said that for some time China had been crossing the border and arresting Victnamese nationals illegally and indicated that Vietnam was ready to receive these prisoners if China decided to free them.

Since 1979, when the two countries fought a brief but bloody border war, China and Vietnam have occasionally released or exchanged prisoners accused mostly of illegal infiltration or spying, observers said.

RADIO FEATURE WARNS AGAINST PRC FLOATING MINES

BK101540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 7 Aug 86

["Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" feature by editor Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] Following heavy rains at the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the water level on various rivers such as the Lo and Red Rivers has risen and there have been flash floods. Apart from the struggle against flash floods, floods, and other natural calamities, our people will also have to heighten vigilance against the Chinese reactoionaries' floating mines along various rivers. These floating mines have inflicted casualties on the people in various localities such as those in Xuan Hung village of Xuan Thuy District, Thai Binh Province, in Le Lo; village of Thuong Tin District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, in Phu Son and Vu Son villages of Hung Ha District and in Nam Hai of Tien Hai District, Ha Son Binh Province, in Hai Moi village of Dong Anh District, Hanoi, and in Nguyen Hoa village of Phu Tien District, Hai Hung Province.

Everyone knows that since May 1985 -- the beginning of the typhoon and flood season in Vietnam -- the Chinese authorities have had their troops float many mines along various rivers flowing from China into Vietnam. This has led to many mine explosions, killing and wounding numerous Vietnamese civilians.

From May to the end of December last year alone, there were more than 100 explosions involving Chinese mines, killing 30 persons and wounding 60 others.

As for this year's rainy season, in defiance of repeated condemnations by Vietenam before public opinion at home and abroad, the Chinese reactionaries continue to commit more crimes. In June and July 1986 alone, there were 27 explosions involving Chinese mines in various provinces -- including 3 explosions in Vinh Phu, 3 in Ha Bac, 1 in Hai Hung, 4 in Hanoi, 4 in Ha Son Binh, 4 in Ha Nam Ninh, and 8 in Thai Binh -- resulting in 5 persons killed and 30 others wounded, mostly children and elderly persons. Noteworthy are the following incidents:

On 16 July a Chinese mine exploded in Phu Son Village, Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province, wounding 11 children ranging in age from 5 to 15 while they were cutting grass on a river bank. Among them (Hoang Thi Hoai) suffered serious leg and chest wounds and both her hands were mangled.

On 24 July a Chinese mine exploded in Nam Hai village, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province, killing Mr Ha Van Oanh, 65, instantly and wounding his 15-year-old niece Pham Thi Trung.

On 28 July a Chinese mine exploded in Nguyen Hoa village, Phu Tien District, Hai Hung Province, killing Mr (Nguyen Van Noil) 27, and seriously wounding four children, namely Nguyen Thi Phuong, 14, Nguyen Thi Xinh, 11, Pham Thi Thuy, 6, and Pham Van Sang, 5.

On 22 June a Chinese mine exploded in Tri Phuong village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province, wounding three children while they were looking after their buffalos, etc.

It is clear that the floating of Chinese-made mines along various Vietnamese rivers is a premeditated move aimed chiefly at killing Vietnamese civilians and threatening those Vietnamese people who are living and making their living on rivers and along riverbanks.

After investigating, technical cadres made known that a large number of Chinese floating mines bear the sign 652-A. This type of mine is cyndrical, 7 cm in diameter, and 3.6 cm high. It has a yellowish green or greyish blue colored plastic case. It weighs 155 grams, including 57 grams explosive. When these mines are floating along the river they are set in a ready-to-explode position. They need only some weight -- from 5-7 kilos -- on them to explode.

These mines can sever a person's foot, or arm, or take his life. The mine's destruction radius is 0.5 meter. Due to its small size and light weight, this type of mine can easily be mistaken for garbage floating along the river or amidst floats of bamboo or logs. Once the flash floods recede, such a mine may become caught in a fallen tree branch or land on the shore. If unaware, one could easily mistake if for a plastic box. It will explode if someone tries to pick it up with a tree branch or to open it.

To avoid casualties caused by 652-A mines, localities, especially those situated along large rivers flowing from China into Vietnam, must tell the people how to identify this type of mine and its damaging effects so the people can take precautions against it. Whoever detects this type of mine must quickly report it to local military or self-defense militia units so they can deal with them. Flood-stricken localities must, after the floodwaters recede, check around to see if there are any mines entangled in tree roots, in shrubs, or lying on the ground in order to quickly pick them up or destroy them.

It is noteworthy that Thai Binh Province has quickly held a training course for its cadres and combatants to help them identify and deal with enemy mines floating along rivers. This has contributed to minizing the damaging effects of the enemy mines.

Meanwhile, at our country's northern border, in July, Chinese troops fired more than 27,000 artillery and mortar rounds into many areas, mostly into the Vi Xuyen area of Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, the enemy also sent many commando and scout teams to infiltrate deep into our country's territory in Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh Province for reconnaissance purposes.

They also resorted to the use of mobile forces while strengthening their weapons, equipment, and other means of war at various key points. Our Army and people in various localities, with a high sense of vigilance, quickly fought back, killing and wounding many enemy soldiers and seizing their weapons. It is especially noted that on 20 July our border guards of Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, in coordination with the local militia force, launched a counterattack against an intruding Chinese army unit. Thanks to their surprise attack and resourcefulness, they succeeded in killing 25 enemy soldiers.

These hostile actions by the Chinese authorities have once again exposed their oft-repeated propaganda about their good will for peace and friendship. Our Army and people, especially those in the northern border provinces, have, fully aware of the situation, continued to heighten their vigilance, to hold firmly to their positions, and to be always ready to fight in all situations.

World public opinion continues to acclaim the new Soviet peace proposals put forth in the 28 July Vladivostok statement of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

As far as our people are concerned, Chairman Phan Van Dong told a TASS correspondent in an interview in Hanoi that the SRV totally supports the Soviet initiatives and that it will cooperate with the Soviet Union in achieving lofty goals.

In his statement, Comrade Gorbachev presented his initiatives and concrete proposals for resolving regional problems, preventing the development of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific, and holding talks to reduce the operations of various naval fleets in the Pacific and to basically reduce various armed forces and conventional weapons. The essence of these proposals calls for peace, security, and cooperation which have become a trend of history in Asia and the Pacific as well as in the rest of the world. Comrade Gorbachev also pointed out concrete steps aimed at turning this trend into a reality.

It is time for all the Asian and Pacific countries to enter constructive dialogue in order to resolve regional problems on the basis of showing respect for the independence and sovereignty of nations, avoiding confrontation, and limiting and reducing all kinds of weapons and military activities.

Chairman Pham Van Dong also emphasized: Having made great sacrifices in their struggle for national liberation and defense, the Vietnamese people have an earnest desire for peace, friendship, and cooperation with all countries and peoples in the world, especially those in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific. The Vietnamese people are struggling to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation and to contribute to consolidating peace and promoting equitable cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. Together with Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam has, on several occasions, advanced many proposals of good will aimed at easing tension, promoting dialogue between countries in the region, settling the Cambodia problem, and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Vietnam has on several occasions put forth proposals aimed at normalizing the relations between the SRV and the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and of building up the relations of neighborly friendship between the two countries in keeping with the long-standing tradition of friendship as well as the interests of the two peoples.

However, as everyone knows, today Asia and the Pacific continue to be a hot region due to the policy of the United States and a number of imperialist and militarist forces to step up the arms race, strive to gather their forces, and continue to create tension as part of their attempt to turn Asia and the Pacific into a place of military and political confrontation to oppose peace and progressive forces and intimidate the sovereignty of various nations. The following can be seen as concrete evidence: the collusion between expansionism and imperialism, the reactionary Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance, the U.S. plan to intensively deploy nuclear weapons in Northeast Asia, especially in Japan and South Korea and the dangerous move to introduce this kind of weapon into Southeast Asia, the pursuit of the multifaceted war of sabotage and border-nibbling war by the expansionists and hegemonists against the three Indochinese countries, the U.S. imperialists' planning to set up a weapons stockpile in Thailand and their sending of heavy class cruisers to join a military exercise with Thai troops in the Gulf of Thailand, China's continued intrusion by its armed personnel into Indian territory, the imperialist and reactionary forces's lending a hand to their reactionary henchmen against the Afghanistan revolution, and so forth.

Our people and the peoples of various Asian and Pacific countries are fully aware of the importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives toward the region. With our struggle as well as with our sense of responsibility and their good will, we will join with other peace-loving nations in making our contributions to achieving those lofty goals set by the Soviet Union.

RADIO FEATURE VIEWS ASIA, PACIFIC ISSUES

BK090846 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Station editor Dao Loc Binh's feature: "Topical Talk" -- "with contributions from Comrade (Hoai Giang)"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Early last week, in his speech to the Armed Forces and people of Vladivostok, a city situated on the shores of the Pacific, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, touched on many important international issues, especially those in the Asia-Pacific region. So, today, we invite you to join us in further studying some basic documents on this region.

We all know that Asia, with an area of 44 million square kilometers, and the Pacific, 180 million square kilometers, constitute the largest region on earth; and they hold a strategic position of great importance. Residing and making their living here are nearly 3 billion people, more than half of the world's population. This region is very rich in natural resources such as petroleum which accounts for almost two-thirds of the world oil deposit, uranium, tin, iron ore, precious timber, and so forth. This region also produces a large volume of agricultural products and important industrial crops such as rice, rubber, tea, pepper, and so forth. Considered as large countries in Asia and the Pacific are the Soviet Union, the Untied States, India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Mexico, and Indonesia. Also situated here are medium-sized countries which, according to European standards, are fairly large such as Canada, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand; and more than 30 other smaller countries and tiny countries with a population of about 10,000.

This region not only boasts of a large population, a vast area, and very plentiful natural resources; but also has strategic sea lanes linking three oceans -- the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean. The Strait of Malacca daily sees the passage of more than 40 ships. Given the background of the international situation since the 1970's, the Asia-Pacific region has become all the more important politically and economically as well as military.

It is here that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to open the so-called easten front along with Western Europe in its two-pronged strategy against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It is indeed true that in the late 1970's, the United States proceeded with its plan to set up a belt of military bases in the Pacific to link up with its military belt in the Indian Ocean and organized regional military alliances under its command. Incumbent U.S. President Reagan has on several occasions stated that the Pacific, and not Europe, is playing an important role toward the future of the United States; and that this region, as far as the United States is concerned, is entering the 21st century.

For this very reason, while formulating its new Asia-Pacific strategy, Reagan's White House staff has paid special attention to the following four regions: First is Northeast Asia where the United States is feverishly pushing for a military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, while wooing China in an attempt to turn this region into a strategic springboard and a second front spearheading at the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In this tripartite strategic alliance in Northeast Asia, Japan has been turned into a huge U.S. military base where 48,000 soldiers are stationed in 119 scattered military installations. The air and naval bases at Yokosuka and Yokohama serve as headquarters of both the U.S. Air Force in Japan and the 5th Air Wing stationed in South Korea. These air and naval bases are armed with tactical nuclear weapons. In Japan, the United States has also set up 53 percent of its military installations on Okinawa, considering it the real backbone of its Pacific defense line. The United States has 20,000 marines, 9,000 airmen, and 1,200 infantrymen stationed there. The United States has pressured Japan into beefing up its Armed Forces in a bid to bind this country tightly to its war chariot. The Tokyo administration has been and is attempting to restore the great East Asia doctrine by pledging to turn Japan into an aircraft carrier in service of the U.S. global strategy and, at the same time, its own scheme of economic expansion and infiltration in the region.

In the Korean peninsula, the United States has a military force 40,000 strong, manning a dense network of naval, air, signal, and infantry bases. In recent years, the United States has been turning South Korea into a large nuclear arsenal. Concerning the role of China, the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST observed: With the participation of China, the U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangle is being transformed into a square where China plays an important role of strategic coordination.

The second region is Southeast Asia. We know better than anyone that for the past several decades in this region, the three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have always been the victims of or subjected to attacks and aggression by the imperialists and international reactionaries. Despite their heavy defeat, they are still working hand in glove with each other to oppose and undermine the three Indochinese countries as well as to oppose the revival of the PRK and the trend toward peace and stability in the region.

In this region, the United States is also demonstrating deep concern over the unusual changes in the Philippines and is seeking to interfere deeply in the internal affairs of this country. The United States maintains some military bases in the Philippines that are as large as those in Japan. These are the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base.

In this region, there is also Thailand which is called by its golden friends a frontline country. Thailand once allowed the United States to set up military bases on its soil to perpetrate crimes against the Indochinese people.

The United States still conducts military exercises codenamed "Cobra Gold" with Thai troops each year and is planning to establish a large war reserve stockpile on Thai soil.

The third region is southwest Pacific, which includes Australia, New Zealand, and some island countries. In this region, the United States has formed the ANZUS military bloc and is accelerating the disposition of many nuclear bases and secret space centers. Diego Garcia Island serves as an important support point of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. However, the ANZUS military bloc is being split and the United States is seeking to mend it.

The fourth region is southwest Asia. In this region, the United States is colluding with other reactionary forces and using Pakistan as an anchor in the east in an attempt to oppose and undermine the Afghan revolution and harass the Republic of India. At the same time, it is consolidating and strengthening the Diego Garcia flattop in the middle of the Indian Ocean to oppose and undermine the national independence movement of various countries and encircle the Soviet Union from the southwest.

In general, to work toward controlling the vast Asia-Pacific region, the Pentagon has deployed in this region 3 of the 5 U.S. naval fleets with 474,000 troops. This accounts for 27 percent of troops in the world. These U.S. naval fleets have been equipped with modern warships, strategic nuclear weapons, and units of the Rapid Deployment Force aimed at suppressing the national independence movement of the countries in the region.

By looking keenly at this matter from all angles, people can see that the United States, Japan, and reactionary imperialist circles in the Asia-Pacific region are stepping up activities with the aim of intensifying their influence and augmenting their strength in this strategic region.

The plan for the establishment of a Pacific regional community initiated by Japan and the United States in 1963 and the Asia-Pacific strategy currently promoted by the Reagan administration affirm a unique and systematic colonial policy of the imperialists. This policy is aimed not only at draining and exploiting the boundless wealth of this region but also at rallying and mustering forces to encircle and oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries from the eastern direction and opposing the national liberation movement in the region.

Therefore, on 28 July in a far eastern Soviet city, Comrade Gorbachev noted accurately that the Asia-Pacific region is one of the centers of tension and sharp struggle in the world, that militarization and the growth of the military threat in this part of the world is beginning to gather dangerous speed, that the Pacific Ocean is turning into an arena of military and political confrontation, and that this is what is worrying the peoples who live here more and more.

Obviously, the struggle between the two forces -- imperialism led by the U.S. imperialists and socialism with the Soviet Union serving as the pillar -- is taking place in an intense and fierce manner. Naturally, the great influence and position of the Soviet Union and socialism in this region have filled enemies of all types with resentment and anger; and everyone knows who is right and who is wrong, and who has good will and who has not. We would like to quote the view of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong in answer to a recent interview by a TASS correspondent in Hanoi. He said: Over the past 40 years, Asia and the Pacific has been a burning region.

The successive and great victories of Asian nations in the struggle for national independence and social progress and the rapid growth of the peace-loving and revolutionary forces with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as the mainstay have changed the situation in Asia and the Pacific, accelerating the trend toward peaceful coexistence and regional cooperation.

Dear comrades and friends, the Soviet state and, afterward, the Mongolian Government, the Republic of India, and the three Indochinese countries have, acting in coordination with a number of other countries, put forward many important initiatives aimed at resolving the problem of peace and stability in the entire region. However, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary and warlike forces have either rejected or ignored these good-willed peace proposals. The most recent proof of this is that in his important speech on 23 July 1986 in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev declared: We -- namely the Soviet Union and, we can say, the whole socialist community -- advocate jointly establishing new, equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific. We advocate bringing Asia and the Pacific into a common process aimed at establishing an all-inclusive international security system.

In the same speech, Comrade Gorbachev also pointed out a series of issues that need to be solved realistically with a view to bringing peace, stability, and security to the entire region. To clearly prove its good will by action the Soviet state declared that implementing its agreement with the DRA, by the end of 1986, the Soviet Union will withdraw six regiments of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, that it will consider the partial withdrawal of Soviet forces from the MPR, and so forth.

The good-willed stand fully imbued with a lofty sense of responsibility displayed by the Soviet state toward peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific is winning sympathy and support from progressive world public opinion. Our Armed Forces and people warmly welcome and totally support the Soviet Union's new initiative; and pledge to contribute toward building equitable relations and an atmosphere of peace and stability among countries in Asia and the Pacific. Specifically, we will strive to make Asia and the Pacific a region of lasting peace and free of nuclear weapons and confrontation, and with equal regional cooperation. This also meets the aspirations and interests of Vietnam itself.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN SHARPLY CRITICIZES U.S. WHEAT SUBSIDIES

BK120653 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr. Hayden, has used the opening of formal talks with the United States on a bilateral defense pact to sharply criticize American wheat subsidies to the Soviet Union. Jim Middleton reports from San Francisco.

[Begin recording] [Middleton] Mr. Hayden declared that the American cheap wheat program was doing great damage not only to Australia but potentially to the stability of the Asian-Pacific region as well. He said that during today's talks he will be asking his opposite number, the American secretary of state, Mr. Shultz, to pass on to Washington Australia's concern.

[Hayden] I would be asking you to convey this (?outrage) to your colleagues in the administration and to those members of the Congress who support even greater and more extensive subsidization for U.S. wheat exports.

[Middleton] Mr. Shultz expressed sympathy for Australia's plight and called for action to remove policies of subsidy and protection from agriculture. [end recording]

AUSTRALIA, U.S. TO DEVELOP SHIP DEFENSE SYSTEM

BK110908 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Australia and the United States are to work together to develop a new ship defense system for the navies of both countries. In a statement released in Canberra by the Office of the Minister of Defense, Mr. Beazley, who is currently in the United States, the minister said the two countries would share the work and cost of the project worth more than $130 million. [currency not specified] Mr. Beazley said a memorandum of arrangement had been signed for the development of this new defensive system which will be known as "Project (Nalta)" -- an aboriginal word meaning be quick. The minister said the project was the first time Australia and the United States had undertaken joint development of a task of such magnitude involving all stages of the design and development process.

Although for security reasons he would not release any details of the system, Mr. Beazley said it would offer substantial promise of negating the destructive potential of weapons that might be used against ships of either navy. The development work will take place in Australia and America over 5 years.

"Project (Nalta)" involves concept and technology developed in the laboratories of the Defense Science and Technology Organization and the factories of the Office of Defense Production in Australia and in research and development establishments in the United States.

REACTIONS TO NEW ZEALAND'S WITHDRAWAL FROM ANZUS

BK120728 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The United States has formally ended its defense ties with New Zealand. The secretary of state, Mr. Shultz, told a news conference in San Francisco that New Zealand had in effect withdrawn from the ANZUS security relationship linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. He was speaking after talks involving the Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr. Hayden, the defense minister, Mr. Beazley, and the American defense secretary, Mr. Weinberger.

A joint statement said both governments regretted New Zealand's port and air access policies which effectively barred the use of New Zealand ports by American Navy ships. The joint statement said the American side has said it could not be expected under these circumstances to carry out its obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS Treaty.

However, Mr Weinberger told the news conference that New Zealand would be welcomed back into the alliance if they changed these policies.

Mr Beazley said Australia would take over a greater share of South Pacific surveillance and defense duties.

The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, said in Wellington today that his government regretted that the United States had felt a need to announce the suspension of its security obligations to New Zealand under ANZUS. However, he said nothing had in effect changed. The announcement had nothing unexpected and had formalized the situation that had existed for the past 2 years.

NEW ZEALAND

MCLAY DECIDES NOT TO RUN FOR REELECTION

HK111118 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[By Mike Munro]

[Text] The recently deposed leader of the National Party, Mr Jim McLay, dropped a political bombshell last night by announcing that he would quit Parliament.

Mr McLay -- who took over the leadership in November 1984, but was replaced 16 months later by Mr Jim Bolger -- said he would not stand as a certificate at the next general election.

His decision, which sent shockwaves through party ranks, was relayed to his Birkenhead electorate executive.

Speaking at Auckland Airport last night before catching a plane back to Wellington, Mr McLay denied that the leadership coup had influenced his decision.

"It was a hard decision but it was not that (the leadership) that dictated or led to it.

"I weighted it up very carefully and decided that I had achieved more in 12 years than most people could reasonably expect from politics.

"I am very statisfied with the things I can look back on.

"I have done 12 years in Parliament and I spent half that time as a cabinet minister, some of it as Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Prime Minister.

"Those are all things a lot of people would not normally achieve in a whole lifetime."

Mr McLay said he had not yet told his successor as Leader of the Opposition, Mr Bolger, of the decision.

"But I have conveyed my decision to a number of my colleagues and several of them tried actively to dissuade me.

"I am 41 and I have now decided the time has come to make a change. There are other things in life -- the old saying, 'been there, done that.'"

Asked if he was bitter about the way some of his caucus colleagues had treated him, Mr McLay said politics was the last thing he should be in if he was bitter.

"I have got some views but I would not call it bitterness."

Mr McLay said that although he had not decided what he was going to do once out of Parliament he had what could be described as offers.

"I am not prepared to indicate in any way what sort of approaches I have had but I have had them on a very informal nature.

"I am not committed, they are not committed and all that this announcement gives me the opportunity to do is to talk to one or two people.

"But I will not be making a decision for some considerable time."

He said it would be fair to say that he had had an approach while on a recent overseas trip to Taiwan.

Mr McLay, who told his electorate chairman, Carole Wilson, of his decision last night before flying to Wellington, said it had been a fairly emotional thing for the electorate people.

"A lot of them have been with me right from the time I was first elected as an MP.

"Some of them actually worked to get me selected as the candidate (for Birkenhead) in 1974.

"It is only in the past few weeks that I have given serious thought to the question... I tend to make decisions firmly and quickly."

McLay said he would remain a member of the National Party.

"I have given the whole of my adult life to it. I did that because I believed in the party and any suggestion that I would leave it I would resent very strongly."

The National Party leader, Mr Bolger, was told of Mr McLay's announcement by a journalist in Wellington last night.

Asked whether he would have expected to have been informed by Mr McLay personally, Mr Bolger said that was entirely up to the MP concerned.

"But I guess I can say most do (advise the leader first)," he said.

Mr Bolger said that although he was unaware of Mr McLay's intentions, they were not entirely surprising.

"He had reached the top of the party at a young age and that was now behind him and he had to decide whether to carry on or to branch out and start a career elsewhere," he said.

"To that extent I was not altogether surprised to hear he had decided to make a career outside politics."

Mr Bolger said he had hoped Mr McLay would have stayed on.

"There was definitely a role for him as a senior member of the team but I also knew he would be weighing up his options.

"It is a decision Jim has obviously reached after assessing where he wants to develop his career interests."

Mr Bolger said he had not yet thought of a reshuffle of spokesmanship responsibilities in National's parliamentary team.

"That is not a major problem and obviously not one of any pressing urgency," he said.

The man Mr McLay succeeded as National Party leader, Sir Robert Muldoon, had little comment to make last night on Mr McLay's decision, which he had been unaware of until then.

"There is nothing that I can say except to repeat what I have said before: that he was an outstanding Minister of Justice and Attorney General and I think that when he leaves Parliament he will be remembered for that," said Sir Robert.

The Auckland divisional chairman of the National Party, Dr Ross Armstrong, said Mr McLay's decision to retire would be a very considerable loss to the party in Auckland.

YOUNG CHOSEN NEW NATIONAL PARTY PRESIDENT

HK111122 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] In making Neville Young its president the National Party opted yesterday for a likeable, prosperous businessmen not without his rough edges.

His elevation to the top administrative post is the product of 11 years of service to the party machine.

Mr Young, from Christchurch, has 20 years' experience as a barrister and solicitor. In recent years he and two associates have developed two multi-million dollar private hospitals in Auckland and Christchurch.

So few in the party doubled his business acumen and organisational skills.

He has been chairman of National's Canterbury-Westland division and a party vice-president for two years. At dominion level he has served on all standing committees, the only person to do so.

Mr Young is not one of the party's earnest ideologues -- and he concedes that he is no great shakes as a public speaker.

But he mixes easily, is approachable and has a commendable track record in bringing together winning teams.

In 1975 he was campaign manager in Lyttleton when Miss Colleen Dewe overcame a 3600-vote majority to defeat the then Minister of Health, the Hon Tom McGuigan.

Also, he played an integral part in Mr Maurice McTigue winning the Timaru byelection last year for National.

When the contest to find a successor to Mrs Sue Wood began, Mr Young was rated the outsider. But as he toured around the country in recent weeks delegates clearly warmed to the 45-year-old businessman.

He said yesterday, in the wake of his victory, that he was an old campaigner and he had aimed at peaking on ballot day. They were tactics which fell neatly into place.

Mr Young explained that it may well have been the party's desire to seek a town and country balance that clinched the presidency for him.

He said that National was a town and country party and he wanted it to be seen that way. He would be chanelling his energies into the organisation.

"I am not particularly policy-driven," he said. He would exhibit his skills by "putting together the winning teams nationally and locally."

Educated at Christ's college and Canterbury University, Mr Young has had a hand in family business interests from service stations to quarrying.

He worked in the international and legal divisioins of International Harvester Chicago USA, travelling widely on that company's business.

He also has a keen interest in breeding and racing horses and is a steward of the Christchurch Hunt Club.

GOVERNMENT-CPP CEASE-FIRE TALKS SUFFER SETBACK

HK120139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The government-communist cease-fire talks suffered a setback yesterday. The rebel umbrella organization, the National Democratic Front, rejected the guidelines imposed by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos for the issuance of safe conduct passes for the communist negotiators. The communist stand was declared by NDF chairman and chief rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo. Ocamp said the guidelines were much different from what were agreed upon in previous talks with government chief negotiator, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra. Opposed by the communists were particularly the ban of carrying of firearms by bodyguards of the communist negotiators and the 30 day limit on the effectivity of the safe conduct passes.

Safe Conduct Guidelines

HK111414 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, issued Saturday guidelines on the issuance of safe conduct passes to dissident leaders who are involved in the ceasefire negotiations with the government.

The passes will ensure and guarantee the safety of the negotiating members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), New People's Army (NPA), and National Democratic Front (NDF), as well as civilian mediators, defense and military authorities said. The salient points in the guidelines are:

1. Only the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff and commanders of Regional Unified Commands [RUC] are authorized to issue safe conduct passes in order to avoid confusion among AFP operating units.

2. The pass should clearly indicate the name of the grantee and his personal data or circumstances, purpose, place of origin and destination so as to limit the movement of the grantee from his place to the venue of the talks. It will be good for only 30 days from date of issuance and should be addressed to all AFP and Integrated National Police (INP) units.

3. The pass shall not mean an authority to carry firearms.

4. No pass will be issued for supplies.

5. Passes issued by agencies other than the Office of the President and the Ministry of National Defense are not binding on the AFP.

Ramos said he had already issued passes to former newsmen Saturnino Ocampo, Antonio Zumel, and Carolina Malay Ocampo, and their security escorts.

Ramos ordered the immediate dissemination of the guidelines to all major service commands, including the RUCs and the PC [Philippine Constabulary]-INP regional commands.

BALWEG, AQUINO 'UNLIKELY' TO MEET IN BAGUIO, MANILA

HK111429 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Nars Padilla]

[Text] Baguio City -- It is unlikely that renegade priest Conrado Balweg will meet with President Aquino here or in Manila as he considers these places not within the operational base of his Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA).

Balweg, who is demanding demilitarization of the Cordilleras before talks can begin, met with Agapito "Butz" Aquino, brother-in-law and personal emmisary of the President a few days ago, for the third time thus far this year.

The two talked in Bugnay, a scenic Igorot village between the borders of Kalinga-Apayao and the Mountain Province.

Balweg, who bolted the NPA ranks last April to organize the CPLA said, "Having the dialog in the city of Baguio appears like doing so in Manila because the venue is not within the area of coverage of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army."

The 42-year-old chief of the CPLA considers the Cordilleras as the more appropriate site for the meeting should it push through.

This observation is also shared by tribal leaders who cite security reasons.

Balweg, who had a P200,000 reward for his capture which has been lifted by President Aquino, blamed the military for starting the trouble in the region.

"The demilitarization of the Cordillera is also one way by which the new dispensation can show it is different from the previous government," he said.

Balweg added that "The CPLA does not want the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] or the NPA to stay here because we do not want antogonistic class struggle."

ENRILE WANTS MILITARY ROLE SPECIFIED DURING TALKS

HK111136 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] With the peace talks set to start between the government and the communist rebels, the military is finding it necessary to have its role specified, preferably in writing.

"This way," said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, "we can all avoid accusations about one side or another deliberately doing something to sabotage this peace effort."

"I have asked President Aquino to lay down specific orders -- preferably written -- on how we in the military should behave or conduct ourselves during the dialogue," he said.

Enrile's concern over guidelines stems from the rebels' demand that government troops deployed in the rural areas be pulled back and abusive militia units, like some Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF's) units, abolished.

The other expected demands of the guerrillas are the implementation of genuine land reform and the removal of US military bases from the Philippines.

A military spokesman, however, has ruled out any pullback of troops from dissident-infested areas. Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres told NEW DAY, "The active defense strategy of the Armed Forces as enunciated by Gen. Fidel Ramos stays inasmuch as in many areas in the countryside, it is the Armed Forces upon whom the citizens depend for protections against depredations not only by the insurgents but also of various criminal elements."

As to future operations against the rebels while peace negotiations are in progress, San Andres commented, "We haven't launched any offensive operations in a long, long while." San Andres explained that if the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] were to decide to launch offensive operations, "that would mean tracking the rebels down right to their lairs."

"Literally, that means finding the enemy, fixing the enemy (or cornering him) and fighting the enemy," San Andres said. "We haven't done that yet."

Meanwhile, some Armed Forces officials have adopted a somewhat "wary" stance on the reported start of the peace talks. In an interview, Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita raised doubts on whether both NDF [National Democratic Front] emissaries -- Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel -- can truly represent the entire rebel movement in the peace talks.

Ermita said Zumel and Ocampo are members of the National Democratic Front (NDF), which is (merely) the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

"The communist hierarchy can easily disown the two emissaries in the course of the talks or after if they (the communists) do not find the agreements arrived at to their liking," Ermita said.

COLUMNIST ON LAUREL STATEMENT ON MINISTERS

HK111541 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 5

["Bottom Line" column by Gaby Manalac: "Pretty Smooth"]

[Text] Vice-President Salvador Laurel has made some off-beat political statements in the past, notably a comment earlier this year at the height of the anti-Marcos sentiment that Ferdinand would be allowed to return in about two months. Laurel expectedly tried to clarify that statement, but his explanations only made his position weirder.

However, his all-time worst would seen to be his statement in Cebu last Friday that when he takes over as acting president upon departure of the President for the U.S. he would "right the unrightable wrongs" in the Aquino government. To begin with, his choice of words was poor. How can one right what is unrightable?

But the essence of Laurel's statement is that President Aquino is incapable of revamping her badly disorganized and disunited government and that she needs a hatchet man to do the job while she escapes from the local scene on a visit to the U.S.

While I may agree with Laurel that the Aquino government needs an overhaul and a facelift quite urgently, I cannot imagine how a vice-president who is concurrently foreign affairs minister can make his president look so bad.

Nor can I accept that Laurel really believes he can do what he claimed given the chance at the acting presidency. He has to be smarter than that.

It would look to me therefore, that Laurel's statement is some kind of a message to Mrs Aquino and the beginning of a disengagement from the Aquino camp preparatory to elections if the new constitution is ever ratified.

Evidently, Laurel must realize that even if he is appointed acting president, the Cabinet will never allow him to introduce any major change while Mrs Aquino is away. Moreover, Mrs Aquino would also never authorize him to do so. Her advisers would see to that.

For all practical purposes, therefore, even if Laurel becomes the acting president, the man with the big stick will still be the executive secretary, particularly since it is Joker Arroyo who enjoys the full confidence of Mrs Aquino. And the entire Cabinet knows that.

If then, Laurel really wanted to get good political milage out of his possible stint as acting president, he would have kept his hand close to his breast. His first chore would have been to make sure that he would actually be appointed acting president in Mrs Aquino's absence. Once installed, only then could he take chances and hope to score some political points, at the expense of course of Mrs Aquino.

But to publicly announce what he planned to do even before taking over in a temporary capacity is like asking to be shot down. So why did Laurel make such an announcment at all?

The only plausible reasons I can come up with are Laurel does not expect to be appointed acting president at all, and that he will make an issue of his avowed plans to "right the unrightable wrongs" as the reason Mrs Aquino and her confidants continue to keep him in cold storage.

Or, Mrs Aquino may really be considering appointing Laurel as acting President, but that Laurel himself sees no mileage out of this temporary exposure to Malacanang since Arroyo will mind the store anyway. Thus, he may really be forcing Mrs Aquino to bypass him so that he can then get better projection by proclaiming to one and all that he wanted to help save the country from political devastation but was never given the chance by the President and her men.

This way, he detaches himself from complicity in any possible failure of the Aquino government, while still keeping one foot in just in case it succeeds.

Pretty smooth.

ENRILE SPEAKS ON ACCUSATIONS, CEASE-FIRE, BASES

HK111511 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay and Rene Caparas]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said last night that although he has made a public disclosure of communist infiltration in the government, the military establishment "will just let things go" because President Aquino has obviously taken a policy in the handling of the insurgency problem that is opposed to his own.

"Until President Aquino has drawn up a clear policy on dealing with the communists, we will just let things go," Enrile said, in answer to a question after delivering a speech before the members of the South Metro Manila Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel.

Enrile said he did not intend to investigate the infiltrators and much less punish them because Mrs. Aquino had already allowed them to be out in the open.

With respect to some Communist Leaders, Enrile said they had already been "punished" by being released from detention.

In his speech, Enrile also said the defense ministry and the armed forces would soon meet with Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez to discuss ways and means of resolving various labor problems "in the interest of industrial peace."

Enrile stressed that it is an accepted norm in democratic countries such as the Philippines that the equilibrium attained in the free market of goods and services inevitably leads to social and political stability.

In advocating an adherence to the free enterprise system, Enrile said economic recovery could not be attained through the efforts of labor alone. "It should be a collective effort of both labor and capital," he said.

Enrile said the defense ministry has indentified those whom he branded communists who have infiltrated the government echelons.

He said these infiltrators are not only leftist sympathizers but also card-bearing members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Enrile said some of them identified themselves as card-bearing members of the CPP during the negotiations for a ceaser-fire before the Feb. 7 snap presidential elections.

He said those whom he accused of being communist infiltrators were the same ones who negotiated with the defense ministry during the cease-fire talks.

Enrile also said the U.S. military bases are crucial to the security of the country and if moves to get them out succeed, it would "create a vacuum in the power balance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union."

Enrile added: "It is best at this time to maintain the U.S. military facilities because they provide a security umbrella to external threat against us."

He said the Soviet Union's policy of territorial expansion is too dangerous for small nations like the Philippines, and "the communists are just lying in wait for another victim."

"We are too weak to resist the Soviets. If the U.S. bases are no longer around, our security is in danger. We can't tell the Russians, 'No, don't come to our nation.' This is a realistic view, and this is the real situation," Enrile said.

He said the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will have to "not double but also treble its national budget to meet the present level of U.S. security provided by the military bases."

"We cannot, at this time of crisis, afford to have only any increase in the appropriations for the military. Where are we going to get all the money to maintain our security?" he asked.

Enrile said the military is prepared for any confrontation with the local insurgents and dissidents. He said AFP is ready for any external or internal threats, "no matter how remote the possibiliies are."

"You do not prepare for war when war is already in front of you. It's during peace that you prepare for a possible war. I am not saying this to warn you that there will be war. But you cannot eliminate its possibility," Enrile said.

On the cease-fire talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), Enrile said: "I hope peace will be attained. And we are dealing with this with caution."

"The strategy of these people is to make one step backward and two steps forward. We must use caution on their little advances," he said.

Meanwhile, Enrile said the proposal to return police control and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] to local executives "still needs further study."

"It is common today to see a town mayor surrounded by too many bodyguards. I don't know why. How much more if we return the police control to them?" he said.

Asked if he is running for president in the coming elections, Enrile said: "I cannot run for a position that is not vacant. President Aquino's term is due to expire in 1992 yet."

Enrile said the list of people preparing to go with Aquino to the U.S. in September does not include him.

"I have not been asked to join President Aquino yet. The President's entourage, the people who are going with her, is her own preference. It is for her to choose the people going with her," Enrile said.

Names 'Infiltrated' Institutions

HK120145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile identified three communist-infiltrated government institutions. These included the Philippine Coconut Authority, the Center for Special Studies and the Presidential Task Force on Cooperatives under the Human Settlements Ministry. Minister Enrile said some of the officials of these other groups are members of the dissident Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. The defense chief made the revelations after Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel challenged Enrile to name names or identify government officials who he said are card-carrying members of the CPP group.

[Begin Enrile recording] If you want to find out the truth of what I said, you go to the Philippine Coconut Authority. There was a group that was assigned there and the head of the group was formerly the chairman of the Southern Luzon commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The Presidential Task Force on cooperatives of the Ministry of Human Settlements is being handled by a very well known personality [word indistinct]. Some of these people are executive assistants to certain ministries, assistants to certain ministers and I think that rather than name them, we do not name them. We just tell you their positions. [end recording]

In the same interview, Minister Enrile branded as pure speculation the report that ousted President Marcos is arriving this coming August 16. He also said a statement of Marcos concerning the form of the Aquino government next year should be given little value.

[Begin Enrile recording] Coming from him, I would give little value about that statement. You know you cannot expect former President Marcos to say nice things about the present regime given the fact that it was this government that disgraced and forced him to go into exile. [end recording]

Editorial on Enrile's Comments

HK111530 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 11 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Is Enrile Rocking the Boat?"]

[Text] The defense minister tells us that card-carrying communists are holding sensitive positions in government.

They bared their true color to him even before the elections, the defense head said in an open forum following his speech before Manila businessmen.

In the same breath he said there was no plan to arrest the government Reds which, if decided on, would have to be done through the courts because there is no executive order by which the arrest could be carried out.

So, while he may be seeing Red, the defense boss is not about to be rash. When "we feel the situation is getting critical, we shall prepare a paper and submit it to the President and tell her of the situation. And she will make the decision," he said.

We wonder what prompted the defense minister to make the revelation about the Aquino government having been infiltrated by communists at a time when he cannot do anything about it but wait and see.

His statement infers that he has not reported the security matter to the President -- does he not think that the earlier Mrs Aquino is informed the better for her and all concerned?

Headlined by the newspapers the defense minister's sketchy report delivers the impact of an expose, and coming as it does from a high official of the government might be seen by some as a confirmation of the "loyalist" charge that the Cabinet of Mrs Aquino is tainted with ideological crimson.

No doubt the top defense official's revelation is well-intentioned, but it cannot help create ripples disturbing at the least for the administration which is on a maiden voyage that certainly is no luxury cruise.

DISMISSED SUBIC BASE WORKERS END HUNGER STRIKE

HK111536 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Aug 86 p 3

[By Sandra De Jesus]

[Text] The hunger-striking 42 civilian employees earlier dismissed by the Subic Naval Base Management allegedly for being "security risks" have reportedly called off their protest and opted to accept management offer for separation benefits.

Reports reaching the labor ministry said yesterday that the workers, except Manny Torres, their leader, have accepted their severance pay, back wages, unused vacation and sick leaves amounting to at least P50,000 each from Subic officials.

The workers have staged a hunger strike outside the gates of Subic Base in Olongapo City after they were barred from entering the U.S. facility. The workers claimed they were branded as "security risks" for having advocated the dismantling of the U.S. bases.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy said yesterday that Subic officials have agreed to separate 42 employees for "other than disciplinary reasons."

As a result of the Philippine-U.S. Joint Labor Committee (JLC) meeting last July 8, management and union representatives reviewed this issue. No agreed position resulted. However, Subic officials announced a change of separation status for four workers originally dismissed "for cause." The U.S. also agreed there would be no derogatory information related to the 42 dismissals placed in personnel files.

The group will receive more than P2,400,000 including severance pay, pro-rated year-end bonus, pay for unused annual and sick leave, midyear bonus, and a quarterly rice allowance. The overall average amounts to P57,143, with six individuals collecting over P100,000, and one nearly P224,000.

The JLC again discussed the dismissal cases July 25 but the meeting ended in a deadlock.

The hunger strike was called after recent negotiations between a joint special committee composed of Subic authorities and labor officials had bogged down over American refusal to reinstate the workers or substantiate evidence to justify cause for their dismissal. The Philippine panel subsequently branded as "arbitrary and unfair" the American move.

During the negotiations, the workers demanded that they be reinstated and charges levelled against them be dropped.

Torres had threatened the dismissal would trigger crippling strikes in all U.S. facilities in the country. Sources said, however, that Torres' group has failed to get the support of the labor union in the bases and of the Filipino community outside Subic.

U.S. MISSIONARIES URGE END TO U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

HK111449 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Aug 86 p 5

[By Philippine News and Features]

[Text] Fifty U.S. Catholic and Protestant Missioners in the Philippines have written to U.S. Christian Church leaders urging them to help "prevent further U.S. military aid and intervention" in the Philippines.

In a "Letter of Concern" endorsed by Cardinal Ricardo J. Vidal and 68 other Philippine Church leaders, the U.S. missioners said U.S. policies "aimed at protecting U.S. military bases and economic interests in the Philippines have drawn our country (the United States) into increasing intervention in its affairs."

The letter, endorsed also by 44 missioners in the Philippines from other countries, was sent July 31 to some 1,000 U.S. Catholic and Protestant church leaders, including bishops, pastors, priests' and sisters' associations, social justice directors and overseas ministry personnel.

"The historic opportunity to build a truly free and democratic society" presented by the overthrow of the Marcos regime last February the letter said, "could be frustrated by interventionist policies" of the U.S. Government.

"The pattern of poverty and inequality continued and worsened during the U.S. colonial period... The U.S. colonizers tolerated social inequality and repression... (and) relied on the Filipino ruling class to minimize domestic opposition of U.S. rule."

The "cumulative result of the centuries of colonialism and economic dependency," the letter continues, is the destraction of the economy, "and escalating militarization under Marcos, resulting in systematic repression of all sectors, including the church."

CON-COM DIVIDED INTO 4 GROUPS ON BASES ISSUE

HK111457 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Teddy Owen]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] faces a long and bitter debate on the American military bases issue during its plenary session about the middle of this month.

The 49-member Con-Com is divided into four groups on the issue: those who want the bases banned; those who favor renegotiation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement after its expiration in 1991; those supporting negotiations in 1991 and those who feel that the article on military bases in the declaration of principles should not be included in the constitution.

A survey conducted by cause-oriented groups showed that members Adolfo Azcuna, Felicitas Aquino, Ponciano Benagen, Lino Brocka, Edmundo Garcia, Jose Luis Gascon, Minda Luz Quesada, Rene Sarmiento, Jose L. Suarez, Jaime Tadeo, Sister Christine Tan, Wilfrido Villacorta, Vicente B. Foz, Jose N. Nolledo, Hilario G. Davide and Florangel Rosario Braid are in favor of banning U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Those favoring negotiation of the bases agreement are members Blas F. Ople, Rustico de los Reyes, Regalado Maambong, Serafin Guingona, Francisco Rodrigo, Efrain Trenas, Lugum Uka, Napoleon G. Rama, Gregorio Tingzon, Bernardo Villegas, Crispino de Castro, Jose B. Laurel Jr., Florenz Regalado, Decoroso Rosales, Christian Monsod, Ambrosio Padilla and Cecilia Munoz Palma.

Members Jose Bengzon Jr., Jose D. Calderon, Alberto Jamir Eulogio Lerum, Teodulo Natividad, Cirilo Rigos and Ricardo Romulo Jr. are in favor of negotiations in 1991.

Those who feel that the provisions of the article on the declaration of principles should not be included at all in the charter are members Yusuf Abubakar, Ahmad Alonto, Teodoro Bacani, Jaoquino Bernas, Jose Colayco, Roberto Concepcion, Lorenzo Sumulong and Maria Teresa Nieva.

Meanwhile, a Con-Com sub-committee has approved the inclusion of a section in the new charter which would ban foreign military bases, troops or facilities in any part of the Philippines.

Section 3 of the article on the declaration of principles was approved 6-2 by the sub-committee on the declaration of principles headed by Braid.

This section, which would prohibit U.S. military installations on Filipino soil reads: "The State has the inherent right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. Subject to existing treaties, international or executive agreements, foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall be forbidden in any part of Philippine territory."

The article also states unequivocally that the Philippines is a nuclear-free country, and that no portion of its territory shall be used to store or stockpile nuclear weapons, devices or parts of such weapons.

Another section of the article provides for the right of the people to stage a revolt to change a despotic government.

Section 26 states: "When a long chain of government abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object contrary to the expressed will of the people, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is the right of the people, it is their duty, to change such government and provide new safeguards for their future security."

Earlier yesterday, the Con-Com approved an urban land reform and housing program in the article on social justice, the first part authored by member Vicente B. Foz and the second part, an amendment by Florenz Regalado.

The first part reads: "The State shall by law and for the common good undertake a continuing program of urban land reform and housing in cooperation with the private sector, that will make decent housing and basic services available at affordable cost to deserving low-income citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas."

The Second part: "Urban and rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished except in accordance with law and in just and humane manner. No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall take place without consultation with them and with the community where they are to be relocated."

A motion to exclude squatters within the framework of urban and rural poor dwellers by member Crispino de Castro was rejected by a vote of 30-1. De Castro warned that the approved section would appear to be constitutionalizing squatting in the country.

U.S. 'BLACKLISTING' OF AIRPORT QUESTIONED

HK111210 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 7

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The United States move to "blacklist" the Manila International Airport (MIA) as unsafe for American travellers is seen by local analysts as a "crude" political pressure on the Aquino government as the Constitutional Commission debates the status of the military bases.

Spokesman Allan Croghan of the U.S. Embassy, however, says the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration's assessment that the MIA does not meet international security standards is "not related to any political development here."

U.S. Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Handford Dole announced last Tuesday the negative judgment on the Manila Airport, the first to be made under an international Security and Development Corporation Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1985 as a measure for curbing attacks by revolutionary guerillas against U.S. nationals.

Dole said in a published statement that the FAA found the security measures in the local airport still falling short of the standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization even after improvements had been introduced by the Philippine government. The U.S. official first called the attention of the government to the "deficiencies" in the security measures at the MIA last July after an FAA team visited the airport. While remedial actions were apparently taken by the airport administration to improve the situation, another visit by a FAA team last July determined this to be inadequate, Dole said.

Dole has ordered the notice of MIA's inadequate security measures to be "displayed prominently" in all main U.S. airports and for the news media to be also notified. She has also ordered all U.S. and foreign airlines flying to and from Manila to "provide written notice of Dole's determination to passengers purchasing U.S. - Manila tickets."

"If deficiences (in the concerned foreign airport's security measures) are not remedied within 90 days, the Department of Transportation is required by law to publish the name of the airport and to inform the public of the determination," the U.S. department said in a press statement.

The U.S. transportation department said the action on MIA "represents the first time (the department) has made a finding involving a foreign airport under the 1985 statute." When reports of the negative U.S. assessment of the Philippine airport first came out here last May, the U.S. transportation department said in a statement released by the embassy, FAA security specialists were also conducting security assessments of some 100 other foreign airports which had direct air service with the U.S.

Asked yesterday whether any other foreign airport has been found deficent in security arrangements, Croghan said he "cannot comment."

Croghan took issue with the word "blacklisting" which analysts used to describe the U.S. action on the MIA. He explained that the U.S. is ready to assist in improving the security situation at the MIA and that "FAA will conduct an assessment whenever there is reason to believe that the security has been made effective."

Local analysts look at some reason "why the (US President Ronald) Reagan administration made its first application of an American law at the expense of the Philippines at this time." They find it intriguing that the FAA fault with the MIA security "not during the time of (ousted former president) Marcos" but during the current administration "which is trying hard to upgrade public service." The analysts also pointed out that the American government would be hard put to make a diplomatic slap on Mrs. Aquino when she is preparing for her visit to the U.S. next month.

"The logic of the U.S. move is to exert pressure on a government that it thinks needs American economic assistance like a person needs air to survive," one analyst said. The MIA's "blacklisting" by the American government is like telling the tourists to keep off the Philippines. This threatens a substantial source of income for a nation whose government is precisely looking up to the U.S. for aid, he said. While the U.S. government finds the "control of access to secure areas" in the MIA deficient, an Asian diplomat also interviewed by NEW DAY about the FAA assessment said American diplomats given "deferential treatment" by airport security officials and can go to normally off-limit areas. These are things that other diplomats, especially from the third world, can not do. "We are treated like dirt (by Filipino airport security officials)," he told NEW DAY.

NPA KILLS 2 CONSTABULARY AGENTS IN BULACAN

HK110743 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Two civilian agents of the constabulary were ambushed by NPA liquidation squad in Barangay Santo Rosario, Malolos, yesterday afternoon. PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander Lieutenant Colonel Leandro Mendoza identified the victims as Jesus (Naptoro) Jr, and (Juan) Caparas. Reports said the attackers were armed with armalite rifles, AK-47 submachine-guns and .38 caliber pistols, as shown by bullets found at the scene of the ambush. An 8-year-old girl, Rosalind (Liano), who was selling cigarets was hit by a stray bullet during the attack.

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GRAVE VISITS ON SOVIET-HELD ISLANDS TO RESUME

OW121237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- Japanese with ancestral graves in the Soviet-held northern islands will resume grave visits this month for the first time in 11 years, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The Hokusei Maru, an 892-ton chartered ship will leave Nemuro port in eastern Hokkaido on August 21 with 52 passengers on board for a four-day visit. The passengers include 46 people who will pay homage at four grave sites on Shikotan Island and Suisho Islet in the Habomai group. This will be the first visit by Japanese without visas to ancestral graves in the northern islands since 1976.

Former islanders from Japan visited three of the four islands -- Habomai, Shikotan and Kunashiri -- and several other areas in the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1975, bearing only identity cards specially issued by the Japanese Government. But as East-West tensions grew and the Soviet stance against Japan hardened, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said, the Soviets told Japan in 1976 that Japanese wanting to visit the disputed islands would need visas, leading to the suspension of such visits.

soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a meeting with then Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe earlier this year, proposed reciprocal visits by Japanese and Soviets to their respective ancestral graves without applying for visas. The two countries announced an agreement on July 1 on such visits.

FUWA, GORBACHEV AGREE TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

OW130115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO -- Japan Communist Party chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa returned Wednesday from a trip to Moscow that included a two-and-a-half hour meeting with soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Fuwa said the meeting was useful as it reaffirmed a joint statement issued by the Communist Parties of the two nations in December 1984 in which they said the prevention of nuclear war and the abolition of nuclear weapons were tow central and urgent issues in world politics. Fuwa and Gorbachev agreed to strengthen cooperative relations between the Japanese and Soviet Communist Parties.

The Gorbachev-Fuwa meeting was originally scheduled for last week but was delayed until Monday because the Soviet leader was suffering from a cold he caught during his recent trip to Vladivostok.

USSR TO PAY NIPPON STEEL CASH FOR PIPES

OW130337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 13 Aug

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will make a cash payment for 200,000 tons of large-diameter pipes from Japan to be used chiefly for the giant Siberian natural gas project, Nippon Steel Corp. said Wednesday. Nippon Steel, the world's largest steel maker, declined to name the price for selling the pipes to Promsyrioimport, the state-run Soviet steel trade organization. Nippon Steel, one of four Japanese steel firms involved in the transaction, said Promsyrioimport will buy half of the 400,000 tons of large-diameter pipes it has contracted to import from Japan for October-December shipments in Japanese yen.

The Soviets will hold talks in the future with Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kawasaki Steel on a dollar-denominated payment for the remaining 200,000 tons, according to industry sources. The Soviet Union has decided to pay for the Japanese steel pipes in cash in light of the yen's rapid appreciation against the U.S. dollars, the sources said.

PLANS FOR KURANARI-REAGAN MEETING FALL THROUGH

OW131201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, expected to visit New York in late September, will not travel to Washington to meet President Ronald Reagan, a high ranking Foreign Ministry official said here Wednesday. Kuranari, appointed foreign minister in mid-July, had hoped to meet Reagan in Washington before or after his address to the United Nations general meeting in New York September 23. According to the ministry official, Kuranari is now expected to return to Japan to attend an extraordinary session of the Diet scheduled to start in late September.

The foreign minister will travel to Punta Del Este, Uruguay, to attend a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) beginning September 15, before continuing on to New York, according to the official. An official of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry told reporters that Japan has decided to study the U.S. request to raise the fishery issue at GATT.

Agriculture Minister Mutsuki Kato later told reporters he was disappointed with the U.S. action, saying that problems concerning Japan-U.S. fishery trade have been solved "smoothly" through bilateral working-level negotiations. He suggested that the issue continue to be discussed at working-level consultations without resorting to GATT.

Japan currently imposes quotas on imports of herring and products made of Alaska pollack, mainly from the U.S. Japan imported about 34,000 tons or about 15.7 billion yen worth of herring from the U.S. and 500,000 tons or 22.6 billion yen worth of Alaska pollack products in fiscal 1985, which ended March 31.

On Japan's import restrictions imposed on 12 agricultural products, the U.S. demanded that Japan agree to set up a panel involving third countries under GATT to solve the trade issue, the official said. Japan was quoted as reiterating that the matter should be resolved in bilateral talks.

KURIHARA MEETS LYONS, RESPONDS TO REQUESTS

OW081315 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Admiral Lyons, visiting commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, paid a courtesy call on Defense Agency Director General Kurihara today and again asked the Japanese Government for increased efforts to secure a night landing practice airfield for carrier-borne aircraft and build family housing for U.S. forces in Ikego, Zushi City, at the earliest possible date.

Kurihara said in his response that he is fully aware of the importance of these projects, and that, availing himself of the opportunity given him by his second stint as defense chief, he will do his best to resolve the issues.

Lyons referred to a visit he made to the Philippines before coming to Japan, saying that the Philippines is increasing its military importance as the Soviet Union continues its buildup at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Allies should cooperate with the Philippines; they should spare no effort in that area, he said.

In response Kurihara said that while economic assistance to the Philippines should be increased to a maximum, he believes that Japan's obligation is to contribute to the peace and security of the Far East by further strengthening the Japan-U.S. security arrangements.

NAKASONE WELCOMES PROPOSAL ON NLC REJOINING LDP

OW121301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Toyko Aug. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday welcomed a proposal by the new Liberal Club (NLC), a minor conservative party, to rejoin the Liberal-Democratic Party. Nakasone expressed his acceptance at his official residence in a meeting with Yohei Kono, NLC leader, saying that the LDP will accept all Diet members as well as party personnel of the NLC.

The LDP splinter group is expected to be formally reinstated in the ruling party by the LDP's decision-making body, the Executive Council soon.

Kono made the proposal following meetings of top NLC party members earlier in the day in which they decided to dissolve the 10-year-old party and rejoin the LDP. The party will be officially disbanded at an ad hoc party convention on Friday.

Six Diet members, including five in the lower house and one in the upper house, together with about 120 regional assemblymen are expected to join the LDP, NLC sources said. Political analysts say that the NLC's decision was a result of the LDP landslide victory of 304 seats in the 512-member influential lower house in the July 6 general election which was held simultaneously with the upper house election. The NLC lost two of its pre-election seats in the lower house and maintained its pre-election strength of two seats in the upper house.

In a meeting with Kono, Nakasone was quoted as saying that the LDP would increase its party strength in a wider political front by reuniting with the NLC. "The important thing to the LDP is that it must have much support from left-wing diet members (in the LDP)," Naksone was quoted as telling Kono. Kono hinted to Nakasone that the former NLC leader Seiichi Tagawa will not rejoin the LDP.

In June 1976, six then LDP Diet members split from the ruling party and formed the NLC, accusing the LDP of improper handling of the Lockheed payoff scandal and intra-party struggle against then Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

The NLC formed a coalition with the LDP after the LDP suffered a big setback in the 1983 general election. Since then, three NLC Diet members -- Tagawa, party general secratary Toshio Yamaguchi and Kono -- were named cabinet ministers under the Nakasone administration.

Insiders expect that two upper house diet members -- Akira Amari and Juro Morita -- will join the Nakasone faction, Yamaguchi will join Takeshita's group and Kono may be tapped by the Komoto faction.

JAPAN LAUNCHES ROCKET WITH TWO SATELLITES

OW130121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Aug. 13 KYODO -- A rocket featuring a domestically developed engine similar to the one used for U.S. space shuttles blasted off successfully Wednesday morning from the space center on this southern island, the National Space Development Agency said. The H-1 rocket carried two satellits, one for use by amateur enthusiasts radio and the other for geodetic survey experiments, which were placed into orbit about an hour after the launching, an agency spokesman said.

The agency named the first satellite "fuji (wisteria)" and the second "Ajisai (hydrangea)." It was the first Japanese launching of two satellites at the same time.

The agency spent 162 billion yen to develop the two-stage rocket with an engine using liquefied oxygen and hydrogen. The Le-5 engine, domestically developed and placed in the second stage, requires high technology to control, particularly at the time of ignition and reignition, according to agency officials. U.S. space shuttles use similar engines using liquefied fuel.

The first stage of the rocket carried a Delta engine produced by the United States. Japanese engineers also developed the inertia-guided system used to control the flight of the rocket.

'OFFICIAL' TEXT OF CHON'S 11 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

SK120105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 86 p 6

["Official Translation" of the questions and answers at ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's press conference at Chongwadae on 11 August 1986]

[Text] QUESTION 1: It's been five and a half years since the birth of the Fifth Republic. Could you review what your administration has done up until now and discuss the directions it will take in the future?

ANSWER: I am glad to see that you, the representatives of the media, are in good health in spite of the hot weather. I wish to take this opportunity to say hello to all citizens who are working faithfully at their jobs despite the sweltering heat.

I have only about a year and a half remaining in my term of office. When I look back on my last five and a half years in office, I can only say I am struck by a stream of emotion-laden recollections. For the entire Korean people, these past years have been full of trials and tribulations and at the same time marked by many glories and rewards.

As you can well remember, the Oct. 26, 1979 incident (the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui) was a tremendous shock to the country. It caused political and social chaos which threatened national security.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of all citizens, our wounds were quickly healed and national security and stability reinforced. Furthermore, we have achieved sustained growth and progress, thereby laying a solid groundwork for advancement into the forefront of development and also for national reunification.

I believe that one of our most noteworthy recent accomplishments is the complete suppression of the chronic inflation that plagued the nation persistently for 40 years following liberation. During the five years since 1981, wholesale prices rose at an annual rate of only 3.1 percent, with the consumer price index increasing only 5.2 percent annually. Few had expected that we would be able to achieve such firm price stability. In fact, many economists greeted me with skepticism and I understand, some even secretly sneered at me when, in 1982, I proposed that inflation be slowed to a single-digit level. But my proposal has since been translated into reality.

That is not all. Since prices were stabilized, we have achieved an average annual economic growth of 7.5 percent. Only when prices are stable is it possible to achieve genuine economic growth that benefits all citizens. Inflation makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. The ending of inflation has thus contributed significantly toward reducing income disparities.

On the strength of the recent economic improvements, we have paved more roads in the past five years than were paved in the whole decade of the '70s.

The growth and development noted above are reflected in the fact that our gross national product is expected to reach US $92 billion, probably the 20th largest in the world. Last year, Korea's GNP rose to US $83.1 billion, the 22nd largest in the world, whereas in 1980, our GNP, at US $60.3 billion, ranked 31st.

In the spring of last year, I became the first Korean head of state to make an extended tour of Europe. During my official visits to four Western European countries, I clearly found that the international community was regarding Korea's stature more highly than we ourselves, not only because Seoul is going to host the 1988 Olympics but also because it has grown so much in overall national capabilities.

While in office, I have been visited in Seoul by as many as 60 presidents and prime ministers from 51 countries. On the other hand, I have made official visits to 15 countries, including the United States, Japan, the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and most recently, four members of the European Community. These figures are yet another indication of our national growth and development.

Of course, we have had our share of failures and setbacks. Our citizens have also had to suffer various pains and inconveniences. However, even without international acclaim, no one can dare ignore or underrate the fact that over the past five and a half years Korea has built up its national power and enhanced its national prestige as well as completed a strong springboard from which to leap into the ranks of the developed nations.

As an old proverb says, "Dedication can move heaven." Because all of us have worked determinedly and meticulously, we have been blessed with five consecutive bumper harvests and excellent international economic opportunities characterized by the "three lows." (Editor's note: "Three lows" refer to low energy costs, low international interest rates, and a low value of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and other major world currencies.) Thus, the increases in our national fortunes are being accelerated.

As I have repeatedly emphasized in the past, we now stand at a crossroads of national history leading either to further progress or to a retrogression. The transition of a country from a semideveloped one to a developed one tends to be characterized by soaring expectations on the part of its people.

A journey along the path of transition is thus bound to be as bumpy and noisy as a ride along a gravel road. And yet, we are faced with a series of major national tasks that must be accomplished in the coming two to three years. Our success or failure in these tasks will definitively determine whether or not we will be able to sail into the developed world or not. They include the 1986 Asian Games, which is only about 40 days away, the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, and the nation's first-ever peaceful transition of power scheduled also for 1988.

I can tell you, with a sense of pride, that I have dedicated my all, body and soul, to the cause of the Republic and, with integrity and earnestness, have been doing my very best to run the government. I will continue to exert all my energies to properly discharge my duties during the rest of my term of office. I will never seek popularity in conducting state affairs simply because my term is nearing its end. In fact, I will preside even more stringently over the national administration.

To be more specific, I am determined to do everything in my power to root democracy in Korean soil, to successfully carry out the major national tasks at hand, and to ensure national security and survival. In that way, I hope to bring my tenure to a worthy conclusion. My ardent wish is to make sufficient contributions toward developing the Republic into an economically advanced democracy to merit appreciation by my posterity.

My conviction is that the wheels of history always turn forward and can never be reversed.

Having been given the perfect opportunity to race forward that we have before us today, we must never skid backwards into the kind of bad habits, confusion and strife that marked our past.

As I have repeatedly emphasized, the track for advancement is labeled stability. We cannot tolerate any breach of law, order and stability that will dash the aspirations of the people and obstruct the attainment of national goals. Accordingly, my administration will strictly maintain law and order and strive harder to promote social discipline. I want to make it clear that the seeds of leftist violence will be resolutely eradicated and that stern action will be taken against public officials who indulge in do-nothingism or who commit improprieties.

I am closely examining mounting demands for various changes and reforms as our society continues to develop and grow more and more complex. In light of such a state of affairs, I want to cope with rising expectations and friction by implementing progressive social welfare policies, while at the same time pursuing sustained growth. In addition, I intend to continue to promote private initiative and openness in all areas of national life. In the field of politics, the government will do everything it can to maintain and foster an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and compromise.

Key to the success of such endeavors is cooperation by those in leading social positions with the government policy of promoting frugality, diligence and a spirit of civic service, thereby creating a climate conducive to trust and harmony.

Constitutional Revision

QUESTION 2: With the general public intensely watching, the majority and minority parties are about to enter into earnest negotiations to work out a bill amending the Constitution. Would Your Excellency please disclose your ideas as to the preferred timing and characteristics of the proposed constitutional revision?

ANSWER: Before discussing constitutional issues, I'd like first to explain my thinking as to the cultivation of democracy in this land.

For the 40 years since liberation, everybody has paid lip service to democracy. And yet, not a single peaceful transfer of power has been accomplished. The abuse of power to perpetuate one-man rule provoked severe reactions. The consequent extreme confrontation led to social chaos, which in turn caused economic stagnation and widespread unemployment, and eventually a national crisis. Thereupon, the goverment resorted to force to restore stability, but only at the cost of disruptions in constitutional government. Our constitutional history has been marked by this kind of vicious circle. Such a phenomenon, common to politically underdeveloped countries, must be fully dispelled if democracy is to prevail.

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic bans the reelection of a president beyond a single seven-year term with the aim of preventing the vicious circle I have just noted. Moreover, the present Constitution provides for additional safeguards against prolonged one-man rule by stipulating that any amendment to the clause governing the presidential tenure shall not apply to the president in office at the time of the amendment.

My unswerving determination is to abide by the provision for a single seven-year term and thus achieve a peaceful change of government so that genuine democracy can take hold in this land. Above all, a tradition must be established whereby the government leader stricly honors the prescribed term of office and transfers the reins of power peacefully to his elected successor if democracy is to be properly planted and fostered in this land.

Throughout history, whether in the East or in the West, it seems that it has not been as easy and simple as is generally thought for the leader of a country to voluntarily part with power and transfer it to another peacefully. Just as a devoutly religious person may be tempted by Satan at times, I too, can be similarly tempted at times. However, I always bear in mind that unless I completely rid myself of personal ambitions, it will not be possible to end for good the vicious cycle of confrontation and confusion revolving around prolonged one-man rule.

When I narrowly escaped death in the terrorist bombing in Rangoon in October 1983, I deeply thought about what heaven meant when it spared my life. While hurriedly flying back home, I was gripped by boiling anger and fathomless sorrow as I thought about the many things involved or related to the terrible incident. And yet, I clearly sensed that heaven gave me a mission to prevent war in our land, to reduce the people's suffering and to root genuine democracy into Korean soil, and that it also gave me a chance to carry out the mission.

I am grateful for having been given that chance. I can say that with a determination akin to religious conviction, I have been doing all I can to make good use of the chance I have been given.

NA Negotiations

QUESTION 3: It is felt that the outcome of the ruling party-opposition talks on amending the Constitution is hard to predict. How do you think the issue should be resolved in case an accord is not reached during the current National Assembly negotiations?

ANSWER: I think it is not proper to refer to a possible deadlock at a time when in the National Assembly the majority and minority parties have just entered into full-dress discussions on how to amend the Constitution. Of course, political views of the government party and the opposition cannot always be in accord and their interests at times conflict with each other's.

I believe, however, that if only both political camps would abandon the pursuit of self-interest and look far ahead to the future of the nation in dealing with the issue of how to revise the Constitution, they will not fail to work out an agreed amendment proposal that will live up to public expectations. Aren't dialogue and compromise basic to democracy?

Should any side turn its back on the principle of compromise and accommodation and insist on ramming through an amendment proposal based on its unilateral partisan strategy, it would not be able to avoid public questioning and rebuke, as well as taking responsibility before history. Today, I want to emphasize to you esteemed journalists that the news media should also lead public opinion in a fair fashion and help the government party and the opposition reach sound agreements. Let's all watch the negotiations to revise the Constitution with high expectations.

Successor Issue

QUESTION 4: Nowadays, the general public is showing an increasing interest in who will be nominated as successor to the president. What kind of person does Your Excellency, in the capacity of president of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), think will be the best candidate for the presidency? Also, please let us know when the DJK will choose its presidential candidate.

ANSWER: I am not sure "successor" is the right term.

At any rate, he ought to be an outstanding person qualified to be the national leader. Any member of the DJP who is legally qualified can run for party candidate. It is essential, however, that the candidate be a person trusted by the general public and respected by his party colleagues. Through my experience of nearly six years in office, I have come to believe that good health is also a very important factor. In view of the peculiar situation enveloping the Republic, a presidential candidate should be a person capable of astutely and resolutely dealing with the difficult and grave matters that constantly confront the nation, shouldn't he?

When a bill amending the Constitution is prepared by the National Assembly, the nation's political timetable will take a more concrete form. Clearer answers can then be provided to all current questions, I think.

QUESTION 5: Much talk is going around in the political community these days as to a possible reshuffling of the Cabinet and the DJP leadership. Do you intend to effect such a reorganization shortly?

ANSWER: In truth, I do not believe in changing personnel frequently. If workers are changed, the office atmosphere may be temporarily improved. On the other hand, the consistency of work is undermined and the efficiency of administration of government tends to go down. Such problems cannot be ignored.

It is of course appropriate to reorganize the government and the government party, if and when a new situation demands new people. This kind of reorganization is an indispensable ingredient of statecraft for coping with changing circumstances.

Several points must be taken into consideration in planning a reshuffle of the Cabinet and the government party. First, it is necessary to examine the contemplated reorganization to determine if it would be conducive to responsible government and responsible politics. It is my conviction that worthy politicians and public officials are those who know how to take responsibility. Next, it should be determined whether or not a reshuffle is needed to enhance administrative efficiency and cooperation between the government and the government party. Last, it is also necessary to assess whether or not a planned reshuffle will renovate the administration and engender a new social atmosphere.

The reshuffling of the Cabinet and the DJP leadership in the past has been effected with those principles in mind. Future reshuffles will be carried out in a similar fashion on the right occasions.

Local Autonomy

QUESTION 6: It is understood that the government plans to begin implementing next year a system of local autonomy on a phased basis. What does your Excellency think regarding the plans for local autonomy?

ANSWER: Local autonomy is often called the training ground for democracy or the root of democracy. It is only common sense that local autonomy must be put into practice if democracy is to thrive.

That is why the Constitution of the Fifth Republic expressly provides for local autonomy. To translate that provision into action, a government commission was set up to study how to best formulate and implement a system of local autonomy. The commission has since substantially researched and studied the matter.

With the intent of dutifully honoring the local autonomy clause of the Constitution, I instructed the Cabinet and the majority party to work harder to expedite the introduction of local autonomy.

Since its birth, the Fifth Republic has steadily promoted private initiative, deregulation and openness. The general assessment is that local residents have now developed a considerably strong spirit of self-government with which to solve the problems of their communities on their own.

Since substantial groundwork has thus been laid for local autonomy, the government is going to present its final legislative proposal soon after taking the results of a series of public hearings into account.

The question of local autonomy, however, is closely interrelated with the final form the proposed new constitution will take. Accordingly, we should perfect local autonomy plans in a positive way, while keeping a close eye on the direction the National Assembly is taking in dealing with the constitutional issues.

Radical Inclinations

QUESTION 7: The public has recently been shocked by violent manifestations of radical inclinations on the part of some extreme leftist students and hardline dissident groups. Mr. President, what do you think about such phenomena occurring in some segments of society?

ANSWER: It is true that as Korean society is being permeated with an atmosphere conducive to private initiative, self-government and openness, social discipline is growing somewhat lax. Particularly worrisome is the fact that radical, violence-oriented leftist groups have surfaced. Parroting North Korean communist slogans designed to slander and subvert the Republic of Korea, these radicals assert that our social system must be fundamentally reshaped.

They profess to seek reform through "struggles for democratization." "Democratization" in their own vocabulary means in essence nothing other than a revolution to overthrow our liberal democratic system. This is certainly a serious problem. They believe that violence and other subversive activities are justifiable means to achieve their leftist goals.

As you know well, the radicals resort to such extremes as seizing and vandalizing schools and public buildings, turning opposition rallies into violent demonstrations, and declaring certain areas "liberated districts." Moreover, they mobilize all available means to mount sophisticated disinformation campaigns to alienate the government from the general public. Although their numbers are small, we cannot take them lightly because of their extreme claims and actions.

Some seem to show an understanding of the issue by saying that only now we, too, are experiencing what developed countries have already gone through or that this is a transitory problem that inevitably crops up in the course of national development.

In many aspects, our own situation is vastly different from that of the developed countries. First, we are faced with tenacious campaigns of agitation and sabotage by the North Korean communist regime which is constantly looking for an opportunity to communize the south.

In light of our bitter experiences in the past, it can only be concluded that we cannot resolve the problem of the current bouts of radicalism simply by taking measures to eliminate flaws in our present social and economic systems. To us, pro-communist radicalism is not an abstract theory or a temporary ailment of society; it is a challenge to our national security and survival.

That is why we cannot cope with this problem through a vague kind of paternalism which maintains that we must tolerate criticism and resistance if we are to practice democracy. Even if those affected by leftist ideologies may be young people still in their formative age or men of learning, we cannot tolerate their rejection and repudiation of the liberal democratic system.

Of course we must recognize the fact that young people, including college students, are generally more idealistic and critical than the older generation of citizens. It may also be natural that young people, who are very sensitive because of their age, are at times easily swept into action to resist the status quo out of a pure sense of justice.

That is why the government intends to make even greater efforts to properly guide and reorient those students who have only temporarily turned sympathetic to radical leftist ideology or the theory of violent revolution. In so doing, the government will put itself in the position of their parents and siblings. At the same time, it is necessary to listen to and accommodate young people's sound criticisms and constructive suggestions for national development, if they have any.

However, the extremely indoctrinated hardcore radicals, habitual masterminds of violent demonstrations, and others who are beyond guidance will have to be removed from the campuses and society in accordance with the law. The government will take thorough action to prevent radical actions by those who are intent on undermining the foundations of the Republic by polluting the campuses and destabilizing society.

If we are to defend national integrity and the liberal democratic system, I believe that all citizens should cooperate with the government in countering anti-state, pro-Communist ideologies espoused by the radicals. In particular, I want to take this occasion to ask school administrators, professors, students and parents to act more positively to banish extreme leftist ideologies favoring violence from our campuses.

It is especially important for professors and students who are the masters of the campuses to endeavor harder to prevent a handful of students from further damaging the hallowed institutions of learning by their radical claims and actions. It is my conviction that if only the professors and students would muster sufficient courage to actively advise, remonstrate, rebuke and persuade misguided leftist students, our campuses will be able to fulfill their intrinsic educational and research functions.

Nowadays, the nations of the world are waging fierce competition to boost their living standards and welfare. In this state of affairs, how are the students of other countries conducting themselves? Needless to say, they are single-mindedly devoting themselves to studying and preparing for their future careers.

Regarding the problems of leftist radicalism in our country, I want to stress yet another important point: We can never tolerate violence and other unlawful acts that will destabilize the nation and society, no matter in what name, ism or cause they are committed -- whether in quest of constitutional change or "democratization." To safeguard national survival and security, I renew my pledge to sternly and resolutely deal with such acts by invoking all the powers vested in the office of the president under the Constitution.

QUESTION 8: As the Korean economy continues to grow under conditions of stability, demands for greater social welfare and a more equitable distribution of income are mounting. Concern about the low-income citizens, including low-paid workers, is also increasing. What policies are being readied to come to grips with such problems?

ANSWER: The ultimate reason why we all work so hard at our jobs is, I think, that we want to enhance the welfare of all citizens. When we speak of welfare, some may impatiently expect to have the Western European level of welfare. However, with our economic capabilities limited by a per capital GNP of only US$2,000, it is impossible to attain the level of welfare obtained by the most economically advanced nations in a short time.

As I told you earlier, around the time of the advent of the Fifth Republic, the Korean economy was experiencing truly severe difficulties. Many were unemployed. Many sick people could not afford medical treatment. Furthermore, we were faced with numerous urgent tasks that had to be carried out if the basic needs of the population were to be satisfied. Such tasks included the improvement and expansion of housing, waterworks, sewerage and education facilities.

Even those who were fortunate enough to have jobs saw their hard-earned wages continuously diminishing in real value because of rampant inflation. On the other hand, property owners, especially those engaging in real estate speculation, were able to greatly boost their incomes. Thus, the rich grew richer, while the poor grew poorer. In particular, rising real estate prices due to speculative activities made it increasingly more difficult to realize the dreams of lower-income people to own their own homes.

Under such circumstances, our top-priority task was to arrest inflation and to revive and promote our economic viability and vitality. What else could be more urgent for those who must find jobs to earn a living? Accordingly, to enhance public welfare, it was imperative to boost employment. At the same time, I adopted a vigorous policy of price stabilization with the goal of eliminating the greatest factor in the economic gap between the rich and the poor.

I have always been chagrined by the fact that, owing to the government's limited financial resources, it has not been possible to implement sufficient welfare programs for our citizens. I am well aware that a considerable number of my fellow citizens who are not yet eligible for national medical insurance have to suffer great hardships when they become ill. This is why the medical insurance system has been expanded to increase the number of people covered to 22.8 million, more than double the figure obtained five years ago. However, it is still difficult to extend medical insurance to all citizens because our economic resources, medical facilities, and medical personnel are still limited.

Because all citizens have endured hardships and have worked hard in unison, we are now able to steadily maintain price stability and robust economic growth. I believe, therefore, that conditions are ripening for a more vigorous public welfare policy.

In the future, even greater efforts will be made to help farmers, fishermen and low income urban inhabitants improve their economic lot. The goal is to make rural areas better places to live, while enabling those of low income to join the middle class.

At the same time, even greater attention will be paid to the need to enable all citizens to benefit from modern medicine regardless of their income levels. I have already instructed the government, party, and the administration to work out plans to attain that goal by 1989 at the latest. Details of the plans will be announced shortly.

Plans are also being made to have a law enacted so that a minimum wage system can go into effect by 1988 at the latest. At the same time, a comprehensive package of policies is being developed with the aim of improving the economic status of the urban poor more rapidly. Since the elderly population is now increasing rapidly, it has become urgent to introduce a national pension system to help provide for senior citizens.

Actually, a law was enacted in 1974 to set up a national pension system but its implementation was frustrated by wild inflation. That was because the real value of money that would be placed in the pension fund would have been halved in only three to four years since inflation was running at an annual rate of 20 percent. Accordingly, it made little sense to save money for use 20 to 30 years later. But now that prices are stable and the economy is strong, it should be possible to put a national pension fund into operation by 1988 at the latest.

As the economy is expected to grow steadily with little inflation in the future, the implementation of these welfare and economic assistance programs for lower-income citizens and retired workers would result in a substantial improvement in income distribution in four to five years.

Inter-Korean Dialogue

QUESTION 9: Please explain the prospects for inter-Korean dialogue. Do you think there is a possibility that a meeting between the top leaders of the South and the North may take place within this year?

ANSWER: During last year, economic talks and Red Cross meetings were held between the South and the North, leading to active dialogue. Moreover, home visiting groups were exchanged for the first time since the country was divided. A group from the South visited Pyongyang, and a group from the North traveled to Seoul for reunions with relatives from whom they had long been separated by the territorial partitioning.

And yet, in January this year, North Korea unilaterally canceled all agreed meetings, using the annual Team Spirit military exercise as a pretext. Despite our repeated calls for a prompt resumption of inter-Korean meetings, dialogue has remained suspended for half a year and any affirmative response from Pyongyang is yet to come.

The current tension and mistrust characterizing inter-Korean relations stem from North Korea's continuing pursuit of a strategy for unification through communization of the South by military force. If North Korea is genuinely interested in easing tension and establishing peace, it should not turn its back on dialogue, it should, instead, quickly come forward to the conference table to initiate and expand all possible forms of exchanges and cooperation through constructive dialogue and thus build mutual trust. This is the only right course of action. Especially in the economic field, there is great room for mutually beneficial changes and cooperation.

Since 1981, I have repeatedly proposed a meeting between the top leaders of the South and the North. On the last Samil Independence Day (March 1), I proposed that such a meeting be held within this year. The reason why I am calling for a South-North summit conference is because this can be the surest and quickest way to achieve a breakthrough toward improved inter-Korean relations leading to unification. Once again, I urge the North to discard its past negative attitude and to expeditiously agree to hold a summit meeting at an early date, while speedily reopening the existing channels of dialogue.

I want to take this occasion to discuss our national security situation. As you know well, we have made major efforts to promote self-reliant national defense, for which our citizens have endured a heavy burden. Our own ability to deter war has thus been greatly improved.

North Korea, has, howver, been bent on arms buildup for nearly 40 years now, at the sacrifice of the living standard and welfare of its people. Accordingly, it is very difficult and time-consuming to reverse its military superiority over the South.

The coming two to three years is a crucial period during which the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be held and a peaceful change of government will take place. Furthermore, it is a period during which the Republic will reach a point where its own military strength alone will be nearly sufficient to deter North Korea's provocations.

I think anyone can see that this period is of great significance to our national security. And North Korea cannot fail to see that. Accordingly, it will be more keen than ever on mobilizing all available means to scheme against us. I am watching, with particular concern, the current moves of North Korea to rapidly expand its military links with the Soviet Union. Recently, a high Soviet military officer declared that the Soviet Pacific Navy is ready to wage joint operations with North Korea. According to expert analyses, this indicates a possibility of Soviet ground forces intervening on behalf of North Korea.

Such being the situation, we must be more alert and vigilant during the coming two to three years than we have ever been. If we pass through this period without war, North Korea will have to modify its stance in light of an enormous gap that will have developed by then between us and them in terms of overall national capabilities. If North Korea is to maintain its current socio-political system even then, it would be compelled to take considerable interest in earnest dialogue with us. This is my assessment and outlook for South-North relations.

Once more, I strongly advise North Korea to correctly grasp such broad trends and to abandon its absurd ambition to communize the South. Once again, I urge North Korea to participate in the Asian Games this year and the Seoul Olympics in 1988 and to take the path to common prosperity and the reconciliation of the entire Korean people. In addition to North Korean athletic teams' presence at the games, I also deeply desire that our compatriots in the North will join us in watching the two major international sports festivals -- one for all Asian countries and the other for the entire family of nations -- and thus share with us the honor and glory of hosting them.

Outlook for Economy

QUESTION 10: The Korean economy has been gaining new vitality since the beginning of this year, thanks largely to the phenomena of the "three lows" (low energy costs, low international interest rates and the low value of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and other major world currencies). How do you assess the outlook for the Korean economy?

ANSWER: Last year, our exports were sluggish as the economic growth in the developed countries slowed and protectionist barriers rose. Furthermore, our investment activities declined. Consequently, our economic growth also slowed and unemployment increased. Thus everyone experienced hard times.

Fortunately, however, both exports and investments have been rising rapidly since the turn of this year, as we all know well. Thus, the overall domestic economy has taken an unmistakable turn for the better. It is predicted that this upswing will continue for a considerable length of time.

Exports so far this year were up more than 20 percent over the corresponding period of 1985, while the growth rate of capital investments was nearly triple that of last year. The pace of economic growth has thus been quickened and it is predicted that our gross national product will grow at least 9 percent this year, while price stability will continue. The Korean economy is thus deemed to be entering a relatively long period of steady expansion with little inflation.

In addition, a substantial surplus has been registered in the balance of payments for the firt time in our history. Korea is considered to have entered an era of continuing surpluses in its internatinal accounts this year. The general prediction is that owing to the "three lows, "the world economy will continue to grow steadily for a considerable period. Accordingly, I am confident that so long as we properly harness our economic capabilities, there won't be any major cause for worry about growth and the balance of payments in the foreseeable future.

I must point out, however, that our economy still retains many structural weaknesses. In parrticular, we must step up efforts to develop domestic substitutes for machinery and plant equipment, and their parts, components and materials for which we have been heavily dependent on imports until now. In that way, we must eliminate a major vulnerability of our industrial structure. Also we must boost the export of such products to drastically improve our pattern of foreign trade.

The sharp rise in the value of the Japanese yen affords us a perfect opportunity to foster our capital goods industry, which produces the types of products I just mentioned. Due to the appreciation of the yen, the import prices of Japanese machinery and components have abruptly jumped. Accordingly, domestic and foreign demand for such products made in Korea are expected to rise.

Fortunately, my analysis shows that we have already achieved considerable capabilities to meet that challenge. If we actively take advantage of this opportunity to nurture our capital goods industry, we will soon achieve all the necessary basic qualifications to attain an advanced economic structure. In addition, the consequent reductions in deficits in trade with Japan should help ease trade frictions with other countries.

True, many of our small and medium businesses and even some relatively large ones are still weak. Moreover, some industries are still deficit-ridden. But we have already begun to act to solve such problems and I am confident that these currently weak sectors will cease to be a major burden on our economy in the not so very distant future.

On this basis of a long-range view, I am convinced that few other countries show brighter economic prospects than Korea. In fact, these days, not only developing countries but also the world's most developed countries are competing with one another to get ahead in developing ties of economic cooperation with us. Some may think I am overly optimistic and doubt the validity of what I am saying but this is quite an objective assessment.

Question 11: Do you have anything else to say to the people?

Answer: I have told you earlier, I have reaffirmed through firsthand experiences how great and wise the Korean people are. I always taken great pride in the outstanding qualities of the Korea people. When, in 1980, the nation was hovering on the edge of collapse, my fellow citizens rose in unity to overcome the crisis; even though they were suffering from hard times caused by a combination of anixety, fear and an economic slump.

Let us all vow to unite in the great Korean spirit and to do our very best to build an advanced and unified glorious nation that the coming gererations can be proud of.

In concluding, I want to express my sincere hope that my fellow citizens will take care to stay in good health in spite of this muggy weather and will be successful in their worthy undertakings.

REACTION TO CHON PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

2 Kims Want Meeting

SK130052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday called for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss the current situation which they claim is in a state of crisis.

After their meeting at Kim Yong-sam's house, Kim Tae-chung told the press, "President Chon should have a dialogue with responsible (opposition) persons to remedy the situation."

They said that the presidential news conference Monday was unsatisfactory in that the Chief Executive did not present ways of tiding over the crisis.

Kim Yong-sam noted, "It is an act which makes a mockery of the general pubic that President Chon did not offer an apology for the fire of the Independence Hall whose construction was full of flaws."

As for the constitutional revision, the opposition leaders asserted that it should be based on national consensus, not only on agreements between rival parties.

"To achieve national consensus, above all, freedom of the press must be ensured and, first and foremost, political prisoners be set free," Kim Tae-chung said.

He went on that President Chon should decide on the direction of the constitutional amendment in terms of the power structure to be adopted.

"It is not a matter on which the members of the special parliamentary committee on the constitutional amendment can decide," he maintained.

Alleging that "acts of violence" by prison guards on inmates are committed frequently in jails across the nation, the two Kims vowed that they will set out a formidable struggle against such practices.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK120140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "President Chon Charts Orderly Democratic Course"]

[Text] The news conference of President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday afforded a timely occasion for clarifying his personal political philosophy and the aims of the Fifth Republic administration when the nation is about to enter a crucial phase of change and development.

Lucid recapitulation of the guidelines he has been pursuing reaffirmed a strong commitment to the politics of dialogue and consensus and to orderly political development through peaceful transfer of power according to due process of law.

The position taken by President Chon was so explicit and straightforward that it left no room for doubt even for those few die-hard skeptics and critics.

The chief executive left all options open with regard to the proposed revision of the Constitution and the selection of his successor up to the free choice of the people and the Democratic Justice Party colleagues.

The fifth nationally televised interview with media representatives since his inauguration reviewed the five and a half years of his government and set forth the ideas and plans with which he will steer the country for the remainder of his term of office against the heavy odds.

We fully agree to the fair assessment of remarkable improvement of the social and economic conditions at home since the critical days in late 1979 and early 1980 when the turmoil and confusion were at their worst. Runaway inflation has since been arrested; production and trade perked up to put the ailing national economy on a viable foundation.

By far the greater accomplishment of President Chon and the brighter prospect it presents for the future of Korean democracy are the tradition he seeks to establish of regular and pacific change of government true to the wishes of the electorate and accommodation between contending political forces for the general good. President Chon already set a precedent of holding frequent personal talks with opposition party leaders in an effort to create a political milieu favorable for effective communication and rational bargaining, apart from short-range partisan gains. This importance of dialogue and compromise was reiterated yesterday in a call for a consensus version of the constitutional amendment now being worked out.

As a democratic leader it is natural for him to let the ruling party assume the initiative in grooming and choosing its next leader, instead of insinuating his personal favorite. It was made evident that President Chon looks forward to the spontaneous emergence of the future presidential candidate from among men of high calibre in the majority party.

The nation was told the pending introduction of local self-government would be effected in the immediate future with reference to the change in the basic law as the two are closely related. The president expressed his desire to see both the constitutional revision and local autonomy out with no further delay once the preparations are made.

We were reassured by his promise to insure a stable social environment in which every citizen can attend to his or her own daily pursuits without a hitch. President Chon expressed his confidence in the strength of the government to safeguard domestic tranquility and peace.

As the president pointed out, the nation cannot afford to condone the rampancy of some misguided leftist radicals, mostly student activists, to disturb social order and undermine the free institutions of this republic under various disguise and pretext.

The package of welfare programs he presented, including the extension of medical insurance, old-age pension and minimum wage system before the end of the 80s is ambitious enough. If financially feasible, their implementation will add decisively to the policy of reducing income disparity and helping the populace make a secure living.

N.-S. PARLIAMENTARY TALKS DELEGATE

SK130335 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kwon Chong-tal, senior delegate of our side to the North-South parliamentary talks today commented on the talks.

He stressed that if the North Korean side truly wants to alleviate the tension prevailing between the North and South, and if it truly wants national reconciliation and peaceful reunification of the country, it should renounce its unwarranted attitude of unilaterally abrogating agreements and avoiding dialogue by coming up with preconditions for dialogue and it should respond to our proposal for the resumption of dialogue.

Saying this in a statement issued this morning on the North Korean side's failure to respond to our side's 11 July proposal to hold the third preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks at Panmunjom at 1000 today, senior delegate Kwon Chong-tal again urged the North Korean side to come to the third preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks at the earliest possible date.

Saying that it is very regretful that the North Korean side, which has unilaterally postponed the preliminary contacts indefinitely, has failed to respond to our side's 11 July proposal for more that 1 month, while showing insincere and inconsistent attitudes resulting in failure to resume contact, senior delegate Kwon Chong-tal stressed that it is a self-contradiction for the North Korean side, which proposed the preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks first, to block the road toward North-South parliamentary talks with unwarranted preconditions.

Indicating that the North Korean side has unilaterally suspended the third preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, which was agreed upon at Panmunjon on 18 February, and other talks such as Red Cross talks and economic talks under the pretext of the "Team Spirit" exercise, and that since then, the North Korean side has continuously turned down our side's repeated proposals for resuming dialogue, senior delegate Kwon said that the North Korean side has refused to hold dialogue by coming up with new preconditions -- such as military talks, after the "Team Spirit" exercise, and recently abolition of the ROK's anticommunist policy and suspension of repression against the struggle for democracy in South Korea.

Indicating that such assertions by the North Korean side are far-fetched ones which cannot convince anyone and that they are designed to destroy North-South dialogue, senior delegate Kwon said: We cannot but express deep concern over the fact that while talking about national reconciliation and the alleviation of tension, the North Korean side is in fact trying to further create distrust and aggravate tension between the North and South by obstructing the resumption of dialogue and its progress.

He said: We are looking forward to peace on the Korean peninsula and national reconciliation and hope that peaceful reunification of the country can be achieved at the earliest possible date. Therefore, the North Korean side should renounce its unwarranted attitude of slandering the internal affairs of its partner in dialogue and should respond to our demand for the resumption of dialogue.

REPORTAGE ON POSSIBLE CABINET RESHUFFLE

DJP Chairman Comments

SK120745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Tuesday that it is up to the president to decide when to reshuffle the cabinet and DJP leadership. He told reporters that President Chon Tu-hwan made it clear that a personnel change in the cabinet and the ruling party's hierarchy will take place when it is considered necessary.

Asked about his meeting Monday with Chon after the president's annual press conference, No said that "an appropriate decision concerning the reshuffle will be made by the president, who has a thorough grasp of such principles as responsible politics and responsible government." He was referring to the responsibility for current issues, including the recent Independence Hall fire, which dampened the social and political atmosphere in Korea.

No also said that Chon will not ignore the problems facing all citizens, indicating that a major shakeup related to current situation will take place some time in the future.

THE KOREA HERALD COMMENTS

SK130039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] A reshuffle is not likely in the cabinet or the ruling Democratic Justice Party leadership at least for the time being. Political sources said yesterday moves are under way to postpone the envisaged shakeup possibly until after the Asia Games that will be held in Seoul Sept. 20-Oct. 5. Previous news reports speculated a reshuffle will soon be effected to resolve the aftermath of the Independence Hall fire Aug. 4 and other major incidents.

The sources said the postponement of a shakeup might have been discussed during Monday's exclusive meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and DJP chairman No Tae-u.

They said the government and the ruling party obviously have concluded political stability is more important than anything else in leading national politics. The ruling camp believes any hasty reorganization in the cabinet and the DJP will not be conducive to promoting political stability, the sources said.

Referring to his meeting with Chon Monday, No told reporters it would be impolite to ask the President to reorganize the government and the government party at a specific time. "It is completely up to the President to determine the timing for a personnel change," he said. Political sources interpreted No's remark as meaning a shakeup will not be effected soon.

The sources said they have got an impression that some changes are coming to the current political modus operandi in which the ruling DJP is playing a pivotal role in leading national politics. They said the DJP's role is expected to be modified so as to preclude a possible erosion of President Chon's leadership in the second half of his single seven-year term.

Meanwhile, political observers did not rule out the possibility that a shakeup will be made in the cabinet and the ruling DJP hierarchy in the near future. The observers based their prediction on the fact that President Chon stressed the need for responsible politics and responsible administration. They pointed to a recent series of incidents including the Independence Hall fire, which calls for certain government officials to assume responsibility.

They said it will be determined by the end of this week whether President Chon will reshuffle the cabinet and the DJP leadership soon. If a shakeup is not made in a week or so, it is most likely to be put off until after the Asian Games, they said.

OPPOSITION'S 2 KIMS COMMENT ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

SK120734 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 86 p 3

[From the Column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] On 9 August, referring to the tear gas incident involving the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, NKDP adviser Kim Yong-sam said: I was the first and only lawmaker suggested for disciplinary dismissal from the National Assembly in the past. It does not matter even if lawmker Kim Tong-chu is submitted for disciplinary punishment at the Assembly for the tear gas incident. I am not interested in such a small incident, wich took place accidently. The [ruling party] should follow the main righteous road politically when we are making efforts for constitutional revision.

Thus, he hinted that he did not want to discuss the incident further with his party.

Kim Yong-sam said: The fire incident at Indpendence Hall was so serious that the present cabinet should tender en masse their resignations, assuming responsibility for the incident. To call for the cabinet resignation, an extraordinary National Asembly should be convened. We will strongly call for convening an extraordinary National Assembly session regardless of the possible opposition of the DJP to this call.

Referring to operation of the Special National Assembly Committee for Constitutional Revision, which now faces a difficult situation, Kim Yong-sam said: We will strongly push for the release of detainees and reinstatement of those concerned before the issue of constitutional revision. Finally, Kim Yong-sam said: We will patiently do our best at the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision until the end of September. I believe that matters will be easily resolved once we are firmly determined to resolve them.

DJP REQUESTS NKDP LAWMAKER BE DISCIPLINED

SK100019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party formally requested the National Assembly yesterday to take disciplinary action against an opposition lawmaker, who hurled a tear gas-covered jacket at the chairman of the Home Affairs Committee while it was in session Thursday.

A written request for the reprimand of Rep. Kim Tong-chu of the New Korea Democratic Party was submitted to Speaker Yi Chae-hyong in the name of 24 DJP lawmakers. In a written request, the DJP claimed that Kim should be punished because he defamed the dignity of the Assembly, disturbed the operation of the panel session in violation of the Assembly Law provisions.

The Assembly Law provides that such a written request shall be reported to the plenary session by the speaker, and the plenary session shall determine whether to refer it to the Legislation-Judiciary Committee. If the plenary session decides to turn it over to the committee, the committee will deliberate on it and will choose what disciplinary measures should be taken. Then, the decision of the panel will be turned back to the plenary session, which will act on it without debate.

Disciplinary measures, according to the law, include expulsion and warnings, open apology and suspension or attendance in the House sessions for a maximum of 30 days.

The DJP's hawkish action against Kim's violent act immediately followed the NKDP's refusal to accept the DJP demand that Kim make an open apology and the NKDP work out plans to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident. The DJP made the demand in the floor leaders' meeting held twice after the incident took place to discuss how to cope with it.

But, NKDP's floor leader Kim Tong-yong flatly rejected the DJP's request, recalling that he already expressed "deep regrets" over the incident, which broke out "by chance."

The DJP decided to file the written request in a meeting of its floor strategy committee, composed of the floor leader, deputy floor leaders, and chairman of 13 standing committees, held yesterday morning. Floor leader Yi Se-ki said, "We made such a decision, taking a serious view of a fact that a lawmaker indicted for his violent acts on the floor committed another act of violence at a House session."

Kim was prosecuted on suspicion of having committed violent acts at the Assembly last year along with six other NKDP lawmakers in the course of protesting the DJP's unilateral passage of this year's budget bill.

Yi said: "We are also considering excluding Kim from the list of NKDP lawmakers whose indictment is expected to be dropped in the near future."

NKDP whip Kim alleged that the DJP's demand for an "open pledge" to prevent the recurrence of such "floor violence" is meant to fetter the floor activities by the NKDP lawmakers. Meeting reporters at the NKDP headquarters, Kim said: "I think it sufficient for me, as floor leader, to express regret over it. The DJP should have a flexible attitude in regard to the issue."

Rep. Kim Tong-chu said clearly that he has no intention to apologize for what he did and that he does not care about whatever disciplinary action is taken against him.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST NKDP LAWMAKERS DROPPED

SK130536 Seoul YONHAP in English 0520 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul district prosecutors office Wednesday dismissed indictments against six opposition lawmakers, charged with violence in the National Assembly last December. The six lawmakers -- all from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) -- are Sin Sun-pom, Chang Ki-uk, Yi Chol, Kim Chung-kil, Kim Yong-pae and Kim Tae-yong. They were indicted without physical detention late last year for their alleged violence in the National Assembly while protesting the unilateral passage of the 1986 budget bill by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The prosecution, however, did not withdraw the indictment for another NKDP lawmaker, Kim Tong-chu, who recently raised a political issue by throwing a tear gas-coated jacket to a house panel chairman during the Home Affairs Committee meeting.

Chong Ku-yong, chief of the Seoul district prosecutor's office, said the prosecution dropped indictments against the six lawmakers in support of an atmosphere for grand reconciliation between rival political parties. Chong said that the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties had agreed to settle the case and that the house speaker appealed to the administration to deal with it in "a satisfactory manner." He said that the charge against Rep. Kim Tong-chu was not dropped because he created a problem by committing violence in the Home Affairs Committee.

After the DJP passed the budget bill in the absence of NKDP lawmakers, the opposition party reacted with acts of physical violence. Seven lawmakers and four aides were indicted and No and nine others were booked on charges of violence. The NKDP had refused to participate in the passage of the budget bill, demanding that it be preceded by the formation of a special committee on the constitutional revision.

DJP FINALIZES CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT DRAFT

SK130222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has finalized its draft amendment to the Constitution, calling for a strong premiership empowered to control the Armed Forces and to proclaim martial law. Under the draft, the prime minister would be elected by the National Assembly without prior nomination by the president. The president would be elected by the parliament and would serve as a symbolic head of state with ceremonial powers, according to the DJP draft, which was worked out by a six-member task force entrusted to formulate the government party's version of the draft constitution.

In addition to his power as chief executive, the draft continued, the prime minister would be able to appoint cabinet members and government officials and to submit bills to the National Assembly. The DJP's draft, based on a parliamentary cabinet system would also enable the prime minister to disband the unicameral National Assembly. On the other hand, the draft would allow votes of nonconfidence by the parliament against the cabinet. To help prevent political instability, the proposed revision would require both the prime minister and the National Assembly to refrain from exercising that power for the first two years after their formation. If the parliament passes a vote of nonconfidence against the cabinet, a new prime minister woud have to be elected before disbandment of the incumbent cabinet, according to the DJP draft. Although the draft did not recognize the four-year-term parliament's right to "inspect" the administration, it paved the way for the implementation of its authority to "investigate" the national administration in order to strengthen the parliament's check against the administration.

Under the draft, the chief justice and the Supreme Court justices would be apointed upon recommendation by the prime minister and with the consent of the National Assembly. The president would formally appoint them, however.

The draft would set the presidential term at five years and would allow the president to serve two consecutive terms. It did not mention the matter of a president's partisan affiliation, but specified that if a lawmaker is elected to the presidency, he would have to resign immediately from the National Assembly.

The DJP plans to submit the version to the National Assembly's special constitutional revision committee late this month or early next month.

VOK REPORTS SIHANOUK VISIT TO CGDK ZONE

BK110824 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk president of the CGDK and chairman of the National United Front for an Indpedent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC], arrived for a visit in the zone controlled by the CGDK yesterday to receive credentials from the new Malaysian ambassador to the CGDK. The credential presentation ceremony was held in front of many foreign correspondents at the General Staff headquarters of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS]. Representatives of the three CGDK factions were also present. Attending this ceremony from the three factions were, on the Democratic Kampuchean side, Khieu Samphan, Son Sen, and Pich Bunret; on the KPNLF side were General Sak Sutsakhan, Im Chhudet, Bun Say, Son Soubert, and Peang-Meth Gaffar; on the FUNCINPEC side were Prince Norodom Rannairt and a number of other personalities. At the ceremony, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said:

This is the first great success, seeing the three factions of the CGDK together at this credential presentation ceremony. This clearly shows the closer unity of the three CGDK factions. The prince added that the Cambodian problem has been caused by the aggressor Vietnamese communists who want to colonize Cambodia: We will not allow Vietnam to fulfill its aggressive design against Cambodia. We pledge to unite closely and fight against the Vietnamese as a single body waging the struggle without discriminating against any faction, as members of the same family, as fellow Cambodians, and as common fighters against Vietnamese enemy aggressors, forcing them to agree to negotiate for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Samdech went on to say that during the last dry season, the Vietnamese forces attacked the bases of the CGDK forces along the Cambodian-Thai border. However, this year they could not attack our CGDK forces which have their bases along the border and several smaller bases deep inside Cambodia and they have closely coordinated actions among themselves in attacks against various Vietnamese bases. The Voice of the Khmer correspondent also reported that Bakri Aiyub Ghazali, Malaysian ambassador to Cambodia, said that the Malaysian Government continues to give full support to the CGDK in the search for a settlement of the Cambodian problem to restore full sovereignty to the Cambodian people. He went on to say that Malaysia would closely cooperate with the other ASEAN countries in efforts to end the Cambodian problem.

The correspondent also reported that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk warmly thanked the ambassador as well as the Government of Malaysia for supporting the just cause of the CGDK in attacking the Vietnamese aggressor troops. He stressed that in his name as the president of the CGDK, he would continue the struggle until Cambodia is won back from the Vietnamese. The reporter noted that after the credentials presenting ceremony, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk visited Heng Samrin soldiers who had just defected to the side of the ANS.

VONADK Reports on Visit

BK120303 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] On 10 August, Samdech Sihanouk received credentials from His Excellency Bakri Aiyub Ghazali, ambassador of Malaysia.

The ceremony was solemnly held at a base of the ANS inside Cambodia with the participation of various representatives from the three parties of the CGDK and went on in an atmosphere of unity and grandeur before many reporters representing various foreign papers and television networks.

At the occasion, the Malaysian ambassador affirmed once again the unchanging support and assistance of the Malaysian Government for the Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK leadership. The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea once again expressed gratitude to Malaysia and all the ASEAN countries for providing support and assistance for the Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK leadership and for their successive efforts for a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Following the presentation ceremony, the samdech outlined the progress of the CGDK's unity. Furthermore, the samdech said that no Cambodian nationalist is willing to be a Vietnamese servant. As long as the Vietnamese continue to occupy Cambodia, the duty of Cambodian nationalists is to struggle, for generations if necessary.

Afterward, the samdech was happy to chat with all representatives from the CGDK's three parties. The credentials presentation ceremony was over at 1130 [0430 GMT]. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Son Sen, commander-in-chief of the DK National Army; and ministers of the coordinating committee for national defense of the CGDK also took part in the ceremony and received warm greetings from cadres and combatants of the ANS present.

NO DK TROOP REDUCTION UNTIL SRV WITHDRAWS

BK110936 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of the CGDK and head of the DK faction, stated that the DK side would not reduce its fighting forces and would consider such reduction only after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia. He said that national security and defense are the most important questions that the CGDK must face. Recently, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk quoted Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, as saying that China would suggest that the DK side reduce the size of its forces to the level of the other sides of the CGDK after Vietnamese troops leave Cambodia. Khieu Samphan also affirmed that the forces of the three factions of the coalition are conducting coordinated military operations on the battlefield and can even launch attacks as deep inside the country as around Phnom Penh. He stated that more Heng Samrin soldiers have defected to the side of the CGDK.

VOK REPORTS SIHANOUK'S BANGKOK NEWS CONFERENCE

BK121245 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Report on CGDK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 6 August press conference in Bangkok -- with portions recorded]

[Text] CGDK President Norodom Sihanouk has said that, when he met with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan during his visit to Singapore, he and Mr Dhanabalan discussed some points relating to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The prince said:

[Begin Sihanouk recording in English fading into Cambodian translation] We shared the same view -- Mr Dhanabalan and myself -- about the usefulness of disarming, eventually, all Cambodian factions once Vietnam agrees to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. But it seems that Vietnam will not easily agree to withdraw its troops from my country. During our meeting in Singapore, Mr Dhanabalan and I expressed the opinion that guarantees would be given not only to Vietnam but also to the Cambodian people to ensure their full freedom to select their own political and economic system. To ensure the freedom of the Cambodian people, we should prevent the Khmer Rouge or other Cambodian factions from using their weapons to apply pressure on them. Therefore, we should support the disarming of all Cambodian factions, and we should ask the United Nations to send an international peace-keeping force to Cambodia to protect the freedom and liberty of the Cambodian people, ensure peace and stability, and enable them to rebuild their country by themselves. [end recording]

During the press conference, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk also spoke about his letter to all ASEAN foreign ministers concerning his meeting with Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary. During the meeting, China showed greater flexibility in helping find a solution to the Cambodian problem, stated its position that the Heng Samrin regime should be allowed to join in the 4-party Cambodian coalition government and accepted that the four factions should be equal in military strength to ensure each other's security. The prince said:

[Begin Sihanouk recording in English fading into Cambodian translation] During my meeting with His Excellency Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, in Beijing on 3 July, we discussed the most important political issue, the future of Cambodia. In this regard, China's stand has become increasingly flexible. China now accepts the formation of a 4-party government in Cambodia. This shows that China is no longer opposed to the participation of the Heng Samrin group in a government of national reconciliation. Fruthermore, China has suggested to Democratic Kampuchea -- that is the Khmer Rouge, and the latter has certainly accepted -- that in the event of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and a settlement of the conflict based on the United Nations resolution and 8-point proposal of the CGDK for the settlement of the Cambodian problem, the Democratic Kampuchean side must reduce the number of its forces on the battlefield so as not to threaten the other partners of the 4-party government. The Chinese authorities have also suggested that the Democratic Kampuchean strength be reduced to a par with the Sihanoukist National Army, the KPNLF, and the Heng Samrin army and that the four armies be merged into a national army of Cambodia. In my opinion, this is a new flexibility on the part of the Chinese leaders which might bear fruit one day. For now, this problem still cannot be resolved. [end recording]

The prince added that Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, told him that China will continue to apply military pressure on Vietnam as long as the latter maintains its troops in Cambodia. The prince added that China will be willing to give huge amounts of aid to Vietnam to rebuild its economy if the Cambodian problem is resolved and if relations between Beijing and Hanoi are normalized. The prince also said that he would not change the 8-point peace proposal on Cambodia -- the plan that the CGDK proposed at the beginning of this year. He said that any change that is useful to this proposal might be possible but he does not see any point that can be changed until Vietnam shows its flexibility and good will toward negotiation. Concerning the military situation inside Cambodia, the prince said that the Vietnamese troops are in a very difficult situation in Cambodia. He stressed that more Heng Samrin soldiers have fled to join the CGDK.

VODK COMMENTS ON KAPITSA REMARKS IN MOSCOW

BK110914 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Station correspondent: "All countries in the Asia-Pacific region continue to regard the Soviet Union as the most dangerous threat not to be overlooked"]

[Text] In a press conference held in Moscow on 6 August, after echoing Gorbachev's recent statement at Vladivostok, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa said that whatever happened in Cambodia would not be reversed. He also voiced support for Vietnam's stand regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem -- namely the stand of crushing the DK resistance forces so that Vietnam can swallow Cambodia up. Kapitsa's remarks clearly show that:

1. The Soviet Union rejects the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem to restore peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia:
2. The Soviet Union continues to help and encourage Vietnam to invade and occupy Cambodia and to implement its strategy of expansion and aggression in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, although recently Soviet leader Gorbachev used honeyed words so that public opinion believes that the Soviet Union really loves peace and wants to have good relationships with countries in Asia and the Pacific, the above-mentioned remarks by Kapitsa have clearly demonstrated to all that the Soviet Union has not given up its expansionist ambition in Asia.

The Cambodian and Afghan problems are the hottest problems in Asia and the world causing great concern to all countries in the region and to the whole international community. These two acute problems were created by the Soviet Union. In Cambodia, more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops with all-round Soviet suuport are conducting a war of aggression against Cambodia, massacring the Cambodian people in the most brutal and fascistic manner, and committing one violation after another against Thai territory, thus causing the situation in all of Southeast Asia to be permanently explosive. In Afghanistan, more than 100,000 Soviet troops are indiscriminately slaughtering the Afghan people most savagely, brutaly, and fiercely and launching air and artillery strikes against Pakistani territory adding tension to the situation in South Asi.

If the Soviet Union refuses to settle the above two problems, how can peace, security, and stability in Asia and the Pacific be restored? How can people believe that the Soviet Union, the innocent-looking state, really wants to have a good relationship with countries in Asia and the Pacific? Obviously, should these two problems remain unsolved, peace and stability cannot come to Asia and the Pacific and all countries in the region cannot regard the Soviet Union as a champion of peace sincerely wanting to have fair relations with them. They will continue to regard the Soviet Union as the most dangerous threat never to be overlooked. They will continue to support and assist the struggle of the Cambodian and Afghan peoples against the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors and to bring pressure to bear on an denounce them until they can no longer endure it and are forced to withdraw all their aggressive forces the two countries, allowing the Cambodian and Afghan peoples to determine their own destiny without any interference from abroad in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Only by ending the war of aggression waged by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Cambodia and Afghanistan can Asia and the Pacific enjoy peace and stability again.

VODK SCORES GORBACHEV STATEMENT ON VIETNAM ISSUE

BK120741 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "No Matter How Hard the Soviet Union Tries, It Cannot Cover Up Vietnam's Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] In a recent statement in Vladivostok, Gorbachev attempted to cover up and justify Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia by saying that the Cambodian issue is an internal one and should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves. This is really ridiculous.

At present, who does not know that the Cambodian problem arises from the Hanoi Vietnamese, backed by the Soviet Union, sending troops to occupy Cambodia in an insolent and brutal manner? The fact that there are more than 200,000 aggressor troops, more than 50,000 administrative personnel, and more than 700,000 Vietnamese civilians -- more than 1 million in all -- in Cambodia is the truth the world is aware of and witnessing. Therefore, no matter how hard the Soviet Union tries to falsify or cover it up, it cannot be done. In a situation in which Vietnamese soldiers, agents, and nationals are massacring the Cambodian people, plundering and destroying cambodian people's property, maltreating Cambodian people, expelling them from their land and homes and replacing them with Vietnamese nationals, who can say that the Cambodian issue is an internal problem? How can the Cambodian people resolve the problem under the bayonets of more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressors?

That is why during the past almost 8 years, at every international forum and at every session of the UN General Assembly, the international community has increased its voice in condemning the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors for violating the UN Charter and international law, thus creating the Cambodian issue and causing Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region to lose security and stability. People have also demanded that the Soviet Union stop providing military assistance to Hanoi so that Vietnam cannot continue its aggression and occupation in Cambodia. The fact that increasing numbers of UN member countries have been voting to adopt the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia shows that the international community refuses to consider the Cambodian issue an internal problem. As pointed out on 8 August by Sawanit Kongsiri, head of the Press Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, Thailand and almost 120 members of the United Nations do not accept the Cambodian issue as an internal problem as long as Vietnamese troops are stationed in that country.

The international community clearly realizes that the Cambodian issue is one of aggression by Vietnam. No matter how hard Gorbachev tries to cover up or justify the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia, he cannot do so. It is like trying to cover a dead elephant with a winnowing basket. Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia and the massacre of Cambodian people for the past almost 8 years have claimed millions of Cambodian lives; many tens of thousands more have fled abroad. These events have alarmed and moved the world. How can the Soviet Union cover them up?

To resolve the issue of Vietnam's occupation in Cambodia, the international community has firmly demanded that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions and the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. After the withdrawal of all the more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will have the right to determine their destiny through free elections in Cambodia under UN supervision.

The Cambodian people would have peace; the Cambodian issue would be automatically resolved; and Southeast Asia would also recover its security and stability. However, if Vietnamese troops are not withdrawn from Cambodia, then nothing can be resolved.

Therefore, there is no need for Gorbachev to try to cover up or justify the Hanoi Vietnamese criminal act. If the Soviet Union wants to save Vietnam or help resolve the Cambodian issue and restore peace, security, and stability to Southeast Asia, as it has claimed in its propaganda, it should pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese to accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal by unconditionally withdrawing all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. Only this way can Vietnam and the Soviet Union avoid being exposed and condemned by the world and thus have good relations with countries in the region.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES FUTURE POLICY

BK120854 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[11 August Statement by Thai Foregin Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to newsman in Bangkok after his reappointment as foreign minister -- recorded]

[Text] It is a great honor to be reappointed foreign minister by his majesty the king. I will have Praphat Limpraphan as deputy foreign minister. My policy is to continue what was started but has not yet been completed; it is unlikely that there will be many changes. It will basically deal with the country's economic problems, particularly at a time when the world economic situation is the way it is now. The Foreign Ministry will coordinate with other ministries on this. We will not let the fact that other parties are charged with other ministries obstruct efforts to explore new markets, protect existing markets, seek new investments, increase exports, expand tourism, as well as to counter trade protectionism by whatever means suitable, and to continue to wage a struggle over sibsidies for the agricultural sector and commodities. This is the burden which Thailand and ASEAN countries are facing. We will continue to work for increased cooperation among ASEAN countries, for the ASEAN summit next year, and to establish an ASEAN market for the purpose of bargaining with our major trading partners.

As far as the political field is concerned, we will preserve friendship with our old as well as new friends, but we will be more independent in order to protect the interests of the country and the people. The biggest issue is: Where do our interests lie? And we will try to strengthen the images of the country. We will also let our friends understand that the change of government does not change our foreign policy -- there are going to be only slight changes for the better. We will try to keep the confidence our friends have in our country and to have them respect the prestige of our country more.

DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER PHICHAI LEAVES HOSPITAL

BK111050 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun was discharged from Barungrat Hospital this morning and is resting at his Pattanakarn Road residence.

He did not attend a party meeting this morning.

Phichai was admitted to the hospital last night for bronchitis treatment.

SIHANOUK RECEIVES WARM WELCOME AT BORDER CAMP

BK120502 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] After eight years of Vietnamese occupation, Kamuchea still faces a critical shortage in food, a former Heng Samrin soldier at the Site B Khmer refugee camp near the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday.

He said a 100-kg bag of milled rice cost 2,000 baht in Kampuchea, about four times more than it costs in Thailand. "There is a bad food shortage and medical supplies are desperately needed," he said.

If true, his assessment confirms consistent reports that the Vietnamese occupation has made conditons worse in Kampuchea, not better as repeatedly claimed by the official Khmer news agency, SPK.

The soldier was one of 23 defectors from the Heng Samrin army officially welcomed to the Site B camp, also known as Greenhill, by the leader of the Khmer resistance forces, Prince Norodom Sihanouk amid scenes of patriotic fervour and colourful, carnival-like gaiety.

Thousands of the camp's estimated population of 40,000 many of them smartly-dressed children carrying placards bearing Sihanouk's picture and waving the resistance coalition flag, greeted their flamboyant leader when he arrived at the camp under heavy military security. A resistance offical said more than 4,000 troops of the Sihanouk Army (ANS) had been mobilized to ensure the exiled leader would be safe during his three-hour visit.

Sihanouk made a lap of honour of the camp in a four-wheel drive vehicle before moving on to the main compound where he walked among his people who cheered and chanted patriotic slogans. Sihanouk was visibly moved and many Khmers wept openly.

Sihanouk was blessed by senior Buddhist monks before taking his seat on the official, platform to watch a three-hour display of traditional Khmer singing and dancing and an exercise and martial arts display by Khmer youths. The display was designed to show the large contingent of Thai and foreign media representatives that the Khmer culture was alive and well and that Khmer men were fit and ready to fight against the Vietnamese.

Sihanouk made a lengthy and passionate address to the refugees, many of whom are the families of ANS guerrillas fighting against the Vietnamese inside Kampuchea. He later told reporters he had been "very touched by the affectionate welcome."

TRUONG CHINH EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH GORBACHEV

BK130355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] On 12 August, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, met Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Gorbachev warmly congratulated Comrade Truong Ching on his election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and wished him many great successes in this high position. The comrade leaders of the two parties exchanged views on various aspects of the present international situation, and on the situation and prospects for the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations.

Comrade Gorbachev spoke of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress which marked a completely new stage in the development of the Soviet Union. He stressed that at present the communists and all the people of the Soviet Union are doing their utmost to carry out the tasks laid down by the congress; develop their dynamism, creativity, and their persistent and firm determination; and focus their efforts on overcoming difficulties and shortcomings. The CPSU considers this a factor guaranteeing success for the on-going renovation of the country's all-round activities.

Comrade Gorbachev said what he saw in his visits to various localities, including the visit to the Soviet Far East, showed that the program of quickly accelerating the socioeconomic development put forward by the 27th Congress is a realistic one. The Soviet people understand that by their enthusiastic work, they are contributing to the consolidation of the economic and political strength of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Comrade Truong Chinh spoke of the situation in Vietnam and the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. The Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV, have recorded notable achievements in building the material-technical bases of socialism, in developing the socialist culture, and in firmly defending their fatherland. At the same time, they are meeting a number of difficulties. Comrade Troung Chinh stressed that the Vietnamese people are resolved to surmount these difficulties and that the CPV, trying to unite closely around its Central Committee, is mobilizing the force and strengthen of the entire people, to lead the Vietnamese people firmly on the path toward socialism.

Comrade Gorbachev once again affirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to support and give every necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people in carrying out the tasks already set forth. Comrade Truong Chinh and Gorbachev noted with joy that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have increasingly consolidated and developed. The two comrades discussed new measures aimed at improving the efficiency of bilateral cooperation in the economy, trade, science, and technology. Comrades Truong Chinh and Gorbachev affirmed that Vietnam and the Soviet Union will actively take part in developing economic integration among the socialist countries and promoting scientific and technological advances.

The two general secretaries affirmed the identify of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in assessing the international situation, especially the basic question of war and peace, and pointed out the need to continue mobilizing all forces of peace and progress to vigorously struggle and prevent a nuclear war.

The two leaders expressed their concern over the dangerous development of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The two sides noted that the process of militarization and the danger of war in this region is developing dangerously. The Soviet Union and Vietnam oppose this trend in the development of the situation. The two sides reaffirmed that the interests of Vietnam and the Soviet Union will contribute to uniting the efforts of all nations in promoting cooperation, respecting the rights of nations to choose their own lifestyle and solve their own problems in a peaceful framework.

Comrade Truong Chinh fully supports the new initiatives of the Soviet Union put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in his important speech in Vladivostok aimed at normalizing the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and streering it along the common trend of advancing toward the establisnment of a world security system. The convening of an Asia-Pacific conference with the participation of all countries in the region will be an active contribution to the said trend.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union together with the fraternal Laos and Cambodia will positively struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation. Vietnam and the Soviet Union affirmed their readiness to normalize their relations with China. This is a move of important significance in making the situation in the Asia-Pacific region healthy and in consolidating world peace. Comrade Truong Chinh and Gorbachev affirmed the determination of the CPV and the CPSU to continue coordinating their activities in the international arena for the interests of peace and socialism.

Comrade Truong Chinh invited Comrade Gorbachev to pay an official visit to Vietnam. Comrade Gorbachev expressed his thanks and accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

NHAN DAN Hails Meeting

BK130622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[NHAN DAN 13 August editorial: "New Brilliant Manifestation of the SRV-USSR Militant Solidarity and Comprehensive Cooperation"]

[Text] A new significant event has just been marked in the political life of the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is the meeting between CPV General Secretary Truong Chinh and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship. The two general secretaries exchanged views on various aspects of the current international situation and on the situation and prospects for the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations. The Vietnamese people are very happy to note the splendid success of this great, significant meeting. This is a new brilliant manifestation of the SRV-USSR tradition of militant solidarity and a new step for developing the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Gorbachev informed Comrade Truong Chinh of the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, a historic conference of international significance. The Vietnamese people admire and highly value the revolutionary heroism and great achievements of the Soviet people, who through their enthusiastic labor, are contributing to consolidating the economic and political position of the Soviet Union -- bastion of peace and revolution -- while strengthening the might of the whole socialist community.

Comrade Truong Chinh informed Comrade Gorbachev of the situation in Vietnam and the present preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. Comrade Gorbachev once agan affirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to support and provide every necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people in carrying out the tasks already set forth.

The two general secretaries noted with joy that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have increasingly been consolidated and developed. The two comrades discussed new measures aimed at promoting the efficiency of bilateral economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The two comrades stressed that Vietnam and the Soviet Union will positively take part in developing economic integration among socialist countries and promoting scientific and technological advances.

The fact that Comrade Gorbachev has accepted the invitation extended by Comrade Truong Chinh for an official visit to Vietnam is great, happy news for the Vietnamese people. This event manifests the increasingly developing SRV-USSR solidarity and friendship.

The Vietnamese people express profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their great support and valuable assistance given to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. The Vietnamese people view this is as a guarantee for the success of their cause of building and defending their beloved socialist fatherland.

The exchange of views between the two comrade general secretaries once again affirmed the identity of views between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in evaluating the international situation. The two sides stressed the need to continue to motivate all the peace and progressive forces to struggle more strongly to prevent a nuclear war.

The two leaders expressed their deep and legitimate concern about the dangerous development of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet Union and Vietnam affirmed their determination to oppose such unfavorable development of the situation and to make their joint contributions to unifying the efforts of various countries to promote cooperation on the basis of respect for the right of nations to live in peace in accordance with their choice and to resolve by themselves their own problems.

In this regard, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed the stand of our party, government, and people to totally support the latest initiatives put forward in the very important statement of Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok to normalize the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, lead this region's development along the general direction toward establishing a global security system, and favor the convening of an Asia-Pacific conference with the participation of all countries in the region to achieve the above goal.

As for the Southeast Asia situation, the two leaders pointed out: Vietnam and the Soviet Union are determined to join with their faternal countries of Laos and Cambodia in struggling positively to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendly neighborliness, and cooperation.

At the meeting, the two comrade general secretaries affirmed that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are ready to normalize their relations with China, regarding this as an important factor to improve the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and consolidate world peace. The two sides reaffirmed the determination of the CPSU and the CPV to continue their close cooperation in the world arena for the benefit of peace and socialism.

The fine success of the meeting between Comrade General Secretaries Truong Chinh and Gorbachev marked a new step of development with new qualities of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for the benefit of the two peoples and the socialist community and for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world.

Constantly and thoroughly aware that maintaining the alliance with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state, our people highly value the results of the meeting between Comrade General Secretaries Truong Chinh and Gorbachev, regarding this a great source of encouragement that helps generate more strength for us to develop those achievements already gained, overcome existing difficulties, and score more new achievements in order to welcome to Sixth CPV Congress.

PHAM VAN DONG INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

OW121253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Report on 11 August televised interview with SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong By Central Television Station reporter on Gorbachev's 28 July Vladivostok speech -- place not given]

[Text] Dear friends: In one of its programs yesterday, the Central Television Station aired a televised interview with Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, by a Central Television Station reporter, on the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the 28 July Vladivostok speech by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

To begin with, the chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out: The very important speech recently made in Vladivostok by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was directed toward the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. What should be said was already tackled in my interview with TASS. Here, I would only like to stress a number of essential points. First of all, it must be said that the new Soviet initiatives have a realistic significance for the countries in the Asia-Pacific region, large as well as small. They meet the legitimate aspirations of the countries in the region: peace, security, cooperation, and development. Therefore, so far, all people in the region and in many other countries in the world have appropriately assessed the great level of importance of these initiatives. We hope that the nations in the Asia-Pacific region will draw positive conclusions relating to their own interests and the common interests of the other nations in the region.

What should be stressed here, I think, is that we must link the recent initiatives of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev with the other Soviet initiatives repeatedly put forward in the past, relating to peace and security all over the world. This is a system of measures and policies aimed at ensuring peace for everyone and security for all peoples on our planet.

On the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: We are very glad that history has entrusted the Soviet Union with a great mission of struggling for noble ideals -- as I said earlier in this interview -- and that the undertaking is of a profound revolutionary nature, because its objective is linked to mankind's most legitimate aspirations in today's nuclear era. This is also a revolutionary struggle, which mobilizes millions of people to stand up in the struggle against imperialism, militarism, and other reactionary forces, in order to thwart war for the sake of the peaceful life of each an every person in his or her own beloved country.

Glory to the great CPSU.

Glory to th glorious soviet people, who are building their country into a fortress for peace, a firm prop for the world revolution.

Dealing with the SRV people and government in the struggle to defend peace in the region and the rest of the world, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong affirmed: For its part, the SRV will do all it can so that, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, it will strive to implement, step by step, the great initiatives put forth in Vladivostok by General Secretary Gorbachev.

INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 'SOON'

BK131024 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The 13th regular meeting of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the LPDR, and SRV will be held soon in Hanoi. This was announced by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

HANOI NOTES PREM APPOINTED THAI PRIME MINISTER

BK080750 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 5 August Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet appointed General Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister of the new government. This is Thailand's 17th [as heard] prime minister since the constitutional monarchy was established in this country in 1932. Earlier, at the first session of the newly elected parliament, there were differences on Gen Prem's appointment as prime minister for another term. An opposition party leader walked out of the chamber to protest the decision.

Meanwhile, hundreds of people, mostly students, demonstrated in front of Parliament to protest the reappointment of Gen Prem, a nonelected person, as prime minister of the new government.

COBRA GOLD-86'AIMED AT THREATENING' INDOCHINA

BK090853 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign sources say U.S. and Thai troops on Monday started their week-long landing exercise on the Thai southeastern coast near the Kampuchean border. This is part of the joint U.S.-Thai military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold-86" being conducted in Thailand. This is the first joint U.S.-Thai war game since 1982 and the ever largest-scale one. [as heard] it is reported that this war game is aimed at threatening the PRK and the three Indochinese countries.

RELEASE OF THAI FISHERMEN TO MARK TIES ANNIVERSARY

OW121554 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12 -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to release a number of the Thai fishermen seized while illegally fishing in Vietnamese waters. The decision is occasioned by the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Thailand (August 6).

VCTU REVIEWS WORK STUDIES DRAFT REPORT

BK111554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] According a Voice of Vietnam radio correspondent, from 5 to 8 August, the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] held a conference to review work during the 1st 6 months of 1986 and to study and discuss the party Central Committee's draft political report to be presented at the forthcoming Sixth Party Congress. Attending the conference were the heads of various key organs and branches of the VCTU.

With a sense of scrupulousness, the conferees studied and heatedly discussed various draft documents of the party Central Committee to be presented at the party congress, and the speech of comrade Truong Chinh and the concluding speech of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh at the conference of high-level cadres to study the draft political report held early in July. They also contributed many views to the draft political report and the draft amendment to the party statutes frankly and honestly.

Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

Concluding the conference, the Executive Committee of the VCTU unanimously adopted a program of action in honor of the Sixth Party Congress with the following main points.

1. Satisfactorily organize various political indoctrination drives and carry out propaganda work deeply and broadly among workers and civil servants on the Sixth Party Congress.

2. Coordinate closely with the administration and mass organizations -- youth union and women's union -- in launching an emulation movement late this year to score achievements in honor of the party congress.

3. Join efforts with the party and state in seeking every available measure to minimize difficulties in the livelihood of workers and civil servants.

4. Launch a mass movement to oppose all negative phenomena, protect socialist property, struggle against all tricks of the enemy's war of sabotage, and ensure policital security and social order and safety.

5. Under the leadership of various party committee echelons, trade unions must encourage workers and civil servants to participate in building the party.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESSES VCTU CADRE CONFERENCE

OW130339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A report by a Voice of Vietnam reporter says that the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] Executive Committee has just held a national trade union cadre conference to discuss the improvement of the trade union organizational system, implementation of the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and other Political Bureau resolutions, and the stepping up of the labor emulation movement among workers and civil servants nationwide, in order to score achievements in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress.

This morning, 11 August, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference. He pointed out: In the past 10 years or more, under the conditions in which our country has been completely liberated and people nationwide have been advancing to socialism, the Vietnamese working class in both parts of the country has made tremendous contributions to socialist construction and the defense of our socialist fatherland.

In the past few years, in particular, under the conditions in which our country has faced many difficulties, the laboring people, especially the working class of Vietnam, have brought into full play the Vietnamese working class's right to mastery, have displayed a high sense of class awareness, have remained united, and have done their utmost to turn out large quantities of products in the service of socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and Political Bureau, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh warmly commended and welcomed those great efforts.

Dealing with the current situation, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh pointed out: Under the leadership of party organizations and trade union organizations at all levels, the Vietnamese working class and laboring people should eagerly participate in discussions and contribute ideas for improving the draft political report of the party Central Committee, to be presented at the coming party congress. Meanwhile, in the spirit of thoroughly grasping the resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau, notably Resolution No. 8 of the party Central Committee, the people should emulate one another in production, yielding high output and high-quality goods; endeavor to economize on energy and raw and finished materials; apply scientific and technological advances in production; avoid waste of materials and losses of raw and finished materials; lower production costs; and contribute to accomplishing the 1986 state plan successfully.

He pointed out: Under the party's leadership, trade unions at all levels should organize, motivate, and educate workers and civil servants; organize intensive and extensive emulation movements from bottom to top; intensively struggle against negativism in production and the people's lives; accelerate the implementation of resolution No. 182-CP of the Council of Ministers; build a new mechanism of production and management; contribute to successfully implementing Resolution No. 8 of the party Central Committee on abolishing the bureaucratic, subsidy-based system of management; and implement the basic units' right to [autonomy in] production and business transactions.

On behalf of the VCTU Executive Committee, Comrade Pham The Duyet, acting VCTU president, said: The VCTU will organize communist indoctrination for workers and civil servants well, strive to do better in the new situation, contribute to fulfilling the 1986 state plan, score achievements in honor of the national party congress and successfully implement all resolutions of the party Central Committee.

NORTHERN PROVINCES REVIEW SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

BK300920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Provincial People's Committees in Hai Hung, Nghia Binh, and Vinh Phu recently held conferences to review the implementation of their socioeconomic plan during ther first 6 months of this year and to discuss measures to carry out tasks during the last 6 months.

In Hai Hung Province, agricultural production work, faced adverse conditions -- shortages of electricity and materials while harmful insects ravaged many areas. To overcome shortcomings in socioeconomic management, the provicial people's committee designed concrete measures to supply a sufficient level of goods to cadres, workers, and the armed forces; accelerate the production of grain and food, and increase the volume of consumer goods and export goods. The province is launching an emulation drive to increase production output and to practice thrift. It is integrating manpower to plant 120,000 hectares of 10th-month rice according to set pattern and schedule, 40 percent of which will be early 10th-month rice, while preparing manpower, materials, and equipment to cope with possible floods, typhoons, and harmful insects to ensure a rice yield of 31.5 quintals per hectare or an increase of 6 quintals compared with the last crop.

The Nghia Binh Provincial People's Committee stressed that its main duty for the last 6 months is to plant a successful summer-fall crop -- the main crop with a total output equivalent to that of the winter-spring crop. The province is mobilizing manpower to fight drought and harmful insects, prepare sufficient short-term seed for early planting, and strive to plant 60,000 hectares of rice. The people's committee also discussed measures to help various administrative echelons to implement basic economic units autonomy in production and business. To accelerate the production of consumer goods and goods for export, the province is striving to improve socialist trade, distribution, and circulation while stabilizing the market system.

The Vinh Phu Provincial People's Committee strictly conducted self-criticism on shortcomings of the province and di ussed measures to positively overcome difficulties in production and the people's dai life. The committee decided that, during the last 6 months of this year, the provinc ust mobilize manpower and facilities to serve the 10th-month and winter crop plans h are aimed at producing 190,000-200,000 metric tons of grain converted to padd uivalent. The province urged cooperatives to satisfactorily prepare sufficie seed and maintain cultivation schedules. Cooperatives must immediately ensure e implementation of plans for plowing, producing rice seedlings, and harvesting the 10th-month rice at the most appropriate time. Along with producing grain, cooperatives must pay attention to planting long and short-term industrial crops and trees for firewood. They must also formulate plans to cope with floods and typhoons and improve the agricultural management system.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN, HAWKE REACT TO U.S. SUBSIDIZED TRADE

BK130904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Australia has warned the United States that the alliance between the two countries could stand or fall on the issue of subsidized trade. In a speech in California, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said American trade subsidies put the welfare of all Australians at stake. He said Australian farmers were efficient producers seeing their livelihood threatened by American subsidies. It was no surprise then, he said, that Australian farmers were questioning the effectiveness of the Australian-American alliance.

[Begin Hayden recording] Our ability to sell our agricultural products has produced our ability to buy your aircraft with which we carry out our security commitments. Now our ability to buy your aircraft has been undermined by the unashamed protectionism of the Farm Bill. A few weeks ago, Secretary of State George Shultz told Prime Minister Lange that New Zealand would remain a friend but not an ally. Now the Congress is telling Australia that it is an ally, but not a friend. [end recording]

In Adelaide, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, pledged government's support for Australian farmers in the face of subsidies.

[Begin Hawke recording] We are constantly alert to try to protect the interests of our primary producers in whatever field it is. We have some degree of success in a difficult situation in the United States. We will be unremitting in our efforts to try and ensure in this regard that as far as it is within our power the interests of Australian sugar producers and exporters are protected. [end recording]

Considering Sugar Sale Response

BK130709 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian Government is considering a response to the United States decision to sell subsidized sugar to China -- a major Australian sugar market. The American sales to China come almost immediately after strong criticism from Australia on the U.S. decision to sell subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union, another traditional Australian market.

On the wheat sale, Australian foreign minister Mr Bill Hayden warned that America's trade policies were causing Australians to question the alliance between the two countries. After the sugar sales were announced, Mr Hayden said he telephoned the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, to express his concern.

From Canberra, our national affairs reporter, Tony Hill: [Begin Hill recording] Australian officials in Washington have reportedly said the sale would further strain relations with the United States. The United States says the sale should not displace normal Australian sugar sale to China, however, a spokesman for the trade minister, Mr Dawkins, in Canberra says it is certain to have an effect on prices. The United States is selling the sugar for 4.5 cents per pound while the current world spot price is 6.5 cents, and the price on the future market for March next year has put (?it at) 7.5. China is one of Australia's major sugar markets taking up to 300,000 tons of Australian sugar a year. [end recording]

The president of the Queensland Canegrowers Council, Mr (Fred Hobar), says Australian sugar producers should not be too concerned about the immediate effect of the sale. There was no cause for panic, he said, but he warned that the sale could have serious long-term implications for Australia.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE CLAIMS ANZUS TREATY STILL EXISTS

HK121128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 12 (AFP) -- The Australian, New Zealand and U.S. (ANZUS) Treaty still exists, although Wellington's defence relationship with Washington has changed, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here on Tuesday. Mr Lange was commenting on the announcement in San Francisco by U.S. and Australian officials of the suspension of New Zealand from the South Pacific alliance for its anti-nuclear policy, which bars access to New Zealand ports for U.S. warships. Two years ago Mr Lange said New Zealand would have to change its defence relationship with the United States as a consequence of its anti-nuclear policy, and predicted no role for New Zealand in ANZUS.

"Both the United States and Australia affirm that the treaty is extant," Mr Lange told a press conference on Tuesday. "As I predicted, the ANZUS Treaty is in place. There will be a bilateral understanding between the United States and Australia as there has been for years, and there will be an ANZAC understanding as there has been for years."

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) was a World War I formation, which symbolises the traditional Australian military alliance.

Mr Lange said the only difference now was that the "United States says it is not prepared to carry out its security guarantee to New Zealand." But he argued that the ANZUS alliance had never entailed an automatic military guarantee to New Zealand and that the "obligation for New Zealand is to prepare itself in conjunction with its ally Australia to defend its interests in the region." He added that New Zealand would fulfill this obligation.

Mr Lange also rejected assertions by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies had also cut access to New Zealand for U.S. aircraft. "Let it be stated firmly and unequivocally there has never been a problem of air access by the United States to New Zealand," Mr Lange said.

The prime minister said there was "no stand-off with the United States Government because of the ANZUS suspension." He added: "We actually get on quite well with the United States Government."

CROOKS APPOINTED NEW DEFENSE CHIEF UNTIL 30 NOV

HK111112 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Aug 86 p 10

[Text] Wellington (NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION) -- The Government has appointed two chiefs of defence consecutively from the same service with the promotion of Air Vice-Marshal David Crooks.

However, his appointment will be shorter than usual.

The move was taken because the comprehensive defence review would need special regard to experience, the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, said yesterday.

Air Vice-Marshal Crooks, who assumes the job on October 15, will have had more than twice as much experience as a chief of staff and member of the Defence Council as his Army and Navy counterparts.

He will replace Air Marshal Sir Ewan Jamieson, who is retiring.

Mr O'Flynn said it was not usual for officers of the same Service to follow in succession. It had happened only once before, with two Army officers in a row.

"I believe he is the best qualified at this time to act as principal military adviser to the Government during a particularly demanding period," Mr O'Flynn said.

But because two of the last three chiefs had been airmen, he would not defer an appointment from another Service too long.

"For that reason, Air Vice-Marshal Crooks will be appointed until November 30, 1987. At that time both the other present chiefs of staff will still be available for consideration to undertake a normal three-year term."

AQUINO TO REMAIN IN CONTROL WHILE OUT OF COUNTRY

HK130153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] President Aquino says she will continue to exercise all the functions of her office as enjoined by the constitution and the laws while she is on state visits or on an official mission abroad in the same manner as when she is in the country. She issued Administrative Order No. 4 providing instructions to be followed in the conduct of public affairs while she is out of the Philippines. The order rules out the need for Aquino to appoint an acting president during her absence from the country. In her order the president directed that while she is outside the country, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo would sign all papers under the authority of the president and would decide on routine matters. She said the vice president would preside over cabinet meetings which shall continue to meet at such other times as many be necessary.

Laurel Suggests NSC as Caretaker

HK131147 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel suggested that the National Security Council [NSC] be made the government caretaker while President Aquino visits the United States next month. At present, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo has been entrusted with sole responsibility as government caretaker when the president is out of the country. Here is Vice President Laurel's declaration on the issue.

[Begin Laurel recording in English] It is a better idea and more consistent to the liability of the nation during the president's absence. The members of the National Security Council should be involved in the caretakership of the nation during the president's absence. Why? Because everybody is responsible, all the members will feel responsible for the Philippines. Right now, it is only Mr. Joker Arroyo. It is only Mr. Joker Arroyo who is directly responsible and if anything will happen during the caretakership, [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct] then everybody will be involved and feel responsible. [end recording]

ARROYO RULES OUT LAUREL AS AQUINO STAND-IN

HK120653 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino F. Makabenta]

[Excerpts] Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, one of three Cabinet members whom Vice President Salvador H. Laurel had reportedly vowed to fire if he becomes acting President during President Aquino's working visit to the United States in mid-September, virtually ruled out yesterday the possibility of Laurel's taking over the Presidency while Mrs. Aquino is away.

Asked by Malacanang reporters whether Mrs. Aquino would be able to manage the affairs of state 10,000 miles away from home through modern communication facilities, Arroyo quickly answered: "No problem."

If Mrs. Aquino decides to run the government by remote control, it is very likely that she will name Arroyo as government caretaker.

Designating the executive secretary, also known as the "Little President," to act as government caretaker whenever the President goes abroad has been a traditional practice since 1946 during the time of President Roxas, according to Palace sources.

However, sources at the vice president's office said these precedents do not apply in the case of Mrs. Aquino's coming trip to the U.S. because it is going to be a working and not a state visit. Previous trips of Philippine Presidents to the U.S., they pointed out, were all leisurely state visits which made it possible for them to govern by remote control.

According to the sources at the vice president's office, Mr. Aquino's full and very busy schedule in Washington, Boston, New York and San Francisco during her eight-day U.S. visit precludes her from attending to problems at home. Moreover, they added, it would be impossible for Mr. Aquino to make decisions on domestic matters while she is abroad because she is going to leave her advisers behind, except the financial experts in her Cabinet.

They contended that the better alternative is for Mrs. Aquino to designate Laurel as acting President during her U.S. trip.

Mrs. Aquino's scheduled talks with President Reagan and American legislative leaders are expected to focus on the country's economic problems, particularly the problem of lightening the burden of repaying its $26.3 billion foreign debt. Mrs Aquino herself has said that the country's economic recovery hinges on her coming U.S. visit.

Laurel had made his threat to fire Arroyo, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez - all of whom he described as "controversial" - in a speech at Cebu City country club during a conference of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), the political party he heads.

Laurel told his partymates that when Mrs. Aquino leaves for the U.S., he will stay behind as government caretaker and, if given the authority by the President, he would "right the unrightable wrongs" in the Aquino administration.

This would include, he said, undoing such "mistakes" as appointing the "controversial" men to the Aquino Cabinet and designating "undesirable" officers-in-charge in local government units.

Arroyo and Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag doubted that Laurel had made those statements as reported in the various newspapers.

"It is unthinkable that he said those things," Arroyo said.

"I'm skeptical that he said it. If we look into the record, Laurel's past statements were marked by prudence and grace," Saguisag said. [passage omitted]

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel yesterday said he will fire misfits in the Cabinet if authorized by President Aquino.

He made the clarification upon arrival in Iloilo City to address the Iloilo Bar Associtation (IBA) and the Citizens Legal Aid Society of the Philippines (CLASP).

The vice president was reported [to have said] Friday he will fire misfits in the Cabinet when he takes over the presidency in an acting capacity during President Aquino's official visits abroad this month.

Laurel said it would be useless for him to fire anyone in the absence of the President, considering that she is going to reverse that move anyway, the moment she comes back.

In an interview with Iloilo newsmen at city hall, Laurel made it clear he will not make major decisions or fire anyone in the government without the authority of President Aquino.

UNIDO CHIEF ON ARROYO'S REMARKS

HK121152 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] A ranking leader of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) said yesterday Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo is "imagining things" in thinking that Vice President Laurel will overhaul the Cabinet in the event he is named government caretaker during President Aquino's trips abroad.

"How could the vice president do that when the job of the caretaker is limited to the routine while major policy decisions like Cabinet revamp cannot be made without presidential sanction," former Sen. Rene Espina, Unido secretary general, said.

Espina said the Unido council of leaders is against placing the government in the hands of persons without the people's mandate while the President is away.

The Unido leaders were reacting to reports that the government affairs, during Mrs. Aquino's absence, will be handled by Arroyo. "Mr. Arroyo definitely does not have popular mandate to qualify," Espina said.

"We are not insisting that the vice president should be the government caretaker because the idea came from President Aquino herself." Espina said.

Espina said the propriety of tapping Laurel for the caretaker's post is only incidental "because he only happened to be Mrs. Aquino's running mate in the presidential polls and his experience, apart from the mandate he got, in handling government affairs is beyond doubt."

Arroyo had stated Mrs. Aquino need not name Laurel as acting president during her visits this month to Singapore, Indonesia and the United States.

Along with presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, Arroyo had said Mr. Aquino can continue running the government while she is away through modern communications technology.

Espina said the Aquino government has lots of things to gain if the vice president is designated caretaker.

"It will not only be a demonstration of mature leadership but will also dent world impressions that the government is not stable," Espina said.

Espina, who just arrived from visits of Unido chapters in Iloilo and Cebu, revealed plans of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] to stage its own nationwide work stoppage if the clamor for the replacement of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez is not heeded.

"I got the information in private confidence that TUCP chapters throughout the country with combined membership of one million are awaiting the signal for the work stoppage," Espina said.

Espina quoted TUCP leaders as saying that "Minister Sanchez is not pro-labor but pro-KMU." [Kilusang Mayo Uno --1 May Movement]

Espina expressed concern over the industrial unrest plaguing Cebu and nearby areas, where manufacturing firms were forced to stop operation when workers staged strikes without notice.

He said the disrupted industrial operation has rendered 20,000 workers jobless.

Espina, himself a former labor secretary, conveyed the sentiment of Cebu business leaders that "the problem is not the naming of a deputy labor minister as suggested in Malacanang but the appointment of a new labor minister."

He belied reports that he is interested in getting the post.

"Even if offered, I will not accept it because I'm not an aspirant," Espina said.

PIMENTEL BRUSHES ASIDE LAUREL THREAT ON REPLACEMENT

HK120701 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 18

[Text] Cebu City -- Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. brushed aside the threats made by Vice-President Salvador Laurel of replacing "if authorized" some "undesirable" members of the Cabinet when President Corazon C. Aquino leaves for the United States next month.

Pimentel doubted if Laurel, who heads the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) can make any major decision during the President's absence.

Pimentel said history indicated of no instance "when the Vice-President became acting President when the President left the country."

Pimentel flew to Cebu City a day after Laurel's visit to dialog with Central Visayas local government officials.

In the same press conference at the Casino Espanol here, Pimentel who is founder of the Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP) now in coalition with the Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) ruled out yesterday the possibility of the PDP-LABAN coalition merging with the Unido.

PDP-LABAN has always considered Unido an ally, Pimentel said. It can coalesce with Unido, but there can "never be a merger between the two."

The PDP-LABAN has been expanding and has thrown its doors open to former members of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan who are "not notoriously identified with the KBL."

Espina Calls for Pimentel Ouster

HK120655 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[By Jun Basadre]

[Text] Cebu City -- Former Sen. Rene Espina, secretary general of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [Unido], has initiated a move for the ouster of Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr.

The move is snow-balling, Espina said, even as he accused Pimentel of "mass slaughter" of local government officials."

At the same time, he disclosed complaints of some Lanao del Norte residents who had reported that money, "to the tune of P1.4 million had been given to some MLG [Ministry of Local Government] officials to ensure appointment or retention of local officials."

"This is a serious charge," Espina continued, "But I don't know why the MLG is silent on this matter."

Espina has initiated here a move for the ouster of Pimentel and two other Cabinet members in the Aquino government.

The ouster move includes Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo and Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez.

Espina said the Arroyo and Sanchez had been charged by the Unido rank and file as the source of "Intrigue between Malacanang and the military."

Thr former senator also said that labor strikes in the country "have become bloodier and more violent because of Sanchez's nonimplementation of labor laws."

Sanchez, he said, "should be replaced if we want investors and industrial peace."

Espina said Arroyo has "created intrigues between the Palace and the military by creating a position of deputy executive secretary of defense in his office which is virtually trying to create a separate ministry of defense under him," Espina said.

AQUINO'S PRE-U.S. ASEAN VISIT EXPLAINED

HK121140 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 18

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino's decision to visit Indonesia and Singapore first, -- instead of the United States and Japan, comes at a time when concerted efforts are being undertaken to give a big push to the government's national economic recovery program, and the strengthening of trade relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Her trip to Jakarta and Singapore, scheduled for Aug 24-25 and Aug 25-27, respectively, is not just a commitment to fulfill, that is to return the courtesy visits of President Suharto and Prime Ministert Lee Kuan Yew in Manila.

Her four-day sojourn to ASEAN capitals would not just be to reaffirm the Philippine's commitment to closer ASEAN economic cooperation, but to discuss with them a wide range of topics, like communism or the insurgency movement, development programs of each country and the possible agenda in next year's ASEAN summit in Manila.

How the two strongmen -- Suharto and Lee Kuan Yew -- crushed the communist movement and banished communist leaders in their respective countries has made political history.

Effective implementation of Indonesia's "Pancasila" which formed the basis of the Indonesian state, establishing just and civilized unity for the country, social justice for all, and belief in one supreme God had worked agains the communists.

Singapore's "open" trade and port policy coupled with fast industrialization pace has resulted in the 5,000 Singaporean dollars per capita income for her people.

The 30 ASEAN Journalists who just completed a month-long goodwill tour of ASEAN countries learned, for instance, that communism does not thrive in countries where the poeple could easily satisfy their basic needs and are given the chance to prosper.

One area of concern which President Aquino may discuss with the two ASEAN leaders is trade, particularly on the preferential trading arrangements.

Under this program, the number of trade items may be further expanded to 20,000 and with lesser or free tariff duties to enhance the flow of regional trade in the region.

There is also the ASEAN summit in Manila to consider.

The agenda for the meeting has yet to be threshed out and whatever progress the 19th ASEAN ministerial meeting attained would be followed up in the forthcoming conference.

President Aquino has been invited by the U.S. Congress to visit the U.S. between September and October this year.

This is probably why the President has decided to visit the U.S. later after visiting at least two ASEAN countries.

ENRILE ON POSITIONS OF COMMUNISTS IN BUREAUCRACY

HK121427 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Aug 86 p 18

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that he did not say there are card-carrying communist government ministers. But "one does not have to look far to pinpoint communists within the government bureaucracy," Enrile added.

Though he refused to name names, Enrile quoted declassified intelligence reports and said in the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) for example, "there is a group assigned there whose head is said to be the chairman of the Southern Luzon commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)."

Enrile added that another agency, the Philippine Center of Special Studies, a Malacanang-based think tank, also had two personalities affilated with the CPP Central Committee.

"I believe, however, that these two are already separated from that particular agency," he said.

The defense minister also branded the head of the newly created Presidential Task Force on Cooperatives of the Ministry of Human Settlements (MHS) as being "a well-known personality of the CPP-NPA hierarchy."

"In addition to these people, we also have intelligence reports that some of these people (communists) are holding positions as executives to various ministries as well as assistants to certain Cabinet ministers," Enrile said.

Enrile, however, denied that he has alluded to certain government ministers as being communists.

"I'm a bit surprised by the reaction of one of my colleagues in the Cabinet to this statement," he said.

"I think you better see the transcript of the statement I made. At no time did I say anything else than bureaucracy when I mentioned communist infiltration in the government," he said.

In a related development, Enrile admited for the first time to newsmen that he had knowledge of intelligence reports that former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, Gen Fabian Ver, had visited Brueni some time in June this year.

"We heard that he visited a friend there, who, I really do not know," he said.

"I think he must be in the United States by now so there is no cause for worry. Anyway, his visit there was in no way a threat to the national security of our country," he added.

Loyalist Leader Names Communists

HK130155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A Marcos loyalist leader in Manila has identified six of the alleged communists in the Philippine Government. Loyalist leader (Lota) named the alleged communist government officials as Victor Gerardo Bulatao, who is executive assistant at the Agrarian Reform Ministry; Alexander Birondo, the assistant to the labor minister; Horacio Morales of the Presidential Task Force on Cooperatives at the Human Settlements Ministry; Abelardo Hurtado of the Philippine Ports Authority; Vicente Ladlad of the Philippine Coconut Authority; and Nemesio Prudente, the president of the state-owned Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

Meanwhile Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] Chairman Oscar Santos said his office has already terminated the services of leftist elements from the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. The contracts for the services of the so-called leftists in the PCA expired last month. Santos said this in reaction to a revelation by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that leftist elements have been assigned jobs in the PCA. Enrile further stated that a group in the PCA was headed by the chairman of the CPP Southern Luzon Commission.

Agencies Say Communists Fired

HK121338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Heads of government agencies accused by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of harboring communists said Tuesday that they had already fired the suspected individuals.

The officials were replying to accusations by Mr Enrile Monday that certain government ministries were infiltrated by communist insurgents.

Oscar Santos, chairman of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) and Teodoro Locsion, information minister and head of the Presidential Center for Special Studies (PCSS), said that they had already terminated the services of the alleged communists.

Mr Santos told the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) that he had hired an alleged ranking officer of the communist New People's Army (NPA) right after a largely-peaceful revolt in February swept President Corazon Aquino into power.

He said he did this in the spirit of reconciliation and as an attempt to bring these insurgents into mainstream of society. "If their services are needed here, then what is wrong with their helping us?" he added.

Mr Locsin said in a written statement that he had retired two alleged communists in the PCSS, a government think tank, but did not identify them.

Local television stations, quoting unnamed military sources, Tuesday named four other alleged communists in the government.

All were political detainees during the deposed regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag told reporters Tuesday that he had nothing against hiring communists as long as they had renounced the use of violence.

U.S. Pushing for Ministers Removal

HK121523 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By Bayani S. Cruz]

[Text] A former government official revealed yesterday that the United States Government has joined the snowballing agitation for the removal of three members of the Aquino cabinet with alleged communist leanings.

The source, who requested anonymity, said President Aquino may succumb to the American pressure and authorize their removal during her absence while on an official visit to the U.S.

He said Mrs Aquino may do this by designating Vice President Laurel as government caretaker in her absence. Laurel could then do the job of removing the "undesirable" cabinet men, said to include Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel.

The official said the American attitude demand [as published] for the ouster of the three cabinet members was conveyed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his recent visits in Manila. He said the demand had even been made a prerequisite to the grant of American aid.

"This pressure has not stopped. Why do you think that in spite of all the pledges of American aid and support not a single centavo has been received by the Aquino government?" the official asked.

Meanwhile, Laurel said he has reason to believe that he will be named caretaker in the absence of President Aquino. He told newsmen the President talked to him personally and asked to forego his scheduled trip to the United Nations so he could be the "taongbahay" during her absence.

Reminded of reports that Arroyo would be designated as caretaker, Laurel said, "If that is what the President wants, she can do that. But I don't think the President will deny that she asked me to stay."

RAMOS LIFTS RESTRICTIONS ON CPP NEGOTIATORS

HK121409 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Tuesday lifted restrictions on the movement of rebel cease-fire negotiators and reiterated the military's total support for President Corazon Aquino's peace efforts. In a statement issued a day after the rebels denounced the restrictions, he indicated that the three communist negotiators and their bodyguards may be allowed to carry firearms without fear of military arrest or attack.

"The new Armed Forces of the Philippines stands ready as always to abide by any decision or instructions by higher authorities in the spirit of its sincere desire to support the peace initiatives of the president," he said. The statement was issued to "clarify reports" based on an Armed Forces statement Sunday that he barred the rebels from carrying firearms to and from the talks, and that their "safe conduct" passes were good for only 30 days.

The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) Monday accused Gen. Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is openly cynical of the chances of successful talks, of trying to sabotage the cease-fire negotiations. Mrs. Aquino is seeking a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency. The NDF, which represents the Communist Party and its 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) in the talks, said the Ramos guidelines clashed with commitments made by government negotiators Jose Diokno and Ramon Mitra.

"The safe conduct previously issued" for rebel "emissaries and their personal security escorts have no time limit and are effective countrywide," Gen. Ramos said. The Armed Forces statement Sunday said the safe conduct would expire in 30 days, and covered only travels to and from the still undecided site of talks.

Mr. Ramos's statement appeared to be a reaction to the NDF's claim that Mr Diokno, currently undergoing medical treatment in California, assured that they may carry firearms to and from the venue of the talks. A supposed copy of his written assurance released by the NDF could not be independently verified.

The NDF said the firearms ban "leaves the field wide open for the mischief on the part of parties who are out to sabotage the peace talks," naming the military and defense ministry U.S. agents, and "pro-Marcos fanatics." The United States has two key military bases in the Philippines.

Clarification On Passes

HK130207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Armed forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [12 August] clarified reports that the guidelines issued for the safe conduct passes for rebel negotiators are only preliminary and recommendatory in nature and are subject to modification. Ramos (discounted) a statement by Satur Ocampo that the guidelines were different from what was orally agreed upon between the government panel and the NDF [National Democratic Front] representative. According to Ramos, the safe conduct passes issued to Antonio Zumel, Mrs Carolina Malay Ocampo and Mr Ocampo as the rebel emissaries and their security escorts have no time limit and are applicable nationwide.

Bodyguards 'Will Not be Molerted'

HK130919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 13 (AFP) -- The communist panel in planned ceasefire talks with the Philippine Government may carry firearms and will be safe from military arrest or attack, a government negotiator said here Wednesday. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra also told reporters after a cabinet meeting that he will meet with the rebels "any day now." They last met August 5 to prepare for the first negotiations aimed at ending the 17-year-old insurgency. He said bodyguards of the rebel panel "will not be bothered. they will not be searched, they will not be asked questions, they will not be followed." "There is no way of finding out whether they are armed or not," he said.

Pressed to say categorically whether they will be allowed to carry firearms, he said "I'd rather not define that", but repeated that "they will not be searched, they will not be bothered, they will not be molested at all." Mr Mitra said the military's "safe conduct" pass for the three rebel negotiators and their bodyguards "is good for as long as we are talking." Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Tuesday lifted restrictions he imposed on the communist panel after the rebels said that chief government negotiator Jose Diokno -- currently undergoing medical treatment in the United States -- had promised them they could carry firearms for self-defense.

Mr Mitra also supported Gen. Ramos's pledge that the Armed Forces will back any commitment made by the government panel, saying "I never doubted that the Armed Forces will respect the commitment of the government panel. Otherwise I will not be negotiating for the government." Asked about the agenda, he said it was still to be discussed but added: "I have only one agenda. It is the ceasefire ... we'd like the killing to stop."

FORMER COMMUNIST HEAD FORMS NEW PARTY

HK051551 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Tagbilaran City -- A new political party was formed here Sunday headed by former Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] chairman Jose M. Sison.

The new party, "Partido ng Bayan" [National Party] was organized to support and encourage people with the patriotic and democratic advocacies of the Aquino government.

During its pre-organizational meeting at the Cliff-top Hotel Sunday, Kid Canedo, charter member of the party, said many of those who attended the meeting have shown desire to join the group.

He said former PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakes ng Bayan] Bohol provincal coordinator Tim Cabatos was among those who attended the meeting.

The group leader denied allegations that it is a political arm of the CPP.

Editorial on New Party

HK130041 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Sison's Partido ng Bayan"]

[Text] The formation of a new political party called Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] by Jose Ma. Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], is significant in the light of recent government efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the growing problem of insurgency -- a problem acknowledged by no less than those in the highest echelons of the military as having its roots in the discontent spawned by deteriorating economy.

That an avowed revolutionary would choose a legal avenue to ventilate his ideals ought to speak well of the present order. Whether the new party is a political arm of the CPP or not is beside the point. What is important is that the party's platform can now be subjected to public scrutiny and that its members will not have to resort to underground means to be heard. What is important is that there are those identified with the left who still believe in peaceful methods of effecting meaningful changes in our society as opposed to those who advocate armed struggle.

The Partido ng Bayan should be watched closely by the people on whether it provides the answers for the kind of change which the majority wants, and whether its members will champion the cause which the majority believes in.

If we are to go by what a famous philosopher and leader once said, then "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred thoughts contend."

And if we are to live by the highest tenets of democracy, all political parties, regardless of ideology should be allowed to exist without fear of censure, harassment or witch hunts. The fate of political parties is best left in the open arena of politics. In the final analysis, it is only the people who can choose which one is worthy of support.

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U.S. INFORMED KANSAI AIRPORT BIDDING SET FOR SEP

OW080739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO -- Japan told the United States Friday it will hold a seminar in Osaka next month on bidding procedures for American firms interested in participating in the construction of Kansai International Airport in Western Japan. The Transport Ministry conveyed the seminar plan to the U.S. embassy here after Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the seminar, as requested by Washington, will be held in Osaka in mid or late September.

The briefing, sponsored by the Kansai International Airport Co., will cover the outlines of the proposed airport and bidding procedures for U.S. companies, Hashimoto said. The Transport Minister noted, however, that the seminar will be limited to bidding procedures for later stages of construction work and equipment and material procurement. The seminar, Hashimoto explained to Nakasone, will exclude bidding procedures for construction of an artificial island, shore protection works and a connecting bridge to the airport.

The prime minister, officials said, asked Hashimoto how his ministry plans to deal with South Korea and the 12-nation European Community, which have expressed interest in obtaining contracts for parts of the airport project. The airport issue was a key subject for discussion between Hashimoto and visiting U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige July 28. "We will study if there are such requests (for seminars) from South Korea and the EC," an official quoted Hashimoto as telling Nakasone. Yoshio Takeuchi, president of the airport company, has said foreign countries will be barred from bidding on initial work for the 1 trillion yen airport, which will be Japan's first 24-hour airfield.

ISAS SAYS U.S. TO PARTICIPATE IN SPACE PROJECT

OW110925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Toyko, Aug. 11 KYODO -- The United States has decided to join Japan's space project for observing solar activity, the project organizer, Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS) announced Monday. This will be the first time the U.S. will substantially participate in the Japanese satellite project with its advanced telescopes for observing explosions on the surface of the sun, ISAS said.

ISAS, an Education Ministry organization, said the U.S. has decided to join the Japanese satellite project following the January 28 space shuttle disaster which set back the U.S. space exploration. ISAS said the project, aimed at collecting data on solar activity, will help solve mysteries of space such as black holes, and will add new knowledge to scientific endeavors like nuclear fusion and contribute ideas for the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) project.

ISAS, with the help of U.S. scientists, will carry out the project using its self-developing satellite called "Solar A," on which Japan and the United States will mount their respective advanced x-ray telescopes for precise solar observation, ISAS said. Solar A will be launched in the summer of 1991, when solar activity will be at a peak, that occurs only every 11 years, ISAS said.

The final selection of U.S. participants is now being made by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The first Japan-U.S. project meeting is scheduled for October.

"The U.S. has for a long time wanted to mount one of its telescopes on our satellite, and NASA is welcoming the joint project as a new type of international cooperation," said Minoru Oda, director of ISAS. He said this indicates that Japan's space research projects are highly regarded internationally.

ISAS successfully carried out a solar observation satellite project in 1981, and it conducted an international cooperative observation project on halley's comet this year.

JAPAN FINANCIALLY AIDS LAOTIAN POWER INDUSTRY

OW120439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- The Japanese Government is to provide a grant of up to 513 million yen to Laos to repair substations in the Nam Gum hydroelectric power station in the north of the country, government officials said Tuesday. The two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on the aid in Vientiane the same day, the officials said.

The hydroelectric power station, mainly financed by Japan under the direction of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), has a generating capacity of 150,000 kilowatts and supplies electricity both to Laos and the northeast Thailand. But six substations in the power station are already 10 years old and need repair work, the officials said. Japan provided similar aid in the last fiscal year, they said.

BANK GOVERNOR DENIES FURTHER DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW130831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, Wednesday said he does not think the West German Central Bank, Bundesbank, has changed its monetary policy, implying that West Germany is not likely to carry out a coordinated cut in key interest rates with the United States.

His remarks came against reports from New York Tuesday that U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl agreed last weekend to consider concerted reductions in the official discount rate by major industrial nations.

Sumita told a press conference that he has not been informed of the content of the talks between the two central bank chiefs. "I don't think that the talks contained anything that needs to be reported to the Bank of Japan," Sumita said. Sumita reiterated that the Bank of Japan has no intention of further reducing the official discount rate at the moment, the base rate, which the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, now stands at a postwar record low of 3.5 percent per annum in Japan. Credit conditions in Japan have been sufficiently eased and thus no additional monetary measures are needed to stimulate the economy, Sumita said.

The U.S. has been calling for interest rate cutbacks in West German and Japan to spur their economies and for concerted action in doing so as it fears that unilateral reduction by the U.S. could lead to a free fall in the dollar.

Sumita repeated that each central bank should independently decide a change in monetary policy. But he did not flatly deny the possibility of coordinated rate reductions as he said the Bank of Japan will remain flexible in determining its monetary policy including a cut in the discount rate.

With regard to progress being made between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Mexico which has an external debt of about 100 billion dollars, Sumita said the Bank of Japan is prepared to extend necessary "bridging loans" to Mexico, while declining to give the amount of such loans. The IMF and central banks involved are now finalizing talks on the loans which will be supplied to Mexico until additional loans by the IMF, the World Bank and commerical banks to Mexico are extended.

UDSP LEADER TO ATTEND UN COMMITTEE MEETING

OW141005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO -- Satsuki Eda, leader of the opposition United Democratic Socialist Party, left for New York Thursday to attend a special United Nations committee meeting on East Timor. Eda is expected to deliver a speech calling for respect of East Timor's right of self-determination and inclusion of representatives of East Timor in negotiations between Portugal and Indonesia.

KIM YUN-HYOK APPOINTED FIRST VICE PREMIER

SK122204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Decree" of the DPRK Central People's Committee]

[Text] The DPRK Central People's Committee appoints Comrade Kim Yun-hyok as first vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

[Signed] DPRK President Kim Il-song,

12 August 1986, Pyongyang

KANG SONG-SAN SPEAKS AT CUBAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK140752 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Ricardo Danza Sigas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country, held a reception at his embassy on the evening of 13 August to mark the 60th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [CPC], president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the PoliticaL Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kin Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee; and Hyon Chun-kuk, Yi Song-pok, Choe Chong-kun, Kim Pong-cho, Chang Chol, Yi Chong-yul, Chong Ki-chol, Pak Chung-kuk, Kil Chae-kyong, Choe Yong-hae, and other functionaries from sectors concerned.

Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas spoke at the banquet. He referred to achievements attained by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz in the struggle to achieve victory in the Cuban people's revolution and to build a new society. He said Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz organized the forces of uprising, won victory in the Cuban revolution, and later strengthened and developed armed revolutionary forces and the communist party. He then said that by applying Marxism-Leninism to the peculiar conditions in Cuba, Comrade Fidel has guaranteed victory in the Cuban revolution.

He said that by bringing about a basic change in its history, the Republic of Cuba has become a free and independent country that builds perfect socialism and has greatly encouraged fraternal countries in Latin America and the Third World. He continued: Because of this, the Cuban people follow, revere, and admire Comrade Fidel as the supreme leader.

Noting the cultivation of relations of intimacy between the state leaders of the two countries in the joint struggle against the imperialists, he said emphatically that the historic meeting between Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and Comrade President Kim Il-song has served as an important opportunity to expand and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries to a higher stage. He referred to Fidel Castro Ruz's assertion at the mass meeting in Pyongyang that Cuba firmly claims that only a single Korea exists and resolutely supports the policy set forth by President Kim Il-song and by the WPK to peacefully reunify the fatherland.

He then said that Comrade Fidel consistently supports the Korean people's cause for the fatherland's reunification and praises the Korean people's heroic struggle.

He said Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz fully supports the proposal for cohosting the Olympics and that he has vowed to propagandize the talent and personality of President Kim Il-song, the great and wise leader.

Premier Kang Song-san spoke next. He said that on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and all the Korean people, he heartily celebrates the 60th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CPC Central Committee, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers. He went on to say that victory in the Cuban revolution and all successes and changes in Cuba cannot be imagined without the energetic leadership of the respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. He said that the 60 years of the respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz's life are characterized by devoted service to the anti-imperialist cause of independence, by an unyielding struggle for socialism, by energetic leadership, and by the cause of the country's national liberation and the true happiness of the Cuban people.

He said that upholding the decision of the third plenary meeting of the party under the leadership of the CPC led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the Cuban people have attained new, innovative success in the struggle to build socialism under slogans calling for production and national defense and to strengthen the country's defense capability. He then said that our people rejoice over this success and wish the Cuban people greater success in their worthwhile future struggle.

He said that our people extend positive support for the militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Cuban party, government, and people to end the occupation of Guantanamo by U.S. forces, to achieve stability with regard to the national territory, and to protect peace and security in the Caribbean Sea and Central America.

Referring to relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cuba, he said that the historic meeting in Pyongyang last spring betwen Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the people, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people, was a great event that brightened a most brilliant chapter in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He then said that just as they did in the past, our people, hand-in-hand with the fraternal Cuban people, will jointly struggle with them to check and thwart the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and tò achieve durable peace in the world.

Those attending the reception toasted the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban people; the long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution; the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; and the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S 'MILITARISM' DENOUNCED

SK121152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 11 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 August commentary: "Along the Track of War"]

[Text] The Japanese authorities reek of militarism when they talk these days. Let us take, for example, Fujio Masayuki, the education minister of the newly formed Japanese Government.

A short time ago, as was reported, the Japanese authorities distorted the Japanese militarists' past aggressive crimes by altering facts in the so-called work of revising high school history textbooks. This invited natural criticism and protests from the Asian people.

However, Fujio, the new education minister of Japan, challenged those who criticized, asking if in their history they had not committed acts similar to those of the Japanese imperialists. Fujio also expressed doubt about the legitimacy of the Far Eastern international military tribunal on major Japanese war criminals held after World War II, objecting to it and asking who gave the right to hold such a tribunal. He haughtily raved that it is time everything was retried.

A few days ago, many lawmakers from the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] asked clamorously "What is wrong with the Japanese prime minister and other members of the Cabinet paying homage to the Yasukuni Shrine? It is natural that they should visit the shrine." This is an absurd outburst designed to disregard and justify the vicious aggressive crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the people of other countries in the past.

It should be noted that such moves are more conspicuous since the advent of the new government headed by Nakasone as prime minister following the elections in Japan last July. This means that the new Nakasone regime is an extreme reactionary regime attempting to thoroughly implement militarism and a militarist expansionist policy, and that the Japanese reactionaries are again attempting to realize the previously failed dream of the Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere.

Nakasone himself stated some time ago that he intends to continue the work he began 3 and 1/2 years ago. The work Nakasone began 3 and 1/2 years ago is to accelerate the arms buildup and war preparations designed to carry out the military role given Japan by the United States, such as making the Japanese islands an unsinkable aircraft carrier, defending the 1,000 mile sea traffic route, and blockading the waters, while deeply involving Japan in the U.S. Asian strategy and engaging in the plot to form a triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The remarks by the new education minister and the LDP lawmakers are based on Nakasone's militarist aggressive plan, and the remarks represent their haughty attitude that since the LDP holds a stable majority in the parliament, they have nothing to worry about in accelerating this war line.

The Japanese authorities rave about peace, but in fact, they are pursuing war. They are drastically increasing military spending each year and are bent on building up armaments. Not satisfied with conventional weapons, they are taking great interest in arming themselves with nuclear weapons, and frequently conduct joint military exercises with the United States and the South Korean puppets in such exercises as "Team Spirit" and "Rimpac," in addition to the military exercises of the three services of the Self-Defense Agency. They are also desperately seeking to dispatch their troops overseas, hastening preparations for a military reinvasion of the Korean peninsula.

The facts clearly show the status of the Japanese Government of Nakasone, dashing along the road of war. This is suggested by the fact that a security council, a reorganized body of the former national defense council, has been established in the Japanese cabinet and held its first meeting a few days ago.

We see the Nakasone Government as a very unusual one that has shown itself to be extremely reactionary from the very beginning.

ACCELERATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS URGED

SK121105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 10 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 August editorial: "Great Plan, Great Work"]

[Text] Today, all of the country's party members, working people, and KPA soldiers are vigorously accelerating production and construction by upholding the far-reaching economic construction plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by being full of new hope and confidence. Great nature-remaking work to build magnificent monumental structures that will last through all eternity and huge construction projects are actively being carried out everywhere in the country on an unprecedented scale.

Today, our people are working in an important period to reach even higher peaks and create even greater miracles and innovations based on successes won in socialist construction. We have built the Nampo lockgate -- considered only an ideal until some years ago -- in a short time and in a miraculous way. Thus, we have opened a bright vista to solve the problem of water for newly reclaimed tideland.

Following construction of the Nampo lockgate, we face the heavy tasks of finishing in a short time tideland reclamation, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, construction of the Kumgangsan power stations, construction of the salt field, construction of the Seriwon calium fertilizer plant, and other major construction projects strategically important in economic construction. When all these tasks are accomplished, the economic might of the country will be drastically strengthened, the appearance of the country will be altered, and a new change will occur in our people's material and cultural lives. These will be miraculous events never before seen during the thousands of years of our country's history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With boundless loyalty to the party and revolution, all party members and working people should perform shining labor feats by turning out as one in the honorable and rewarding battle to build great monumental structures that will last through all eternity.

The tideland reclamation, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and other major construction projects are great tasks carried out according to the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. These construction projects are the rewarding tasks of creating treasures for the development of the country and the happiness of the coming generations. When these honorable and rewarding tasks have been accomplished, problems of food, clothing, and shelter will be completely solved in our country.

Our people consider it their lifetime dream to eat rice and meat soup, to wear silk, and to live in tile-roofed houses. Today, as these dreams come true we are carrying out the extensive tideland reclamation project, construction of the 100,000-ton capacity Sunchon Vinalon Complex, construction of the largest hydraulic power plant, the construction of the Sariwon calium fertilizer plant, and construction of the salt field. This will advance our people's food, clothing, and shelter needs a step further and make them live even more independent and creative lives. This is indeed great work, which will accelerate the complete victory of socialism, and a great task never before seen in history.

When the far-reaching economic construction plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is successfully fulfilled, our country will become even richer and stronger and we will proudly pass the prosperous fatherland on to coming generations.

This is indeed work, which will shine through all eternity as the history of our fatherland, and sacred work which will glorify the era of the Workers Party.

Upholding and fulfilling the far-reaching, nature-remaking plan, the likes of which has never before been seen or imagined by anyone, are the source of an honor and pride that can be shared only by the heroic people under the leadership of the great party and leader.

In those early days when he set out on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal chuche idea and, based on this, illuminated the path and destination for our people in the revolutionary struggle, always setting forth high goals and opening bright vistas. Today, with the firm economic foundation of the country established, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with outstanding wisdom and extraordinarily untiring strength, wisely lead our people along the single road of continued innovation and advance.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people were able to complete the democratic revolution to effect social and economic changes in a breath and actively accelerate socialist construction by finishing the socialist reworking in a short time. At the same time, after entering the eighties following the seventies, they have highly displayed miracles and feats that have amazed the people of the world. The world-famous No. 3 Komdok ore dressing plant was built in just one year by our own effort and technology. Meanwhile, the Nampo lockgate was built in just five years, thus creating a heroic epic of the eighties. All of these were the result of the wise organizational work and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

The great plan and bold operation which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has unfolded again this time are opening even brighter vistas for our revolution and giving great confidence and courage to our people.

To brilliantly implement the great plan and great work unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is carrying out bold operations and wisely leading our people with shining wisdom and revolutionary courage.

The great plan and great work unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be brilliantly fulfilled and accomplished, because of our party's lofty intent to remake nature and society and improve the people's standard of living according to the demand of the chuche idea and because of our party's wise leadership, which advances our revolution and construction to continued innovation and upsurges.

Victory is certain. With confidence in victory, we should vigorously advance with the speed of Chollima waging the speed battle according to the magnificent blueprint of the economic construction unfolded by the party and the leader. By so doing, we should open a new history of great upsurges in the socialist construction of our country.

The great plan unfolded by the respected and beloved leader will become a shining reality because of the party's wise leadership, the endless might of our people and the people's army that have firmly united around the party, and the firm foundation of the self-reliant economy.

The experience gained in building the Nampo lockgate over a short period of time is a precious asset to accelerate this great work victoriously.

With ardent loyalty to the party and the leader, all construction workers should possess new confidence and fully display mass heroism at all construction sites.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given to the soldiers of the People's Army huge construction projects for the happiness of our people and the coming generations. Participating in major construction projects carried out according to the far-reaching plan of the party and the leader and devoting oneself to completing those projects are the most honorable and rewarding tasks of the youths of our era.

Loyalty to the party and leader is manifest when one carries out the orders and directives given by the party and leader in a timely and responsible manner. The exploits registered by the builders of the Nampo lockgate shine so brilliantly because they made the orders and directives given by the party and the leader their absolute objective of struggle and unconditionally carried them out, overcoming all difficulties and demonstrating mass courage.

The KPA soldiers who have participated in major construction projects should accelerate construction, highly demonstrating willingness to devote and sacrifice themselves and mass courage befitting the ranks of loyalty that have inherited the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu, demonstrating once again the might of the party's army, the heroic KPA.

Carrying out all work boldly is our party's consistent principle of developing work. In every project goals should be set high to make the work highly rewarding and to bring about innovation. Guiding functionaries and builders who have participated in construction should set lofty targets, undertake work on a large scale, and effect continuous innovation and leap forward with stubborn struggle at all battle sites.

Success in major construction projects is made greater when it is supported by science and technology. All functionaries and technicians should be deeply aware of the major emphasis placed by our party on the development of science and technology, and should create new miracles and exploits at all construction sites by vigorously waging a mass movement for technological innovation, controlling all processes of construction scientifically and technologically and inventing and introducing new engineering methods.

The entire party membership, the entire country, and all people should work hard to vigorously support major construction projects. The purpose of building major facilities is to make the country rich, strong, and prosperous and to make our people happy; this is work for the people themselves. Therefore, everyone has the obligation to support this construction wholeheartedly. All functionaries and workers should vigorously support major construction projects with material and labor, and relevant sectors should wage a vigorous battle to produce and supply facilities and materials necessary for construction in a timely manner. Party organizations at all levels should make party members and workers thoroughly aware of the significance and importance of major construction projects, especially that this is important work which realizes the great plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so that they work hard with high loyalty.

Party organizations in provincial areas where major construction projects are being undertaken especially should plan, supervise, and press ahead with this construction as their first task so all provinces can be brisk in supporting the work.

Intensifying support work for construction undertaken by KPA builders is especially important.

Even under circumstances in which the enemy's new war provocation maneuvers are being accelerated, the KPA plays an important role in socialist construction. Party organizations at all levels and their functionaries should pay deep attention to providing the necessary living conditions and working conditions for KPA soldiers so their struggle zeal can be increased even more.

An important key to victory in realizing the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has initiated the large-scale construction operation, is political and ideological might. Our people's political and ideological might is manifest when they consider realizing the plan of the great party and the leader their greatest honor and devote themselves to its implementation. Major construction projects should lay down all their wisdom and energy with a sense of honor and pride that they are undertaking great work for the country and nation, upholding the grand plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The construction projects and construction tasks to be carried out by the builders are very responsible work to defend and protect the dignity of our party and the leader, who have never failed to do what they have committed themselves to do. The KPA soldiers and builders who have participated in the major construction projects, such as the tideland reclamation sites, salt ponds, power plants, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and the Sariwon calium fertilizer plant should show in practice, with high success in construction, how the revolutionary fighters should defend and protect the party and leader.

All the soldiers and builders should learn from and thoroughly implement the struggle spirit of the Nampo lockgate builders. The struggle spirit demonstrated in building the Nampo lockgate is the spirit of Korea and the brave spirit of our people, who carry out the speed battle with the chollima spirit. If we work with the spirit and method of struggle of the Nampo lockgate builders, we will overcome any difficulties connected with tideland reclamation and any vast and difficult construction. Our functionaries and builders should apply the faith and courage we had in building the Nampo lockgate to major construction projects.

The determining factor in being victorious in today's great work is to uphold the party's leadership with loyalty. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il leads the entire party membership, all the people, and all the KPA soldiers along the single road of victory for the victory of the grand construction work initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All soldier builders and workers should uphold the party's leadership and think and act according to the party's ideology and will, and should devote themselves to the struggle, sacrificing everything on the road led by the glorious party center. All victory can be realized by the unity and cohesion of the people firmly united around our party.

By creating a new miracle, continuously effecting innovation at all battle sites of major construction projects, we should demonstrate once again the indestructible might of the people and the army, firmly rallying around the party and the leader as we did in building the Nampo lockgate.

BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR BUILDING WORKING-CLASS PARTY

SK091048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Basic Principles of Building Revolutionary Party", which says in part:

The idea and theory on the revolutionary principles of building a working class party propounded by the respected leader President Kim Il-song are consummated in an all-around way in his classic work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea". In his work President Kim Il-song expounded that the basic principles maintained by our party in the party building are, firstly, to establish a monolithic ideological system within the party, secondly, to make the party be a harmonious whole with the masses and, thirdly, to ensure inheritance in the party building.

The principles of building a chuche-oriented party propounded by President Kim Il-song are the most scientific ones that fully accord with the nature and historical mission of the working class party. In its nature, the working class party is a party which is organized and led on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the leader, different from other political parties, and a party which struggles to carry to completion the revolutionary cause started by the leader.

In its socio-class foundation, too, this party, unlike other political parties, consists of advanced elements selected from among broad working masses led by the working class and sets it as its essential demand to struggle for the realization of the chajusong of the popular masses. The mission of the working class party is to build a communist society and completely realize the chajusong of the popular masses. Such historical mission cannot be discharged in a day or two but can be carried out generation after generation.

This eloquently shows that the working class party must establish a monolithic ideological system within itself, increase its militant capacity in every way by closely uniting the popular masses, and firmly guarantee the inheritance in the party building.

Our party has held fast to the principles of building the chuche-oriented party and applied them in an overall way and thereby brilliantly solved difficult problems arising in the party building, such as imbuing the whole party with one ideology, closely uniting broad masses around the party and inheriting the monolithic nature of idea and leadership and built a party of a new type, an invincible party of chuche.

The basic principles of building a chuche-oriented party have today become a solid foundation of the dignity of our party and its might. In the course of applying these principles, our party has strengthened and developed to be a solid, mighty and indestructible party organizationally and ideologically and a promising party with an endlessly bright future.

CHUCHE IDEA BASIS OF PARTY BUILDING, ACTIVITY

SK120822 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 9 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 August special article: "The Chuche Idea Is the Starting Point of Party Building and Activity"]

[Text] The WPK is a new type of revolutionary party, a chuche party, built and activated with the great chuche idea as its guiding ideology.

In his classic work, "The Historical Experience in Building the WPK," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song analyzed the character of our party as the revolutionary party of chuche and extensively elucidated the position and role of the guiding ideology in party building and activities.

The party's guiding ideology is the fundamental problem in the building and activities of the party of the working class, because the character and mission of the party are emphatically defined by its guiding ideology. Only when the party of the working class conducts party building and activities with a correct guiding ideology can it firmly safeguard its character and smoothly carry out its duty and mission as a political organization struggling to achieve the interests of the masses of working people, including the working class.

The party's guiding ideology is the guiding principle governing party building and activities. Our party, the party of chuche, has made it a firm principle to conduct party building and activities with the chuche idea as its guiding principle and based on the chuche idea. Herein lies the position and role of the chuche idea in the building and activities of our party.

In his classic work, the respected and beloved leader clearly elucidated that the position and role of the chuche idea as the guiding ideology of our party lies precisely in the fact that this idea is the starting point for the building and activities of our party. This is a new elucidation of the significance and role of the guiding ideology in implementing the cause of building the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche idea is the starting point in the building and activities of our party. The chuche idea, being the starting point in the building and activities of our party, means that our party builds its ranks and carries out its revolutionary activities proceeding from the chuche idea.

For our party -- in the whole course of building, strengthening, and developing the party and its activities and in the present and future stages of party building and activities -- the work of building the party and its activities thoroughly proceeds from the chuche idea and is unswerving in the chuche idea. Proceeding from the chuche idea, our party attaches importance to man in party building and activities and does everything to enhance the position and role of the masses of people.

The chuche idea is a man-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world based on the philosophic principle that man is the master of and decides everything. Proceeding from this, our party -- which has taken the chuche idea as its guiding principle -- has always placed importance on man and has worked in every way to enhance his position and role.

Valuing man and doing everything to enhance the position and role of the masses is an essential requirement in building the revolutionary party and its activities.

A party is a political organization where men are rallied. The party of the working class is the vanguard unit organized with advanced elements of the masses of people, including the working class. Its mission is to completely achieve independence for the masses of working people. Therefore, revolutionary party building and activities should be thoroughly conducted with the emphasis on man and should be directed toward enhancing the position and role of the masses of people, the masters of history and those in charge of the revolution. This has become a more urgent problem in our times today in which the broad segments of working masses have appeared in the arena of history and are pioneering their destinies independently and creatively.

Viewing man as the basis in party building and activities makes it possible to not only view all problems arising in advancing the cause of building the party and accelerating the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party with man placed at the center, but also to resolve these problems through work with the masses.

Based on these viewpoints and principles, our party has constantly strengthened ranks organizationally and ideologically and has organized and developed all work to successfully lead the revolution and construction. Thus, our party has vigorously pushed ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction by indoctrinating and rallying party members and working people in a revolutionary manner and by inciting their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

Our party, which has defined the chuche idea as the starting point of party building and activity, has concentrated preferential efforts on fostering the masses into independent and creative masses, while prescribing the work with men as the basis of party work. As elucidated in the classic work of the great leader, the work with men is the work to lead men to voluntarily participate in the revolutionary struggle and construction by indoctrinating and rallying them organizationally and in a revolutionary manner.

For the party as the political indoctrinator and organizer of the masses to indoctrinate and rally men in conformity with the independent rights and interests of the masses and then lead them to participate in the revolutionary struggle with lofty zeal, it should firmly grasp the work with men as the basis of its activities.

The entire course traversed by our party has been embroidered with the history of such party building and activity. All policies and struggles to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically -- including the work to establish the unitary ideological system within the party; to firmly strengthen cadre ranks; and to make the party ranks elite are clear proof that our party has done everything to enhance the position and role of the masses, while treating men as the basis for party building. Such efforts by our party have also found expression in leading the revolution and construction toward a constant upsurge by enhancing the position and role of the masses of working people and by mobilizing them.

Our party has carried out many stages of social revolution, and thus has brilliantly achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization. All of these successes registered in our country in socialist construction clearly prove that our party is waging its party building and activity with the chuche idea as its guiding ideology.

Our party has done everything to enhance the position and role of the masses, while treating men as the basis. Using this principle, our party has carried out party building and activity. As a result, our party has changed its appearance as the revolutionary party of chuche.

Proceeding from the chuche idea, our party has also firmly adhered to the independent and creative stand. Adhering to the independent and creative stand constitutes the demand of the chuche idea. Therefore, it has become an immutable rule for our party, which has taken the chuche idea as its guiding ideology, to adhere to the independent and creative stand in party building and activity.

Only when the party firmly adheres to the independent and creative stand can it not only smoothly perform its mission and duty as the political leadership organ struggling against all manner of domination and subjugation and realize the independence of the masses, but also be strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party.

Our party has taken the chuche idea as its firm guiding principle and has firmly adhered to the independent and creative stand in all fields of party building and activity. Our party has pioneered its independent road in building the revolutionary party by proceeding from the chuche idea and by adhering to the independent and creative stand.

Based on his deep analysis of the inherent demands of the communist movement and the serious weak point found during the early period of the communist movement in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a revolutionary party building policy to establish the organizational and ideological foundation to found the party by fostering the communists of new generations in such a way as to build the party independently, building party foundation organizations first, and then expanding and strengthening them. He then brilliantly carried out the revolutionary party building policy during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Proceeding from the situation created in our country immediately following national liberation in 1945 and the aspirations of the masses at that time, the great leader declared the founding of our party in a timely manner and then strengthened and developed the party into the party of the masses.

All lines and policies embodied since the historic roots of the party were provided under the banner of the Down-With-Imperialism Union to the present -- as the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea has been realized -- have been based on the independent and creative stand.

In its party building, our party has not only firmly adhered to the independent and creative stand, but has also thoroughly conducted its activity independently and creatively. Our party has set all lines and policies based on its own faith and judgment and in conformity with the specific situation of our country and has carried out these lines and policies with our people's own strength and efforts. This has become the firm principle of our party.

Acting under the influence of others or resorting to others is counter to the activities of our party. Thus, our party has thoroughly emphasized the principle of the chuche idea and has adhered to the independent and creative stand in its activities. This is why our revolution and construction have been able to vigorously take a long drive and take advantage of victory along a straight road without the slightest degree of inclination or difficulty.

By firmly adhering to the independent and creative stand in its activities, our party is today enjoying the high dignity and honor of a great party with strong independence and creativity. By continuously taking the chuche idea as its guiding principle in the future as well, and by conducting its activities under the principle of the chuche idea, our party will glorify its honor as the revolutionary party of chuche eternally.

KPA SOLDIERS' CONSTRUCTION WORK PRAISED

SK111001 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] This report is from major construction sites where the drum of revolution is resounding.

Our soldier builders who have turned out at the great enormous construction sites to uphold the magnificent economic construction plans of the great leader and the party are creating new miracles and exploits each day in building everlasting monuments by demonstrating the spirit of making 1-a-match-for-100 and by demonstrating wisdom in socialist economic construction.

Our soldier builders, overflowing with vigor and spirit to again display the might of chuche Korea, are vigorously accelerating the construction of plants and facilities in all areas including the site of land reclamation on the west coast where creations and innovations are being effected, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex construction site, the site of the Kumgangsan Power Plant where the largest-scale hydraulic power plant is being built, and construction sites of the calium fertilizer plant and the salt ponds.

The soldier builders of Comrade Kim Mun-son's unit, who rose in the land reclamation work on the west coast, completed in a short time construction of a road approximately 1,400 meters long, an aggregate sorting facility, and a stone quarry which can produce approximately 12,000 cubic-meters of stones and rocks daily by loudly beating the drum of revolution. Thus, they made a breakthrough, expediting overall construction by successfully carrying out the first blasting work.

The soldier builders in these areas working with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality for the order and directives of the party are building an embankment several-score kilometers long across the rough sea.

Comrade Hwang Chol-yong of this unit said: [begin Hwang recording] We are faced with the grave and glorious task of accelerating construction of the (?bank). We will vigorously accelerate reclamation work with the spirit of making what is not available and [word indistinct] by highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit. [end recording]

The soldier builders engaged in land reclamation work in Onchon, Kwangyangjin, and (Nomjolap) have been in high spirits from the beginning of the reclamation work, fighting against the rough waves of the sea with the spirit to unconditionally fulfill what is wanted by the party.

The labor exploits of soldier builders who are glorifying the 1980's with a sense of devotion to the fatherland and to the people are also displayed at the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex -- a great vinalon construction site.

Comrade Yi Yun-pong, reporter of the South Pyongan Provincial Broadcasting Committee, sent the following report from the spot: [begin recording] This is the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. The KPA soldier builders who in building the Sunchon Vinalon Complex rose to realize the great leader's magnificent plan are implementing the assigned construction projects without fail with the tenacious spirit of making 1-a-match-for-100.

The soldier builders of the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chang-hwan belongs who are engaged in sewer construction along the processing line of (?chemical inspection) and methanol and gasoline are advancing the excavating work as planned by overcoming all difficulties with the indomitable courage and will fostered by the party and by effecting upsurges in the speed battle. In particular, Comrades Kim Chong-chol, Hong Chang-ui, and Kim Song-hak have overfulfilled daily excavation work by 150 to 160 percent by setting lofty targets and energetically accelerating the work.

The soldier builders of the KPA unit to which Comrade Yu Pyong-chon belongs, who rose in the basic construction work of a thread spinning workshop, are effecting continuous innovations while fully displaying the Paektu revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

In particular, the fighters, including [word indistinct], are overfulfilling the daily basic excavation work and concrete work by more than 1.9 times while overcoming all difficulties by their own strength and launching a fierce offensive battle. [end recording]

The soldier builders of the unit to which Comrade Yi Tae-yun belongs and of the unit to which Comrade Kim Yong-sam belongs are daily creating new standards and new records in building the No. 1 drain at the No. 2 fuel processing base and in building roads and drains in the carbide area, following the indomitable spirit of struggle of Comrade O Chung-uk, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, with resolute loyalty to implement the orders and directives of the party and the leader without wasting even a minute or second.

The soldier builders in the unit of Comrade Kim Paek-kil, who rushed to the construction site of the calium fertilizer plant, undertook preparatory construction as soon as they arrived on the spot cherishing a loftier resolution to display the spirit of making 1-a-match-for-100 in the rewarding struggle to implement the magnificent economic construction plans of the great leader and our party.

The North Hwanghae Broadcasting Committee sent a report about their struggle as follows: [begin recording] This is the North Hwanghae Broadcasting Committee. The soldier builders and functionaries in the facility engineering sector who rushed to build the calium fertilizer plant with the passion of loyalty to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent plan and the party's idea have risen in a struggle to successfully and quickly complete construction of the permanent plant.

Functionaries of designing and engineering sectors are vigorously waging a struggle to give priority to designing and engineering the large-scale calium fertilizer plant. The soldier builders began the construction of buildings, including their quarters, overflowing with confidence to excellently complete construction of the calium fertilizer plant in the shortest possible time. They are vigorously accelerating their work, being wet with the perspiration of loyalty. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the builders of the North Hwanghae Province, warmly greeting with fraternity the soldier builders who rushed to the construction site, are helping them with all sincerity. The fine traditional custom of unity between the army and the people has been displayed for more than a month since they arrived in North Hwanghae Province. They transported various equipment and instruments required for the construction work and other support materials, including daily necessities, to the construction spot, thus raising the morale of the builders.

The soldier builders who arrived at the construction site of the Kumgangsan Power Plant amid great expectations and interest from the people throughout the country are speedily advancing preparatory construction. Setting the combat target to build the largest power plant in our own way with wisdom and courage fostered by the party, the soldier builders have fully displayed the might of making 1-a-match-for-100 from the first day of prepartory construction. Thus, living facilities have been excellently built and the construction of temporary objects, including roads and warehouses of materials, are being vigorously pushed ahead.

The revolutionary spirit of the speed battle is being highly displayed at the salt ponds construction site.

The soldier builders here are vigorously pushing ahead with preparatory work to accelerate full-scale construction, fully realizing the significance and importance of building salt ponds that will actively contribute to further strengthening the nation's economic might and promoting the people's living standards. Thus, they completed construction of an approximately 10-kilometer road and temporary buildings in a short time. Each day they register new innovations in the struggle to build salt ponds, cherishing the lofty pride and sense of responsibility for dedicating their youth to the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland and increase the nation's wealth.

Meanwhile, the workers in Ongjin County are making and supplying the daily necessities and equipment and instruments to the soldier builders who rose in the construction of salt ponds so they would not have any inconvenience in their lives.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR SFRY, ROMANIA 7 AUG

BK070902 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung and members of his delegation left by air at 0745 this morning to join Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha who is to pay official visits to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Mr Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania.

Foreign Minister U Ye Guang and his delegation were seen off at Rangoon airport by Thura U Tun Tin, acting prime minister and deputy prime minister; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister; U Sein Tun, minister of energy; Thura U Saw Pru, minister of transport; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-I; U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs; U Maung Cho, minister of Industry-II; U Saw Hlaing, deputy foreign minister; responsible officials; Mr Afzal Mahmud, Pakistani ambassador to Burma and dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai Ambassador to Burma; Mr Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burma; Mr Yves Rodrigues, French Ambassador to Burma; Mr Walther Von Marschall, FRG ambassador to Burma; Mr (Mijodrad Nikolin), Yugoslav embassy charge d'affaires ad intermin; Mr (Marios Fedin), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy; and Mr (Lin Chan Yeow), Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Singapore Embassy.

Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung is accompanied by U Khin Maung Maung, deputy minister of industry-I; Quartermaster General Brigadier General Phone Myint from the Defense Ministry; U Soe Thwin, director general of the Foreign Economic Relations Department; U Thaung, director general of the Department of Geological Survey and Mineral Exploration; U Yu Sein, managing director of the Mining Corporation-I; U Ko, deputy director general of the minister's office; and respnsible officials from the Foreign Ministry.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, accompanied by Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung and members of his delegation, will soon proceed from London to pay official visits to the SFRY and Romania.

KAREN LEADER DISAVOWS PACT WITH COMMUNISTS

BK071054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 7 Aug 86

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Manerplaw, Burma, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Bo Mya, the leader of Burma's ethnic insurgents, has denied the existence of an alliance between his group and the rebel Burma Communist Party (BCP) against General Ne Win's government in Rangoon, saying such a pact was "unacceptable" to the country's minorities.

The leader of the Karen community and of the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) was interviewed at his headquarters in this jungle encampment near the Thai border, where the NDF leadership is holding an "emergency meeting" since Monday to repudiate the alliance the BCP claims has already been made.

The non-Burmese minorities in this country together account for 60 percent of the popular of 37 million, and the NDF, besides the Christian-led, staunchly anti-communist Karens, includes eight other groups seeking self-determination for the minorities.

The outlawed BCP had said last April that a joint declaration was signed with the NDF for military cooperation against government forces. But in rejecting the agreement, Mr Bo Mya said: "The Burma Communist Party is upholding the same policy of Burmese chauvinism as the government" in Rangoon. "Today there is no fighting between us," he said of the communists. "But one day, we will have to fight them."

With an estimated 12,000 fighters, the BCP is numerically the largest of the rebel groups fighting the government, and an alliance between it and NDF forces could put Rangoon in a delicate military position.

A statment by the BCP's clandestine radio said the communists and the NDF had agreed to act jointly to overthrow the one-party regime set up by Gen Ne Win after a 1962 coup, and to replace it with a multi-party system. But, Mr Bo Mya said, such an alliance was "not legal" because the NDF delegation that signed the pact on March 24 at the BCP headquarters in Panghsang, near the Chinese border, did not have a mandate to hold talks. The negotiations had taken place at initiative of the BCP. Khaing Myo Min, a leader of an insurgent group in western Arakan state who signed the March entente for the NDF, refused to comment before the end of the emergency meeting here, expected to last several weeks.

Mr Bo Mya acknowledged, however, that the communist initiative had created an "important political problem" for the united ethnic rebels. "Some of them, very few, will support the statement, but as a matter of fact we have the opinion that all the members here don't understand clearly the fundamental principles of the NDF," he said. "According to our experience, the Karen revolution and the BCP have always been against each other ideologically," the rebel leader added.

Ba Thin, prime minister of the self-proclaimed Karen government, recalled that a united front of two rebel groups in 1956-57 fell apart after armed clashes between the two groups, adding: "We do not wish to repeat the same mistake."

Mr Bo Mya said he would not oppose an "understanding to face the common enemy" between NDF forces operating in zones neighboring BCP-held areas, on condition that such agreements be "without any political committment." The Kachin ethnic group, which also belongs to the NDF, already has such an arrangement with the BCP, and Mr Bo Mya said similar pacts could be dictated by geographical necessity.

The BCP has recognized the ethnic rebels as "revolutionary and just," a sign generally seen as suggesting a marked shift for the BCP, whose leadership remains strongly Maoist. China recently ended the military and moral backing it provided to the BCP.

The Karens, who have a regular army of about 4,000 men, have been under intense pressure for three years from government forces which have pursued them to the Thai frontier.

KMT, BCP, WNA JOIN IN BATTLE TO CONTROL DRUG TRADE

BK110155 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Guerrilla fighters of three outlawed Burmese groups have combined with the militia of the former Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) to battle the forces of notorious narcotics warlord, Khun Sa, for control of an opium-producing area along the Burmese frontier with northern Thailand.

Informed sources said elements of the Burma Communist Party (BCP), the Wa National Army (WNA) and the armed Muser hill tribe group of A-bi had agreed to join the ex-KMT to fight Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) along the Burmese side of the mountainous border in the area stretching from opposite the Fang District of Chiang Mai to the provincial boundary with Chiang Rai.

They said the SUA, the strongest among the warring forces, are fighting with the four groups over the huge opium plantations and heroin refineries in the area. The four anti-Khun Sa groups, said the sources, are currently attempting to expand their influence into opium plantations in the SUA-controlled area. They have met stiff resistance from Khun Sa's fighters.

According to the sources, guerrillas opposed to Khun Sa recently advanced from their border strongholds opposite Fang to a mountain range opposite Mae Ai District further north. They said the SUA guerrillas lost about 10 of their forward outposts, following a series of attacks aimed at penetrating Khun Sa's stronghold of Doi Lang on the mountainous terrain opposite Mae Ai. The fighting has been raging sporadically in the area. But details of casualties are not known.

According to the sources, the KMT fighters are former members of the Kuomintang Third Army while the Wa guerrillas belong to a pro-KMT faction in the WNA.

The participation of the BCP insurgents stemmed from their desire to share some benefits gained from narcotics trade in the area. Since China has cut down her arms and moral support to the BCP, the Burmese Communist insurgents have been seeking other sources of income, including drug trafficking, to finance their movement, said the sources.

The source said the armed-Muser hill tribesmen enaged in the campaign are remnants of the A-bi group which was earlier dissolved by an SUA offensive.

HUN SEN CONDOLES SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG ON FLOODING

BK120647 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a condolence message to Comrade Pham Van Dong, president of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message says in substance:

I am very distressed to have received the sad news that on 22 July storms and rains over Haiphong and Lang Son have caused serious damage to people's property, dry season rice, salt marshes, thousands of meters of dikes, and particularly the loss of many lives.

On behalf of the people and the PRK Council of Ministers and in my own name, I would like to express condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese people and the SRV Government, and through you to the families of victims. We are firmly convinced that under the astute leadership of the SRV Government, the fraternal Vietnamese people will overcome this savage destruction and difficulty to quickly normalize the people's life.

PRK'S CHEA SIM TO VISIT USSR, POLAND, GDR

BK140504 Phonom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the National Assembly of Poland, and the People's Chamber of the GDR, a delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, will pay official friendship visits to the above three friendly countries in the near future.

CHEA SIM ATTENDS TRADE UNION MEETING CLOSING

BK090406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions' first committee successfully ended its fifth session after working for 3 days at its office.

During the 3-day session, all participants enthusiastically discussed the strengths and weakenesses of work during the 1st half of 1986 and unanimously agreed on all the targets proposed by the committee for more effective future implementation. The participants also paid attention to the work to stimulate workers and personnel to build the family-run economy, which is significant economic grouping for improved livelihood.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and KUFNCD National Council, hailed workers and personnel throughout the country for their achievements, industriousness, and sense of thrift and creative ingenuity in implementing their tasks satisfactorily. Comrade Chea Sim also exhorted all participants to disseminate all the good experiences from all the targets set by the committee among their local colleagues to advance toward greater feats in carrying out the national defense and construction tasks.

BOU THANG ATTENDS UDONG DRY-SEASON MEETING

BK030356 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] A meeting was held recently at the People's Revolutionary Committee office of Udong District, Kompong Speu Province, to sum up results of the 1985-86 dry-season campaign. For 2 days, members of the meeting attentively heard reports presented by various communes that wholehartedly and actively took part in accelerating the revolutionary movement and were successful in ensuring security, safety, and social order. The reports also stressed the high sense of sacrifice displayed by the authorities and population in cooperatin with the Armed Forces in flushing out, destroying, and arresting bandits and enemy informants; in ensuring defense for the villages, communes, and district; and in persuading many misled persons to return to the fold.

On this occasion, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense highly appreciated the achievements and results of Udong District in national defense and reconstruction, particularly in attacking the enemy, by maintaining mastery both in smashing enemy forces and preventing bandits from conducting sabotage activities in the localities. He also urged the attendeese to heighten their revolutionary vigilence, accelerate efforts to build genuine revolutionary forces, and learn to enhance their political grasp and implement with high efficiency the task of restoring and developing the national economy.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES CADRE TRAINING COURSE

BK121730 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A training course for cadres from regional armed forces was opened on the morning of 11 August at the higher cadres school under the chairmanship of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense. Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Bou Thang hailed the great feats and victories won by our KPRAF throughout the country in their fight against the enemies. The comrade added that through their struggle against the enemies our Armed Forces have developed continuously in terms ofd quantity, quality, and combat capabilities, thus contributing to the firm defense and construction of our fatherland. He also exhorted all cadres and combatants to study hard, exchange good experiences abide by the school's discipline and regulations, and unite closely. He also wished them success in the training course.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CONGRATULATES THAILAND'S SITHI

BK140453 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Aug 86

[12 August message from DK Vice President Kheu Samphan to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi on Appointment as Foreign Minister]

[Text] To His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok:

Your Excellency, I have received with great happiness the news that you have been reappointed to the high post of foreign minister of the royal Thai Government under the great leadership of His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian People, the CGDK, and in my own name, I have the honor of expressing to you warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health, happiness, and success in your lofty mission. Your reappointment is a brilliant proof of your goodness as an outstanding leader who has made precious contributions to major achievements and successes of the royal Thai Government and the Thai people in every field, particularly in national defense and in foreign affairs.

On this fine occasion, I would also like to recall a Cambodian proverb which says that a friend in need is a friend indeed. This is a deep and profound sentiment that the Cambodian people will always nurture with regard to the royal Thai Government and the Thai people, who have supported and assisted the Cambodian people in times of need by resolutely and unswervingly standing right from the beginning on the side of the just case of national liberation and survival of the Cambodian race, of the Cambodian people, and the CGDK against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. More recently, the Kingdom of Thailand, in cooperation with other ASEAN members, was among the first friendly countries to proclaim its support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. We will always remember these noble and precious deeds of the royal Thai Government and the fraternal Thai people.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express, once again, with moving sentiments most profound gratitude to you, and through you, to the royal Thai Government and the Thai people. On the same occasion, I would also like to reaffirm to your excellency that the Cambodian people and the CGDK will continue to do their utmost to nurture and strengthen the relations of friendship and fine cooperation which bind our two countries and people.

It is with this firm conviction that I would like to ask you to accept my highest consideration.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 12 August 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATES THAI PREMIER

BK120602 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Text" of "recent" congratulatory message from Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, to General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand]

[Text] I have the honor to express sincere congratulations to Your Excellency on your reappointment as prime minister of Thailand. I hold that it is now appropriate for the governments of our two countries to try to improve the neighboring and fraternal relations in all respects in order to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples and for peace and stability in this region and the world. I wish your excellency good health and happiness.

THAILAND USES 'TRICKS' TO HANDLE FOREIGN DEBT

BK111342 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Talk: "Thailand's New Method of Handling Foreign Debts"]

[Text] Radio Australia reported on the morning of 2 August that the World Bank demanded that Thailand pursue a policy of restricting foreign debts because Thailand's foreign debts have reached some $16 billion dollars so far -- an increase of $2 billion compared to the previous year.

Immediately after receiving such bad news, the Thai leading circles declared a new policy saying that the Thai ruling circles have adopted a policy to try to reduce the ratio of foreign debts to an estimated 9 percent of the total value of goods and services exported by the year 1989. At present, the ratio of foreign debts is 10.5 percent of the total value of export goods and services. This statement may more or less create hope for the Thai people, for at present they are not only living a poverty-stricken life, but also shouldering foreign debts for the government at the rate of at least 15,000 baht per person.

Nevertheless, the hope entertained by the Thai people may become a pipe dream as it has in the past because the current Thai ruling circles have rarely kept their word. They always say one thing while doing another. For example, the Thai side has repeatedly said that it wants to develop good relations with Laos. But in reality, it has done the contrary. The cause of the current stalemate in the Thai-Lao relations is the result of the dirty hands of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. Therefore, the statement of the Thai authorities on the efforts to reduce the ratio of foreign debts is nothing but a beautiful empty promise. The reality will not be the same as the promise.

It is only natural that intelligent Thai people realize what is reality. They can tell whether Thailand's foreign debt will increase or decrease. At present, Thailand's foreight debt amounts to more than $16 billion. In the meantime, the Thai ruling circles continue to purchase more modern weappons and war materiels from foreign countries, especially from the United States, including F-16 fighter-bombers, combat helicopters, and several other types of war materiels. They have also approved the setting up of a U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand with financial contributions from the Thai side. All these projects require a large sum of foreign currencies. As a result, the foreign debt of $16 billion will not be maintained, let alone reduced.

Nevertheless, one cannot be sure what will happen. This is because the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles frequently spring surprises. For example, they used modern techniques to draw a new map to be used as a pretext to aggress against, nibble at, and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in mid-1984. If they want to reduce the foreign debt figures, they can do this through numerous tricks. For example, they can change the debt figures through devaluation without concern for approval from the debtors. The second thing they could do is to step up their services to foreign countries by aggressing against their neighbors in return for financial gains in dollars to pay their debts.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S RECORD, POLICY CRITICIZED

BK140607 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 13 Aug 86

["Talk": "The Monopolist of Thailand's Reactionary Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Respected listeners, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have caused many difficulties and troubles for the Thai people. As a result, the innocent Thai people of all strata have suffered disasters. In the history of Thailand, he Thai people have never realized such an all-round crisis as they are today. The root cause of the difficult situation facing the Thai people at present is the reactionary domestic policy pursued by the Thai ruling circles, a policy which runs counter to the just interests of the Thai people. A second cause is the hostile foreign policy implemented by Thailand toward neighboring countries, Laos and Cambodia, in particular.

Current Lao-Thai relations result from the foreign policy pursued by previous Thai Governments which completely served the dark schemes of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who hoped to create a tense situation in Southeast Asia in order to maintain their own interests. The one who has monopolized the implementation of the reactionary foreign policy of the thai ruling circles in previous governments is Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand. Despite the fact that during the elections and the preparation for the formation of the new government Sitthi Sawetsila kept quiet and did not show up to raise any hue and cry, he is still well remembered by the Thai people because the Thai mass media has regularly carried news on his activities. Through a little more profound thought, however, one can see how Sitthi Sawetsila has served the people and how enormous the crimes are that he has committed against the Thai people through his past acts.

One of the culprits who has prolonged the settlement of the problem of normalization and improvement of Thai-Lao relations is Sitthi Sawetsila himself. He is also the principal one fostering and protecting bandits before sending them to carry out activities to sabotage tranquility and create disturbances among the Lao and Thai peoples along the border areas of the two countries. He is also providing sanctuaries for and fostering the shattered forcees of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, then organizing them to sabotage and obstruct the building of a new life for the Cambodian people.

In addition, it is Sitthi Sawetsila who has caused the deterioration of the Thai role and status in the international arena and has caused Thailand to lose the prestige and trust of friendly countries to the extent that Thailand's relations with various countries in the world, in particular in trading and barter, have been aggravated. As a result, Thailand has lost the confidence of the international community, including those countries which were once considered true friends of Thailand.

Through his acts, Sawetsila has badly damaged the reputation of the Thai nation and people. Worse still is the fact that he has pursued a foreign policy which has competely served the U.S. imperialists' arms race policy and the deployment of armed forces, in collusion with the Beijing reactionaries, to create a tense situation, sabotaging security and threatening peace in this region.

Following the implementation of the said policy, Thailand has become a U.S. war reserve stockpile. The setting up of the war reserve stockpile has created a very favorable condition for the U.S. imperialists to successfully fulfill the plot to return to the Southeast Asian battlefields as well as the plot to reactivate U.S. military bases in Thai territory. Nobody can understand how, despite his aforementioned crimes, he further deceived the Thai people during the election campaigns into reelecting him as a member of parliament. Moreover, it is obvious that he will be included in the new Thai Government again. A news report said that he will even be appointed as deputy prime minister in the new Thai government. Other news sources reported that he might not accept the post of deputy prime minister so that he can ask for the post of foreign minister again. Nobody can verify the veracity of this news. The fact is, though, that most Thai people are already fed up with Sitthi Sawetsila and that they are afraid he will regain his old post again. They fear that he will continue to pursue monopolistically the same reactionary foreign policy, which will result in no way out for the Thai people and nation, which are now in the sea of all-round crisis and that he will further worsen the tense situation in relations with neighboring countries.

RADIO DISCUSSES U.S. ROLE IN THAILAND

BK110500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 9 Aug 86

["Talk": "Cunning U.S. Tricks Against Thailand"]

[Text] In the latter part of the 1970's, particularly during the first few years after their bitter defeat in the war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, the U.S. imperialists' interest in Thailand apparently diminished in the economic, political, and military spheres. For example, U.S. military assistance, including loans and gratuitous assistance, totaled $36 million in 1978 and was reduced to only $32 million in 1979. However, these figures do not correspond with Washington's true nature and militarist and bellicose intentions. Despite their ignominious defeats and great losses sustained during the war of aggression against Indochina, the U.S. imperialists' dream to dominate Southeast Asia remains unchanged. The problem is, however, to regain the influence they lost in 1975, the United States has found it necessary to strengthen its military forces in this region. This means that the U.S. bases that existed in Thailand during the Indochina war must be restored and improved to coordinate with the 7th Fleet and U.S. bases in the Philippines in order to protect the so-called vital interests of the Washington administration in the region.

For this reason, Washington's strategic plan to return to Southeast Asia has been gradually implemented. The United States has pressured various ASEAN countries in the economic sphere through its trade protectionist policy. For example, it enacted the Farm Act and the Jenkins Bill, increasing import taxes on agricultural goods and restricting quotas on ASEAN countries' textile goods exported to the United States. Thailand is one of the countries which has been directly affected by the economic measures. As a result, Thailand's economy, which is already facing a crisis, has been beset with more difficulties and complexities. Taking advantage of these economic difficulties, the United States has put pressure on Thailand to enter its orbit of the arms race and to follow its instructions.

U.S. military assistance for Thailand, including loans and gratuitous aid, increased 1 and 1/2-fold between 1980 and 1985. The assistance totaled only $54.6 million in 1981 while it amounted to more than $100 million in 1985, according to Thailand's MATICHON paper of 3 August 1986. The provision of military assistance to Thailand and the pressure put on it to purchase expensive U.S. weapons and to accept a U.S. war reserve stockpile on Thailand clearly show the cunning nature of U.S. imperialists' tricks and their success in using the Thai ultrarightist reactionaires to carry out the U.S. strategic plan of returning to Southeast Asia.

Taking into consideration the "Cobra Gold" exercise which is proceeding openly and brazenly, even though there are still some minor problems concerning the building of the U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand, it can be concluded that the stockpile and the restoration of U.S. bases in Thailand are the primary objectives the United States must achieve. However, these things are not desired by the Thai people and other nations in the region since they will pose a great obstacle to the effort to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation as desired by the nations in this region.

PASASON ON PEACE, STABILITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK111028 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 11 Aug 86

["Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia Should be Preserved" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (OANA-KPL) -- "The recent violations by Thai forces of Kampuchean sovereignty and territorial integrity have been well planned and aimed at threatening the PRK and rescuing Khmer reactionaries from their setbacks," writes PASASON, the leading newspaper of Laos today. The paper says: "these violations have been carried out under the (?U.S. imperialists') instruction and in collaboration destroying peace and blocking the efforts of other countries in the region towards converting Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation." [sentence as received] "These acts run counter to the trend of peace in the region and of negotiations between Indochina and ASEAN for solving regional problems by peaceful means," the paper stresses.

Touching on the joint U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold" military exercises, the preparation for the building of war reserve stockpiles in Thailand as well as the violations by Thai forces of Kampuchean sovereignty, the commentary says that Thailand is going deeper and deeper in opposing the revolution of the Indochinese countries in general, and the revival of the Kampuchean people in particular. "The only way of preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia is to put an immediate end to the arms race policy being carried out by the U.S. imperialists in collaboration with international reactionaries in the region," concludes the paper.

PASASON ON SUCCESS OF 4-5 AUG CABINET MEETING

BK101336 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[PASASON undated editorial: "Success of a Meeting Which Marks a New Milestone for the Advancement of the Country"]

[Text] On 4 and 5 August, the Council of Ministers convened an ordinary session under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The most significant action taken at the session was unanimous approval of a council of ministers resolution on the transformation of economic units into business enterprises. The session expressed unanimous determination to create a genuine turning point for transforming [economic units] into business enterprises between now and the end of this year so as to score achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress.

At the meeting, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized certain prominent international and regional developments in recent months, expressing complete support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and exceptionally valuing the proposal on the security and peace in Asia and the Pacific as put forward by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July.

Touching on Lao-Thai relations, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out that the overall tendency in Southeast Asia and in the other regions of the world is to resolve any conflicts through negotiation for peaceful coexistence. This is a favorable time for the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to resume negotiations aimed at normalizing the improvement of relations between the two countries in all respects.

With regard to the issue of effecting a new transformation of management to immediately transform the various existing economic units into business enterprises, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers explicitly stated the reasons for the transformation of the management apparatuses by switching from the administrative state financing system of management to the socialist business system and by building new management apparatuses. The comrade explained in depth the following three basic issues on the transformation of the economic units into business enterprises:

1. Establish the rights to self-mastery [autonomy] in running businesses and consolidating and perfecting the economic units.

2. Consolidate and perfect economic management and administrative apparatuses.

3. Make arrangement for implementation.

With regard to these issues, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers paid special attention to discussing the definition of the rights of self-mastery in running businesses and consolidating and perfecting the economic units. As in several other fraternal socialist countries, the situation in our country clearly indicates that if we fail to change over to the new economic management apparatuses, we will not be able to resolve our new economic tasks. Therefore, to triumphantly effect the orientation of economic and social development during the first stage of the current period, especially the second 5-year State Plan, we must modify economic management. This does not mean only to modify certain aspects but to carry out a fundamental reform along a drastic direction to do away with the centralized administrative state financing system and to turn to socialist business accountancy apparatuses so as to make the overall management system effective and practical, thus enabling us to better exploit the potentials of our country and to more fully utilize the potentials of the socialist system.

To correctly appreciate the economic management apparatuses, first of all, one must understand that the old apparatuses are of state financing nature while the new ones are of business nature. Then, we can proceed to pave the way for the new apparatuses by doing away with the state financing apparatuses and turning to the socialist business system.

Generally speaking, running a business is an art of regaining capital by doing whatever to gain income to cover all expenses and to generate profits so as to further expand the size of business dealings. In other words, it is a calculated way of making an efficient livelihood by using income to cover expenses and still make profits. The change over into business enterprises must be carried out in a rigorous, abrupt, and total manner. It must not be done in an indecisive and intermittent manner. The economic units must be self-sufficient and be able to make contributions to the state. They must not rely on state financing. As for the rights to mastery [autonomy] in running businesses by the economic units, they are, in fact, only the rights to mastership [autonomy] in carrying out trade transactions. Thus, it is necessary to permit independence and to ensure the rights to mastership for the economic units in running businesses. First, the right to self-mastership in planning must be ensured. Then, the right to self-mastership in managing finance must be guaranteed. This is because without money and without the right to own money, the economic units will never be able to run businesses.

As for other aspects of this issue, we must clearly point out the distinction and correct relationship between the two roles of the economic units in state management and business management. The socialist business enterprises are linked with plans. The plans are used to guide the businesses and the businesses are used to implement the plans. Thus, to make a successful change over to the socialist business enterprise, it is important that we must be able to outline plans. With regard to this, the outlining of long-term and medium-term economic development plans is very crucial, especially those plans on investing to build a foundation and on developing economic relations with foreign countries. In the meantime, an economic policy is also vital. If the policy is correct, all potentials will be discovered and exploited. If it is wrong, it will destroy all supportive resources. In addition, the relationship between the center and localities must be rectified by rigorously delegating more responsibilities and giving more rights to the localities in carrying out economic and social management. Only by turning to running businesses will we be able to effectively and economically utilize capital. It is only natural that the transformation of management in order to transform the administrative state financing management system into the business management system is complicated and difficult. It must be carried out in a consistent and persistent manner and it is time-consuming. But it is certain that we will be able to fulfill this goal.

MINISTERS ISSUE DECREE ON SOCIALIST ENTERPRISES

BK120630 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] On 8 August, the LPDR Council of Ministers issued a decree on turning economic sectors into financially viable socialist enterprises.

Article 1 of the decree points out: From now until the end of this year it is necessary to turn all economic sectors into financially viable enterprises. This will be carried out in two phases. In the first phase from August to September, each ministry, province, and the capital of Vientiane shall select a few key economic sectors for turning them into financially viable enterprises so that lessons can be learned by them. In the second phase from October to December 1986, the remaining economic sectors shall be turned into such enterprises.

To fulfill the above objective, the decree provides the following recommendation: Various ministries, provinces, and Vientiane municipality should organize training courses on the plan of shifting toward financially viable enterprises.

This is to be done by selecting three or four managing cadres, finance and accounting cadres, and persons in charge of a trade union to attend training and by selecting departmental chiefs and deputy chiefs, cadres in charge of the mass organizations attached to the various ministries, directors and deputy directors of various economic branches, persons in charge of various mass organizations in the provinces and Vientiane municipality, and some cadres attached to the planning and financial services at the ministerial, central, provincial, and municipal levels to attend training courses. These persons shall contribute to guiding the immediate planning work. Following the conclusion of the training courses, the various ministries, provinces, an Vientiane municipality shall dispatch cadres to assist enterprises in publicizing the policy and plan on turning economic sectors into financially viable enterprises.

In addition, the decree of the Council of Ministers provides details on the task of shifting toward financially viable enterprises. For example, it is necessary to review all the plans for 1986 regarding production potentials, the accumulation of products, commitments to the national budget, the expected production output over the next 5 years, and the 1987 plan. It is also necessary to review and evaluate fixed property and revolving funds; foumulate plans on the use of material, machinery, and labor; formulate the price list for processed products and other main products; calculate the profits of an enterprise; review and evaluate personnel assignments; improve various work units; formulate the salary and wage system based on the quantity of products turned out by a worker or contractor; and modify and improve the management mechanism of an enterprise.

The decree also advises the ministries, provinces, and Vientiane municipality to exchange views with enterprises and sign memoranda on turning economic sectors into financially viable enterprises; organize and mobilize the masses to accept the right of mastery of an enterprise; and launch emulation campaigns to implement the new mechanism and step up the production of an enterprise in order to score achievements to welcome the coming Fourth Party Congress.

LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF KHAMSOUK SAI-GNASENG

BK080244 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The funeral of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, was held at the That Louang Pagoda Ground in Vientiane capital yesterday afternoon in a sorrowful atmosphere. Attending the funeral ceremony were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and various comrade members of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, and Phoun Sipaseut -- along with comrade members of the party Central Committee, members of the SPC Standing Committee, ministers or deputy ministers, and a large number of high-ranking cadres in the center and in Vientiane capital.

In the mournful atmosphere, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the committee for the funeral of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng,read a eulogy mourning his death by giving a brief biography of the departed Comrade from the day he joined the revolution in 1949 until his passing away on 29 July 1986. Throughout his life of revolutionary activities, Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng always maintained a spirit of revolutionary struggle and was always absolutely loyal to the party. He devoted all his energy and abilities to contributing positively to the party's leadership. He served as a model in strengthening the unity among various tribes as well as international solidarity.

The passing away of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng has caused great sorrow and grief to our Lao revolutionaries and people. His passing away is considered a loss of a senior revolutionary fighter in the ranks of our party and revolution.

On this mournful occasion Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, called on the cadres, party members, combatants, state employees, and people of various tribes to strengthen unique solidarity and turn the sorrow into strength to carry out revolutionary activities to fulfill the tasks of defending the country and building socialism. Before the cremation, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao invited the various comrade party and state leaders as well as representatives of various organizations to bow to express mournings to the remains of Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng.

MASS MEDIA COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK100836 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] On the morning of 9 August 1986, the State Committee for News Agency, Newspapers, Radio, and Television held a consultative meeting in Vientiane to discuss coordination of activities in carrying out propaganda work in preparation for the Fourth LPRP Congress. The meeting was chaired by Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the committee, and attended by deputy ministers, vice chairmen of the state committee, vice chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, and vice chairmen of central mass organizations along with officials working in the propaganda service from various sectors.

In the meeting, the participants profoundly discussed details on the coordination of the propaganda activities in preparing to carry out propaganda in service of the Fourth LPRP Congress, in particular propaganda on the implementation of the line and policies of the party, plans of the state, and achievements of each branch in the centers as well as throughout the country. They also discussed the use of mass media apparatuses to profoundly carry out the propaganda work in service of the political work of the party and of each branch in the immediate and distant future to effectively guarantee major issues in a timely manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS CONTINUE IN VIENTIANE

BK071420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane Province has completed political life campaigns for cadres and state employees at the provincial level. These important political campaigns are being organized for the people at the canton and village levels to enable everyone to contribute views to the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee, which will be submitted to the coming Fourth Party Congress.

Thanks to these political campaigns cadres, state employees, and people of various ethnic minority groups understand the all-sided and great victories and achievements recorded by the entire party, army, and people in the past 10 years and are aware of some weaknesses, remaining problems, and lessons gained in the past practical deeds -- lessons that serve as a basis for carrying out work in the immediate future. Following their study the participants profoundly understood and unanimously approved the draft political report. They also attentively contributed their views toward perfecting the draft report. They are now determined to heighten their capability, creativeness, and attitude and their vigilance in order to contribute to the revolutionary task of defending and building the socialist fatherland.

Luang Prabang, Champassak Study Report

BK080419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Various services in Luang Prabang and Champassak Provinces are now stepping up organizing political life campaigns to study and sincerely contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the upcoming Fourth Party Congress. In each campaign, cadres and state employees of each locality have come to understand great victories and achievements in many fields scored by our entire party and people over the past 10 years. They have also seen weak points, remaining problems, and lessons to be used as the basis for the implementation of tasks in each field in the next stage. Following the studies, all cadres and state employees are determined to enhance their abilities, initiatives, and attitude and heighten vigilanace to contribute to successfully carrying out the movements to defend and build our socialist country.

Campaign Ends in Viangsai District

BK110248 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Political life camapigns were held early in July for cadres and workers in Viangsai District, Houa Phan Province, to study the draft political report which will be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the coming Fourth Party Congress. These political campaigns ended with fine success in the latter part of the same month. Another report says that the Luang Prabang provincial military command concluded a similar political campaign in early August. Through the campaigns the participants have understood the achievements recorded by the entire party, army, and people over the past 10 years as well as the clearsighted and talented leadership of the party. At the same time, the participants unanimously approved their immediate action plans and the party's strategic line of the defense and construction of socialism.

Army Units Study Report

BK101446 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] From early July to date, various army units, combat units, divisions, provincial military commands, independent units, and people's public security forces have organized sessions to study and to contribute views to the draft political report of the party central committee, which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress with a sense of enthusiasm and responsibility. For example, the primary combined military training school, Division A, the Vientiane Provincial Military Command, the General Public Security Department, the Interior Ministry's Forces Training Department, Division E, the Houa Phan Provincial Military Command, Air Defense Battalion C attached to the Xieng Khouang Provincial Military Command, units under the Air Force Command, Air Defense Regiment A, Army brick factory No. 5, and several other army units recently studied and contributed views to the said political report with brilliant successes.

During the sessions to study and contribute views to this political report, cadres and combatants in each unit profoundly studied the contents of the report and were able to see the achievements and victories scored by our people in the past 10 years under the talented and brilliant leadership of our party. They also found out certain shortcomings encountered by themselves and their units in the past. They were determined to find the best solution to resolve those problems. They also studied several other issues in the draft political report.

They closely evaluated and contributed views to the draft report and expressed their solidarity with the party by pledging to fulfill their duties in the units. At present, this political life campaign is being relentlessly conducted throughout our Army.

'Division E' Preparing For Congress

BK071030 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Feature: "Division E prior to Party Congress"]

[Text] The working atmosphere in Division E is currently more enthusiastic and exciting than ever before. This is in response to the party Central Committee's urgent requirement to score all-round achievements to greet the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress. This enthusiastic atmosphere stimulates the hearts of the officers and men in the division since the congress will be a beacon for them in advancing from one victory to another. Various committees, cadres, and commanders of offices, organizations, units, schools, hospitals, factories, production units, and the various units currently carrying out the task of combat readiness and of defending the country are looking forward to the Fourth Party Congress with new hope and firm confidence. The work they are doing and the great achievements they have recorded are a result of their emulation campaigns greeting the Fourth Party Congress.

At the recent divisional conference for officers and men to review achievements in the 1st half of 1986 and to study the 10th resolution of the third party Central Committee session, the division issued an instruction to all officers and men under its commend to launch emulation campaigns to formally welcome the fourth party congress. Since then the atmosphere in the division has become especially enthusiastic. It is apparent that various offices and units under the division are carrying out their work more enthusiastically and actively. The work pattern and style of work of cadres and specialized organizations have been further improved, thus ensuring smoothness in their work. Dance units, sports units, soccer teams, and film projection units have tirelessly trained and entertained various units, thus creating an enthusiastic and joyous atmosphere in the units.

Meanwhile, various units, schools, and hospitals, such as the sawmill, dried food factory No. 4, the animal husbandry settlement, the basic army officers training school, the intermediate-level medical school, the army cultural school, hospital 106, and other construction projects under the division's supervision, have raised their production quantity and quality in teaching students and treating patients. Some units are working day and night with a high sense of responsibility. Those comrades attached to various depots have paid greater attention to maintaining and examining equipment and material.

The various units and independent companies carrying out the task of combat readiness to defend the country, including those defending the command office of the division, rear line barracks, and the frontier in the front line are determined to do their patrol duty more strictly and to resolutely defend the country and its territorial integrity as well as the people's tranquility and happiness. At the same time, they have attended tactical and technical courses to ensure the task of fighting well. They have also attentively improved the army's regulations, engaged in cultivation and animal husbandry to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance in all respects, and improved their own living conditions. The wave of emulation campaigns in the division is continuing with the firm hope of scoring great achievements to honorably welcome the Fourth Party Congress.

SENATE REJECTS REQUEST TO FREE UNIONIST-SENATORS

BK130754 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The senate, by a vote of 139 to 21, this morning rejected a request for the temporary release of two unionist-senators detained in connection with the September 9 coup last year.

One senator pointed out that Amat Khamthetthong and Sawat Lukdot -- facing sedition charges along with 38 others -- might attempt to escape if the request were granted.

The Upper House, chaired by Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, made its decision on the two suspects in the first sitting since Parliament was reopened last week.

In putting forward the request, Amat cited Article 113 of the Constitution which states that the Senate is entitled to vote for the release from custody of its members during a parliamentary session.

Senator Sanon Saisawang opposed the release on grounds that the September 9 coup was unlike the April 1 coup.

"The April 1 coup did not cause any damage to the country's property but the September 9 coup caused considerable damage in terms of loss of lives and property and the Senate cannot act as guarantor for the release of these two men," he said.

"If they are released, what can Parliament do to prevent their possible escape?" he added.

Instead, he suggested that the two follow normal legal procedures and request bail in court as other coup suspects -- for instance Senator Gen Soem na Nakhon -- had done.

Both Amat and Sawat on many occasions earlier had been refused bail --due to police objections -- although five top brass suspects, including Gen Soem, have been granted the provision.

Sanon's statement was backed up and supported by many other senators, namely Amon Raksasat and Chawalit Rungsaeng.

However, Senator Adm Chinda Chaiudom called for a soft approach towards coup suspects since harsh punishment would not guarantee that there would be no more coup attempts.

Parliament Speaker Ukrit called for a vote on the issue after a few more people voiced their opinions.

Earlier, Senator Chawalit Runsaeng told newsmen that there would be a free vote on the matter in the absence of a senate coordination committee which was dissolved along with the last Parliament on May 1.

Amat over the weekend voiced hope that other senators implicated in the same case would help push in favour of his request.

Other senators facing coup charges but released on bail include Gen Soem, Air Chief Marshal Krasae Inthararat and ACM Arun Phromthep.

Gen Yot Thephatsasin and Roi Et MP Gen Kriangsak Chamanan are two other top brass officers also granted bail last February. [passage omitted]

CENTRAL BANK MOVES TO RESOLVE EXPORT PROBLEMS

BK120500 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug p 17

[Text] The Bank of Thailand has agreed to provide more assistance to exporters in stock financing and reduce the penalty rate on delayed repayment of promissory notes.

The central bank sent a circular to all commerical banks yesterday. The new facility will increase financing by 500 million baht through promissory notes by exporters.

Spokeswoman Mrs Praphaphim Sakuntaphai said that the level of stock financing will increase by 10 per cent from 50 to 60 per cent of goods stock based on commercial bank's valuation.

A 10 per cent increase -- from 60 to 70 per cent -- has been provided for financing stocks of rice, jute and tapioca products which face problems in exports. The new facility will remain in force until the end of December this year for the three products, after which the level of financing will be equivalent to other commodities, she said.

The penalty rate will be cut to only eight per cent of the value of promissory notes, representing a cut of three per cent to be in line with the existing interest rates in the market. When combined with the interest rate on stock financing at seven per cent, the total is 15 per cent, is the current market rate, she said.

The company has penalized exporters who were found to have misused the export financing facility. At present, the outstanding is 900 million baht, comprising 364 million baht from last year and 125 million baht in the first half of this year.

The central bank, said Mrs Praphaphim, has also extended the period for penalty payment. There will be no penalty pre-payment penalty but penalty will be imposed when exporters fail to fulfill their shipment when the facility expires.

In another category, exporters will be given two months exemption from more months to be penalized when they have enough reason for the delay. By this, exporters must present the bill of lading and invoices to the central bank. If the 60-day period expires the central bank will impose penalty.

Mrs Praphaphim said the change will lead to an additional 500 million baht in stock financing. Last year, the facility used by exporters amounted to 7,565 million baht. In the first half of this year, it amounted to 4,800 million baht out of the total of 37,000 million baht marked for the facility.

Those eligible for the financing are exporters who have working capital of five million baht, international trading firms with privileges from the Board of Investment (BoI)) and exporters of industrial goods manufactured by Boi-promoted firms and exporters who use the service of Thai flag carriers and those who export rice, jute, and tapioca products, said the spokesman.

SLOW PROGRESS NOTED IN JOINT INVESTMENT WITH PRC

BK110956 Bangkik ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] Joint investment between China and Thailand has made slow progress because China has maintained a closed-door policy too long and lacks economic, and scientific and technological knowledge; while Thai businessmen who go to invest in China are afraid of China's changeable policies. However, cooperation between the two countries still has a future.

A report on the Sino-Thai economic and trade situation by the Board of Trade of Thailand says that China lacks understanding of the investment situation in Thailand and accuracy in selecting investments and business partners. At the same time, China also lacks administrative knowledge. Its administrators have worked at state enterprises, and are used to working under the direction of the country's economic policies. They are unaccustomed to cooperating with foreign countries. The main reasons are that they lack economic, technical, administrative, legal, and financial knowledge.

Many problems occured because they lack experience in foreign investment, and do not make an advanced analysis of each investment project.

As for Thailand's investments in China, Thai investors are afraid of China's changeable policies. Nor do they understand economic conditions in China, nor know what business to invest in. However, the prospect for joint investment between the two countries is still bright because both countries are concerned with the benefit of foreign investment, and both governments have always given vigorous support to foreign investment.

Bilateral trade between the two countries has increased fourfold during the past 10 years from a volume of 2,728 million baht recorded in 1976 to 13,442.41 million baht in 1985. Thailand had a trade deficit for most years. It enjoyed a trade surplus only in 1977, 1982, and 1985.

NEW YOUTH LEAGUE BELIEVED LINKED TO COMMUNISTS

BK120501 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] A newly-established illegal organization, which is believed to have some linkage with the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), recently expanded its networks from the South to the northeastern region, an informed military source said.

He said the movement, known as "The Democratic Youth League of Thailand," started to expand its underground networks from the South to some provinces in the northeastern region about two months ago.

According to the source, the organization was established about three months ago in the southern region.

The source said the movement, which follows the communist ideology, is trying to set up political bases in southern and northeastern towns.

He said members of the organization, mostly comprising students from universities and colleges, have some contact with businessmen in some southern and northeastern townships.

The source said the organization about two months ago held a meeting, presided by Comrade Suriyan leading member of the movement, in the northeastern province of Udon Thani to map out a plan for its political struggle.

However, the meeting did not reach any conclusive decision because the attending members broke into two factions, said the source. He said one group proposed that the movement launch an aggressive political campaign while another faction prefers the struggle to be carried out peacefully.

The military officer said that though there is still no concrete evidence, the underground organization is believed by the military to have some linkage with the pro-China CPT, which currently has about 100 armed insurgents hiding in the northeastern region.

The military source also reported that about 1,000 armed insurgents of the pro-Soviet faction of the Thai communist movement are currently based in Laos.

However, he said that so far there is no significant movement of the pro-Vietnam and Soviet insurgents in the Northeast.

NUMBERS ON THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER CITED

BK120826 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] According to a recent report from the Supreme Command Information Office, the number of Cambodian refugees and illegal immigrants at the Khao I-Dang temporary center for illegal Cambodian immigrants is 25,658 and the number of Cambodians who fled fighting in their country to areas along the Thai-Cambodian border is 259,676. These Cambodians are staying along the borders of Sisaket, Surin, Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi, and Trat provinces.

TRUONG CHINH RETURNS FROM 'VACATION' IN USSR

OW131604 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, returned here today after a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

SOURCE SAYS NGUYEN CAN TO MEET U.S. MIA TEAM

BK131214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 13 (AFP) -- A team of U.S. experts arrived here Wednesday for talks with Vietnamese officials about U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war, an authoritive Vietnamese source said. The U.S. experts, led by the head of the U.S. Forces' Joint Casualty Resolution Centre in Hawaii, Colonel Joe Harvey, is to have a working session Thursday with a team from the Vietnamese bureau dealing with U.S. MIA's, led by Nguyen Can, the source said.

It is not known what will be discussed, but observers here believe further joint searches of crash-sites of downed U.S. warplanes could be on the agenda. Observers say the Vietnamese side might reply to a U.S. letter delivered at a meeting here last month of U.S. and Vietnamese officials, which formally accords U.S. support to Vietnam's unilateral plan to settle the MIA question.

The U.S. team is due to leave here on Friday.

OFFICIAL TELLS PRC OF PLAN TO RETURN 'INTRUDERS'

BK131506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] On 13 August, Comrade Hoang Nhu Ly, deputy director of our Foreign Ministry's China Department, met with Chen Tsenglin, counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, to inform him that, on the occasion of national days of Vietnam and China this year, proceeding from its respect for the friendship between the two peoples and its humanitarian policy, the Vietnamese Government has decided to return soon to the Chinese Government 27 Chinese who illegally intruded into Vietnamese territory and were captured by the Vietnamese side so that they may be reunited with their families.

TWO SENTENCED IN HANOI FOR SPYING FOR PRC

BK131414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Aug 13 (AFP) -- Two young Vietnamese have been sentenced to up to eight years in prison for spying for China, the HANOI MOI newspaper reported Wednesday. Nhuyen Van Boi, 26, and Nguyen Van Ba, were sentenced to 12 months and eight years respectively by the people's court in Hanoi, the newspaper said.

It said Boi, a Hanoi native, entered China in April 1984 where he was wooed by the Chinese secret service with "money, goods and girls" to conduct espionage in Vietnam, it said. After a training period in China, Boi was sent to Vietnam to "collect intelligence and train Vietnamese to flee into China," it said.

During his first mission he was able to bring his friend Ba back across the border with him, it said. But on a second mission, accompanied by Ba and carrying Chinese tracts, Boi surrendered to Vietnamese authorities after members of the public threatened to denounce him, the newspaper said.

Boi got a 12-month sentence because he had turned himself in, HANOI MOI said, while Ba got a stiffer eight-year term for having "refused to present himself" to the authorities.

Spying can carry the death sentence in Vietnam. [passage omitted]

TRUONG CHINH GREETS SINGAPORE PRESIDENT

OW090803 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh yesterday cabled his greetings to President Wee Kim Wee on the 21st National Day of the Republic of Singapore (August 9).

LEADERS CONGRATULATE THAI COUNTERPARTS

OW131727 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent warm congratulations to Prem Tinsulanon on his re-appointment as prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The message said: "It is of significance that Your Exellency's appointment to this high post was made at a time when we had marked the 10th anniversary of our countries' diplomatic relations, thereby ushering in a new period in their friendship and cooperation. The abnormality in the two countries' relations at present is only temporary and is not in conformity with the interests of the two peoples as well as with the common trend in the region and in the world.

"I believe that with the new government headed by your Excellency and with the goodwill of the two sides, we will establish a mutual trust and understanding aimed at developing the friendship and good neighborliness for the benefit of the two peoples, and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's consistent policy of respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, and its readiness to develop its friendship and cooperation with Thailand and other countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful co-existence".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his congratulations to Sitthi Sawetsila on his re-appointment as foreign minister of Thailand.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MALAYSIAN COUNTERPARTS

OW131728 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended warm congratulations to Mahathir Mohamed on his re-election as prime minister of Malaysia.

The congratulatory message says: "May the Malaysian people, under Your Excellency's leadership record new achievements in building a happy and prosperous Malaysia.

"I hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Malaysia will be further consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples, and for peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also congratulated Rais Yatim on his appointment as Malaysian foreign minister.

LATE REPORT: OFFICIALS REPATRIATE U.S. CITIZEN

BK141028 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The local authorities in the southern province of Nghia Binh has repatriated an American citizen who had illegally entered Vietnamese waters. The man, (Robert Wilfred Sharp III), a native of Georgia and a resident of Atlanta, was arrested while committing acts against the sovereignty and security of Vietnam on 23 April 1985.

The American confessed to his violations of the criminal code of the SRV and committed not to repeat his acts against Vietnam. He also asked the Vietnamese Government for mercy. (Robert Wilfred Sharp III) was duly fined and before his repatriation on Wednesday [13 August] expressed gratitude to the humanitarian and lenient policy of the Vietnamese Government and people.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR SAYS NEW CABINET TO REVITALIZE EOCONOMY

BK111419 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the new cabinet's top priority will be to revitalize the national economy. He said the two main areas identified were unemployment and investments. He said commodity prices are beyond the government's control and expect them to remain at low levels so long as there are quarters manipulating prices in the international market. As it is, the government has to look to other areas to strengthen the national economy. He said this to newsmen after announcing his cabinet lineup. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said in the government's effort to reduce expenditure it will privatize several of its agencies including the telecoms department.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said the government will not make any major changes in the existing polices. The present policies will be continued as they are accepted by the people and that was the reason the people had given the Barisan Nasional a fresh mandate to rule. The cabinet lineup announced by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has been described as one designed to reflect the government's aim to continue its sound political, economic, and social policies.

A cross-section of Malaysians interviewed including those in trade unions, teachers unions, political parties, the business sector, and consumers movements said they were pleased to see many old faces retained in the government. Those from the financial and business sectors said they were happy to note that there was continuity in the Finance and Trade and Industry Ministries as this will ensure continuity in the country's economic policies. They also said that the quick announcement of the cabinet lineup after the general election is good because it will stop all forms of speculation.

ISLAMIC PARTY'S SPIRIT NOT DAMPENED BY DEFEAT

BK080845 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES English 7 Aug 86 p 5

[By Farush Khan]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed -- PAS' [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] crushing defeat in he general election has not dampened its spirit to struggle for an Islamic state, party president Haji Yusof Rawa said today.

"We lost the battle, but not the war," he told the press at the PAS headquarters here.

The result of the election, he said, showed the party still had the support of many people in the country.

PAS will maintain all its policies and objectives because it believes they are in line with the teachings of Islam.

"Our spirit is not dampened by the defeat because the ultimate objective of our struggle is not to win the election, but to struggle for the cause of Islam."

Haji Yusof said PAS's cooperation with non-Muslims through the Chinese Consultative Committee (CCC) would be intensified and the understanding it had with other opposition parties through the electoral pact would be maintained.

"We will still hold on firmly to the joint declaration (with SDP Socialist Democratic Party], Nasma [Nationalist Party of Malaysia], PSRM [People's Socialist Party of Malaysia] and the Workers' Party, though some of the parties might have breached the conditions."

He admitted that the pact signed on July 14 had partly contributed to the party's defeat, saying there was not enough time to strengthen the alliance and explain it to voters.

However, PAS will conduct a post-mortem to find out the cause of its failure on the polls.

All PAS divisions have been directed to submit their reports on the cause of the defeat in their constituencies before the party's general assembly, expected to be held in Rusila, Terengganu, at the end of next month.

The general assembly was originally scheduled from Aug 1 to 3, but it was postponed following the dissolution of Parliament on July 19.

Haji Yusof said the role of the CCC and the objective of the electoral pact would be explained in detail in his policy speech during the general assembly.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW DELIVERS NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

BK100805 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 p 18

["Full Text" of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's 1986 National Day Speech]

[Text] The GDP in the first six months of 1986 was 1.3 percent less than for the same period last year.

The Economic Committee Report released in February 1986 is a landmark for the younger generation.

A committee of a younger minister, officials, trade unionists, executives, professionals, and businessmen analysed our problems with brutal frankness and made many recommendations for lowering business costs and for new directions in our economy, with the private sector leading the way.

The Government accepted the recommendations. But we did not agree to reduce personal and company taxes in full.

They will be reviewed in a few years and further reduced if it is necessary to take account of tax changes in the countries of our investors, like America and Japan, and in the countries of our competitors, like Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea.

We have made an appreciable cut of 12 percent in the wage cost of employers, through a 15 percentage-points cut in the employers' CPF [Central Provident Fund] contribution.

More important, we decided to have wages restrained for two years to keep labour costs from rising and worsening our competitive position against Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea.

Even after these two years, whether we regain a competitive wage position depends on how we shall have increased our productivity as compared to how our competitors have increased theirs, and also how they have increased their wages.

In the first quarter 1986 our economy declined by 3.4 percent compared to the first quarter 1985.

The second quarter increased by 0.8 percent.

It is too early to cheer, but the signs show a turning for the better.

It this trend continues, we may end up with a zero or even a small positive growth instead of minus 1.5 percent as earlier forecast.

One indication of the depth of the recession is in two sets of figures: Our external trade for the first half 1986 went down in dollar terms by 10 percent, whilst the volume of cargo handled went up by 9 percent, that is, 9 percent more cargo but worth 10 percent less.

If all cargoes were commodities, the fall in value would be nearer 30 percent.

Many things can happen to reverse the small progress we have made. The world economy is beset with problems.

If we are lucky, we may get a weak recovery by the end of this year or the middle of next.

That will not mean that all is well, or that we can go back to old times and high wage increases.

First, we have to make up for two years of negative or poor growth in 1985 and 1986.

Second, we shall have to keep wage increases in line with increases in productivity.

The policies to get us out of recession and back into growth have been settled by my younger colleagues.

I have expressed my views, at times, strongly. But I considered the general thrust of their policies sound, and I did not alter them.

Particular responsibility rests on Goh Chok Tong as First Deputy Prime Minister, and Ong Teng Cheong as secretary-general of the NTUC [National Trade Union Congress], who both backed the measures proposed by Lee Hsien Loung as Acting Minister for Trade and Industry.

Dr Tony Tan was Minister for Trade and Industry before February 1986 when the economic committee deliberated on these problems.

His support for their recommendations was decisive. We decided to reduce fees and taxes significantly. This was possible because we have always been frugal. We have not run budget defictits, nor do we have foreign debt.

But the decision on wage restraint is not easy to implement. It requires the cooperation of the workers and the unions, for two years.

So far, so good. Workers and unions have exercised restraint, because it is obvious to all that the economy is doing poorly.

The real test will come next year. If, as I hope, we register some positive growth in the first half of 1987, there is the danger that some workers and union leaders may want to jump the gun.

That will be a mistake. It will damage the most valuable asset that our younger leaders and our younger workers are together creating and accumulating in partnership: That report, that cooperation, that working in tandem which make plans come true and generate investor confidence.

Investors know Singapore is in the midst of transition -- a transition to a second generation leadership, and, at the same time, a transition into a more mature economy.

The second generation leaders are proving that they can measure up, that they can make tough decisions, and that they can get the people to back their policies. However, after recovery, growth will not resume the 8-10 percent we have got used to for 20 years. It will be more like 3-5 percent.

Because of low birth rates, fewer workers are coming into the workforce.

And because we are now a middle developed economy, we no longer have so much easy gains to make, as we did when large numbers of our unemployed rapidly became workers in new industries, making for big increases in our GDP.

We must recognise and accept these realities. To hope for a return to high growth is to be unrealistic and to be disillusioned.

However, if we work in tandem, if Government, unions, and management are at one, not at odds with each other, we shall still make considerable growth in real terms.

For the 3-5 percent is now based on a higher per capita GNP base of $14,300 compared to $5,900 in 1975, that is, two-and-a-half times higher.

The key to new growth is to get investors to venture their capital in Singapore.

New investments will bring us new enterprises. Many of these will turn out to be sunrise industries.

We must also encourage the investors already here to invest more, to upgrade their equipment and to expand into new growth areas.

It was the continual and continuing flow of new investments that kept our economy humming for over 20 years, despite two world recessions in 1974 and 1980 caused by sudden and sharp increases in oil prices.

Singapore is what she is today because my generation, both workers and leaders, together faced our problems squarely and dealt firmly with them. We roughed it out together.

The younger generation in their turn can prove that setbacks do not knock them off balance. Indeed hardship can bring more out of them.

Confronting a challenge together can make for that team spirit between leaders and people, that camaraderie, that willingness to share and to bear burdens for the good of all.

Investor reaction is promising. Investment commitments for the first six months are about $600 million, comparable to the same period last year.

But overall for the year, we expect investment commitments to total $1.4 billion, up from $1.1 billion in 1985.

The long-term trends are favourable: low oil prices, low interest rates, and low U.S. dollar.

If there are no international upsets like a Third World debt default, the forecasts are that industrial countries will have more growth, 3.5 percent for 1987 as against 3 percent for 1986.

Our exports will get a boost provided we are competitive against Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea.

We have to be trim, nimble, and productive. Only then shall we attract our share of new investments, especially for Japan, where many industries are no longer viable because of the stronger yen.

The drop in the value of the U.S. dollar (and with it the Singapore dollar) since last September against the yen, 40 percent, and against the German mark, 30 percent, means that we can sell more to Japan and to Europe.

This can be seen in tourist arrivals, Europeans up 10 percent, Japanese up 2.5 percent, Americans down 0.5 percent, worldwide up 2.8 percent.

I believe we have gone through the trough of this recession.

We have had no collapse of any bank or finance company. Our finanical institutions and our finances are sound.

Only some stockbroking companies have gone under because of high-risk forward contracts.

And that happened not because of over-regulation, but because of poor self-regulation.

The next generation of leaders and workers have moved into key position.

They have to prove themselves equal to the job, now grown more complex and more demanding.

We shall know in another 18 months how effective they are. The early signs are good. There are signs that investment commitments may increase.

If workers observe wage restraint and increase productivity, we shall make up for the extra high increases we had given ourselves in 1983 and 1984 and become competitive against Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. Then we shall be back to healthy growth.

MOKHTAR, DHANABALAN TO DISCUSS CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK131146 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, is in Singapore to hold talks with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan. Speaking on his arrival at Changi Airport, Dr Mokhtar said in particular he would discuss the Cambodian question because of the Cambodian leader Prince Sihanouk's recent visit to Singapore and his coming trip to Jakarta.

He said ASEAN foreign ministers should now continue consultations. This is because of the coming UN General Assembly sessions, the Vietnamese party congress at the end of the year and Dr Mokhtar's planned visit to Hanoi after the congress.

Commenting on reports that China would not insist on a dominant position for the Khmer Rouge faction in the Cambodian coalition government if Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia, Dr Mokhtar said that pointed to a great deal of flexibility on China's part. It also showed that there is greater willingness to include the Vietnamese-back Heng Samrin regime in the 4-way coalition. Dr Mokhtar said he wanted to explore these points further in his talks with Mr Dhanabalan.

MISUARI RETURN SET FOR LATE AUGUST

HK140043 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Rey Arquiza and Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Chairman Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front will come to Manila late this month to hold peace talks with government representatives on the protracted Mindanao problem, according to Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mamintal Tamano.

The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] meanwhile, aborted the possibility of a change of heart by the MNLF official when the members reached a consensus favoring autonomy to the Cordilleras and Muslim Mindanao.

The body, however, agreed to limit the autonomy provisions to the two regions.

Misuari's warning that the scheduled peace talks may still be aborted should the Con-Com reject the autonomy grant to the two regions was relayed yesterday to the members by Abul Khayir, secretary general of the Muslim Federal Party.

Alonto [not further identified], who arrived Sunday from a round of talks with Misuari and other MNLF leaders in the Middle East, conveyed to the Con-Com the latter's fears of the outbreak of renewed fighting in Mindanao if the result of the deliberations were adverse.

Tamano said Libyan Ambassador Salem Addebb [name spelling as published] had relayed a message to President Aquino from Libya's Muammar al-Qadhdhafi on Misuari's impending arrival. Al-Qadhdhafi had persuaded Misuari to cooperate with the new government, Tamano added.

The MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] official said that al-Qadhdhafi urged early implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

Meanwhile, he also reported that the government is listing all claimants and heirs to Sabah for the early settlement of the ticklish issue with Malaysia.

"Nur Misuari believes that there will bew no basis for holding the peace talks if the Con-Com votes down a provision for a meaningful and substantive autonomy for a Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras, Alonto told INQUIRER.

Alonto said his July 29 talk with Misuari focused on the draft provision endorsed by the Con-Com Local Government Committee for the creation of the autonomous regions for the Cordilleras and Muslim Mindanao.

Misuari, according to Alonto, feels that the Con-Com should not tie the hands of the Aquino government on the autonomy issue.

Misuari was "not too rigid" about his conditions for the peace talks. A mere decision from the Con-Com to lay its hands off the autonomy is acceptable to Misuari, Alonto said.

Misuari also expressed full support to the demands of the Cordillera people for a meaningful autonomy, he added.

Alonto said that Misuari does not discount the outbreak of hostilities in Southern Philippines should the Con-Com fail to pass the autonomy provisions and abort the peace talks scheduled in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia in September.

"Nur Misuari is not a man who makes threats. He left his statement at that." Alonto was a former MNLF Commander and political opposition [as published] of the Marcos regime.

"Autonomy and war" was the warning raised by two Con-Com members in their sponsorship speech of the committee level provision the other day.

Con-Com member Blas F. Ople and Ponciano Benagen called Con-Com's attention to existing conditions in Southern Philippines and the Cordilleras.

Benagen said the people in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras are capable of waging a full blown war against the present government.

Ople said MNLF troops are holding their fire because of the coming peace talk in Jeddah and the scheduled meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Con-Com Approves Autonomy

HK140157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] At the Constitutional Commission, the creation of autonomous regions in the Cordilleras and Muslim Mindanao was unanimously approved yesterday [13 Aug]. The provision for the creation of the two autonomous regions was embodied in section one of the revised article on local government prepared by the local government committee, headed by Commissioner Jose Nolledo. Expected to be included in the Muslim Mindanao autonomous region are the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi. In the Cordillera region, expected to be included are Kalinga-Apayao, Abra, Baguio City, Mountain Province and Benguet.

SULTANS WANT TRIPOLI AGREEMENT REPUDIATED

HK131000 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ed C. Perpenao]

[Text] Fifteen sultanates in Northern Mindanao want the Aquino government to repudiate the Tripoli Agreement which called for political autonomy in Regions 9 and 12 and the establishment of an independent Muslim army there.

Abdulah Ali Pacasum, sultan of Balo-i, said the leaders of these sultanates are now discussing an alternative to the agreement to end all hostilities in Mindanao.

The agreement, forged in 1976 between the Marcos regime and the Islamic Conference in Tripoli, Libya, is being reviewed by both the Aquino government and the Moro National Liberation Front in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Through the negotiating table, the government seeks to end the MNLF-led Muslim insurgency in the South.

Pacasum said traditional Muslim leaders, including the imams, are against political autonomy or secession as originally demanded by MNLF rebels.

He added that the Tripoli Agreement "does not reflect the popular will" of the Muslim community.

"Only radical Muslims want the secession of Mindanao from the republic," Pacasum said. "And secession is not the solution to the Muslim problem."

Asked what alternative the leaders of the sultanates would submit to the government, the sultan merely said they will "help the Aquino government find a peace formula."

He added that his sultanate is spearheading a plenary meeting of the leaders of 14 other major sultanates in other regions.

The sultanate of Balo-i is one of four major principalities in Mindanao and Sulu called Pat-a-Pangampong which holds together all Maranao communities in the Lanao region.

MANILA BULLETIN ON CORDILLERA AUTONOMY

HK130015 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Demand for Autonomy"]

[Text] As late as the 1960's, we had not heard the Muslim demand for autonomy that is being aired for several years now. There might have been the silent desire to secede on the part of a few, considering the continual clashes between the government and some leaders and the cultural differences. But that was all.

It was only fairly recently that we started reading about the alleged demand by some leaders of the Cordillera provinces for autonomy. The demand came as a bit of a shock for many of us here.

The demand for autonomy in the far south and in the mountainous north is not surprising. It was motivated by long-standing neglect. For many years the government failed to provide the services needed by the rural folk and, interestingly, the representatives of those people in the legislature did not exert any truly significant effort to make the national government give more attention to their constituents.

In the south, economic deprivation was one of the reasons for the MNLF rising of the 1970's. That means to say, if the youths had jobs they would not have been easily swayed to take up arms against the government, for the MNLF soldiers were being paid as they fought the government.

In the Cordilleras, the people were not only neglected; they were also abused by government soldiers. That is why the people welcomed then candidate Corazon Aquino as a liberator when she visited some parts of the region.

If autonomy means granting more appropriations for the neglected regions and looking after the welfare of the people, by all means they should be given what they are asking for.

AQUINO PROMOTES 19 MILITARY LEADERS

HK060301 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 10

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] President Aquino has promoted 16 colonels to brigadier general and three Navy captains to commodore. All reportedly were military officials whose advancement had been "frozen" by former Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

The appointees took their oaths before the President yesterday in simple rites at Malacanang attended by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippine] chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, and other Cabinet officials, along with the wives, children, and close relatives of the new generals.

Promoted to brigadier general were Col. Perfecto Arribas, Army; Federico P. Pasion Jr., Air Force; Luis G. San Andres, Constabulary; Franklin V. Samonte, Army; Capt. Reogclio Dayan, Navy; Antonio R. Samonte, Army; Capt. Carlito Y. Cunanan, Navy; Jesus C. de la Cruz, Constabulary; Dalmacio Pizana Jr., Army; Capt. Vicente R. Bueanaventura, Navy.

Colonels Domingo T. Rio, PC [Philippines Constabulary; Dalmacio Pizana Jr., Army; Capt. Vicente R. Bueanaventurea,

Colonels Domingo T. Rio, PC [Philippines Constabulary] Ernesto A. Hermosa, PC; Orlando Q. Antonio, PC; Bayani N. Fabic, PC; Napoleon M. Angeles, Air Force; Maximino M. Bejar Jr., PROF [Expansion unknown], and Rodolfo G. Biazon, PC.

All the promotions were approved without exception from a list submitted by a committee headed by Gen. Ramos and endorsed through Minister Enrile.

It took President Aquino two months to review the names of the appointees, all of whom had served with distinction in the military but whose promotions reportedly were never favorably acted upon because of General Ver.

"These are the prejudiced group in the AFP," said Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo who was among Cabinet ministers present during the oath-taking.

The generals, resplendent in white uniforms, took their oaths simultaneously.

Later, each general, along with his family, had a photo taken with the President.

The most senior among the new appointees is General Arribas who belonged to Class 1957 of the Philippine Military Academy [PMA].

The youngest in seniority is General Biazon, concurrently the superintendent of the PMA who belonged to PMA class 1960.

MARCOS INTERVIEWED ON INSURGENCY, ECONOMY

HK111441 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" from interview with Former President Marcos by the MANILA TIMES reporter Joel Gaborni in an overseas call to Hawaii on 8 August]

[Text] TIMES: What can you say about the country's insurgency problem?

Marcos: If the Americans will not intervene -- and if I will not volunteer to mobilize my own armed group to fight the rebels -- I can foresee the country will fall into the hands of the communists as early as January 1987. I received intelligence reports that the whole Metro Manila area is threatened by the NPAs. All surrounding provinces from Cagayan to Bicol are now controlled by the rebels. Even certain depressed areas within the metropolis are now seething with NPA activities. The number of rebels has also increased. During my term there were only about 11,000 communists rebels. Now even the U.S. Government admits the number has swollen to 22,000. My report said 15,000 of them are massed around Metro Manila. Joma (alleged Communist Party chief Jose Maria Sison) has predicted Cory's government will fall within three years.

TIMES: Is it true you are planning to return to the Philippines?

Marcos: I am willing to come back -- even not as President anymore if only to help save the country from falling into the communist hands. But the Americans who seem to dictate to Mrs. Aquino, will not allow that to happen. But I am not going to contest the presidency.

TIMES: On the recent promotions of 19 generals many said you neglected during your term, what can you say about them?

Marcos: I congratulate them. I hope they (the generals and all the soldiers) are being paid enough to motivate them to serve Mrs. Aquino.

TIMES: Are you willing to talk to Mrs Aquino during her trip to the U.S.?

Marcos: What for? Anyway, she will not listen to my advice. Mrs. Aquino's enmity towards me is that strong.

TIMES: What do you think will happen to the ongoing ceasefire talks between the government and the communists?

Marcos: Nothing will come out of them. Since the time of President Sergio Osmena government and rebel talks had been conducted, but they all failed.

TIMES: Is it true you just suffered a severe health setback?

Marcos: What health setback are they talking about? I have just finished jogging and doing push-ups.

TIMES: When do you think will the country's economy recover?

Marcos: I suspect the government is in a conspiracy to cover the real situation of the economy. I believe the (International Monetary Fund and the World Bank), sooner or later, will reject the country's economic recovery program because they suspect the government is not meeting certain conditions like the actual money supply, inflation rate, exchange rate, balance of payment budget and trade deficit. Mrs. Aquino should also explain how her government treasury, the P60 million to help the starving farmers in Negros and the P250 million to help them shift to other crops (other than sugar).

TIMES: What can you say about the plan to reopen the Aquino-Galman murder case and the inclusion of Mrs. Marcos as defendant?

Marcos: The present administration does not recognize the Bill of Rights. I believe the reopening of the case will subject the orginal respondents to double jeopardy which is prohibited by all previous Philippine constitutions. Mrs Marcos...? Can you imagine that? I am convinced they (Mrs Aquino and company) will go to the extent of fabricating evidence to get even with me.

16 Aug Return 'Mere Speculation'

HK121501 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Deposed President Marcos was reported yesterday to be arriving in the country on Saturday, Aug 16, from Hawaii, but Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was quick to dismiss it as "mere speculation."

A report of Marcos' possible return was contained in a circular issued by Brig Gen Ramon E. Montano, chief of the Capital Region Command (Cap-Com), alerting its members on the former president's possible arrival.

Expressing surprise over the report, Enrile told newsmen that he thought "it is a very tall story."

"How can that be?" he said. "it is mere speculation, I guess."

He added that such a development would "embarrass the United States because they accepted him there and for him to be coming back... he has no passport."

Asked to comment on a statement by Marcos that the Aquino government will fall by next year, Enrile replied: "Well, coming from him, I would give it little value."

"You cannot expect Marcos to say nice things about this present regime, given the fact that it is this present regime that forced him into exile," he said.

Asked about reports on the movements of Gen Fabian C. Ver, Enrile said that Gen Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the new Armed Forces, had reported that Ver was in Brunei in June.

Ver reportedly visited somebody in Brunei but he has now returned to the United States, Enrile said.

Asked about the identity of the person Ver visited, Enrile said that he is from Northern Luzon but refused to name him.

LATE REPORT: SOVIET OFFICIAL ON U.S. BASES

HK141319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 14 Aug 86

]Text] Manila, Aug 14 (AFP) -- The Philippines could be attacked by the Soviet Union in a nuclear war with the United States because of the presence of U.S. military bases in the country, a Soviet official said here Thursday. "I can never be sure that the Soviet Union will not attack the Philippines" if Washington started a nuclear war, as the country hosts key U.S. military bases, visiting member of the Soviet Presidium [as received] Alexsey Drugov told reporters.

The warning was the bluntest ever made by Moscow to Manila and came a month before President Corazon Aquino's planned trip to the United States.

The Soviet Union will never start a nuclear war, but the siting of two U.S. military installations in the Philippines -- Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base — exposes the country to Soviet retaliatory attack, he said. While the United States neither confirms nor denies the existence of nuclear weapons in these facilities, the policy is such that "you can never know what is going on in the bases in your territory," he added.

Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel admitted at a press conference here in June that Washington had never told Manila whether nuclear warheads were stored at the bases. Mrs. Aquino has pledged to respect the bases treaty, which expires in 1991, and to keep her options open after that.

Mr. Drugov also echoed the message delivered by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok July 28 that a withdrawal of U.S. military personnel from the Philippines would not go unanswered by Moscow. The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss and accept certain conditions so that Washington would not feel its security threatened in the region if it decided to abandon the bases, he added.

LATE REPORT: DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK141253 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 15 [date as received] (AFP) -- Police arrested a demonstrator in front of the U.S. Embassy here Thursday after student protestors defiled the embassy seal with pig's blood, eyewitnesses said. The incident came a week after U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth complained to Manila Mayor Gemiliano Lopez that protests were allowed within a 500-meter (yard) [as received] radius of the embassy in violation of an agreement covering foreign missions.

The estimated 100 demonstrators from a leftist student group assembled at the gates of the embassy, chanted anti-American slogans, set fire to a U.S. flag they had brought with them and scrubbed the U.S. seal with a rag dipped in pig's blood, eyewitnesses said. A handful of policemen replying to an embassy call arrived after 10 minutes, prompting the demonstrators to flee down sidestreets chanting "down with imperialism, down with capitalism." One woman was caught by the police. She denied being part of the group, but policemen found banners in her possession and took her into custody. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the mission did not plan to press any charges or file a complaint over the incident.

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ROK AMBASSADOR SAYS RELATIONS 'AWKWARD OR JERKY'

OW141133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 14 KYODO -- The recent dispute over a Japanese history textbook is one example of the "awkward or jerky" atmosphere which continues to characterize relations between Japan and his country, South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho said here Thursday. Speaking on overall bilateral relations on the eve of South Korea's Liberation Day, to mark independence from Japanese colonial rule, Yi took a positive stance in an interview with KYODO news service. "Although there have been a large number of difficult problems during the normalization process over the past 20 years, the atmosphere (between Japan and South Korea) on the outside has never been better," he commented. To prevent the development of future diplomatic problems over the interpretation of history, Yi called for the establishment of a Joint Research Center on History Education to promote mutual understanding and exchange between textbook authors of South Korea and Japan.

When the Japanese Government in June approved publication of a "conservative" senior high school history textbook prepared by a revivalist group called the National Council for Defense of Japan, China and South Korea complained that Japan was attempting to gloss over its military expolits on the Asian continent in the prewar and World War II period.

When Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone became the first postwar government head to visit the Yasukuni shrine, where Japan's war dead including World War II war criminals are enshrined, in his official capacity on August 15, 1985, South Korea and other Asian nations strongly condemned the act. Yi, however, refused to comment on South Korea's position concerning reports that a large number of cabinet ministers will pay their respects at the shrine Friday, 41st anniversary of the end of the Pacific War. Regarding a possible visit to Seoul by Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko this fall, Yi said, "there will be some kind of official announcements by both countries in the near future." Although protest against such a visit has been growing in South Korea, Yi said, "I would like to see it materialize for the sake of improving mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and South Korea," adding, "a visit by the crown prince and princess would be a definite plus."

In South Korea and other Asian nations, there has been growing concern that conservatism is spreading in Japan, along with the idea that Japan should establish itself as a major power. Yi discounted such rumblings as alarmist, explaining, "history cannot be repeated."

On the issue of fingerprinting foreign residents in Japan, currently under study for possible reform by the justice ministry, Yi said that it was an internal problem of he Japanese government, He did however, call for special consideration in the case of Korean residents brought to Japan before and during the war and their offspring.

The diplomat also came out in solid support for the Nakasone government and the landslide victory of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) at the polls July 6. "I have confidence in the Nakasone administration and I believe that relations between our two countries will be further developed from here on," he said, adding that he did not think that the balance of power between the ruling and opposition parties has been destroyed as a result of the overwhelming LDP victory.

The 60-year-old South Korean envoy, who holds a doctorate in philosophy from West Germany's Tubingen University, served as education minister in the 1980-83 period. Commenting on his post as ambassador to Japan, which he took up September 1985, Yi said he is pleased with the timing. The present period in Japan-South Korea ties, he says, will symbolize major improvements in cultural and communications exchange.

NAKASONE COMPLETES, PASSES MEDICAL EXAMINATION

OW150229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left the hospital Friday after an extensive two-day medical checkup. The prime minister said, "no problem -- the same as last year," in reply to reporters' questions on the results of the checkup. Nakasone's wife Ysutako, who underwent a similar checkup at the same time, also left the hospital Friday.

NAKASONE CANCELS VISIT TO YASUKUNI SHRINE

OW141227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 14 KYODO -- The government said Thursday on the eve of the 41st anniversary of the end of World War II that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will not visit Tokyo's Tasukuni shrine Friday. His official visit to the shrine, dedicated to Japan's war dead, last year, the first by a postwar Japanese prime minister, angered the Chinese and people in other Asian countries because class-A war criminals, including wartime Prime Minister Gen. Hideki Tojo, are also enshrined there.

In a statement, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said the government has to pay "due consideration" to how the people of Japan's neighboring countries look at the prime minister's Yasukuni visit. But he added the government will not deny or rule out the possibility of an official visit to the Shinto shrine by a prime minister in the future. Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki in 1975 set a precedent of annual visits to the shrine August 15. But he and his succesors until Nakasone made the visits in their private capacity. The late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, a Christian, skipped a Yasukuni visit in 1979 for the only nonobservance of the annual visit.

Some religious groups said the prime minister's Yasukuni visit violates the constitution which stipulates separation of politics and religion. Nakasone earlier suggested he will not go to the shrine this year for diplomatic considerations. But 16 of his 20 cabinet members say they plan to visit the shrine Friday. Two of them -- Health and Welfare Minister Juro Saito and International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura -- say they will go there in their official capacity. Gotoda, Deputy Premier Shin Kanemaru, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Kazuo Tamaki, chief of the Management, and Coordination Agency, say they will not go to the shrine Friday. In the statement, Gotoda said he hopes that cabinet members will make their own decisions after "fully considering" the government position.

About 2.5 million Japanese war dead are enshrined at Yasukuni shrine, which was closely linked to the imperial household agency before the war.

Cabinet Ministers Visit Shrine

OW150339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Seven cabinet ministers visited Yasukuni shrine Friday, the 41st anniversary of Japan's defeat in World War II, but Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stayed away out of respect for the feelings of neighboring countries. Another nine of the 20 cabinet ministers are expected to visit the shrine during the day. Home Affairs Minister Nobuyuki Hanashi was the first of the seven members of Nakasone's cabinet to visit Yasukuni Friday morning to pay respects to the souls of the war dead. "I have been to Yasukuni every year, and although I am home affairs minister, I came here (Friday) as a private citizen," Hanashi said.

Nakasone, who provoked controversy in Asian countries last year for visiting the shrine in his official capacity, stayed home. Neighboring countries, particularly China and South Korea, criticized Nakasone and members of his cabinet for making official visits to the shrine last year. Souls of Japanese war dead, including wartime Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and other class A war criminals, are enshrined at Yasukuni.

Many Japanese people also are against visits to the shrine by cabinet ministers, saying that the postwar constitution bans state support for any particular religion. Nakasone told reporters that the government is studying "various" measures to resolve the question of class war criminals being enshrined at Yasukini.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said he did not go to the shrine Friday morning out of consideration for Japan's diplomatic relations with other countries. Education Minister Masayuki Fujio arrived at the shrine around 8:10 a.m., shortly after Hanashi. Asked by reporters whether he came in his official or private capacity, Fujio bluntly replied, "You shouldn't ask such a silly question." Fujio was followed later by Tamisuke Watanuki, director general of the National Land Agency, and Hajime Tamura, Minister of International Trade and Industry. Tamura said he came in his official capacity as Miti Minister. Yuko Kurihara, director general of the defense agency, also attended but refused to say whether his visit was official or private.

LDP APPROVES READMISSION OF FORMER NLC MEMBERS

OW150431 Tokyo Kyodo in English 0336 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party approved Friday the readmission to the party of six Diet members of the breakway New Liberal Club (NLC). The decision was reached at a meeting of LDP party executives, including Secretary General Noboru Takeshita. The NLC was formed 10 years ago by Yohei Kono and other conservatives who quit the LDP during the lockheed payoff scandal, which resulted in the arrest of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for allegedly receiving a bribe of 500 million yen from the American aircraft maker. Kono and other members of the House of Representatives, together with one member of the House of Councillors, recently decided to disband the NLC and return to the ruling party. But one NLC lower house member, Seiichi Tagawa, refused to rejoined the LDP.

KIM IL-SONG LIBERATION MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

SK150201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, sent a message of congratulations to the Soviet party and state leaders on the 41st anniversary of the fatherland liberation. The message of congratulations is as follows.

Moscow, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

On the 41st anniversary of the liberation of our fatherland, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend warm, fraternal greetings to you, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people.

The August 15 liberation our people won by defeating Japanese imperialism jointly with the Soviet Army was a signal event that opened a new epoch of a fundamental turn in the history of our fatherland and set a new milestone in the development of Korean-Soviet friendship.

After the liberation, our people, under the leadership of our party, repulsed the armed invasion of the imperialists and have achieved splendid successes in the socialist revolution and construction, overcoming manifold difficulties, and have turned our country, once backward, into a socialist independent state, developing and prospering.

Today our people are resolutely struggling for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and are firmly defending the eastern post of socialism.

As clearly demonstrated again during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance some time ago, the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries have been constantly developed and consolidated in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Soviet people have actively supported and encouraged our people in the struggle to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and build a new society. And now they are continuing to support and help us in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our people warmly support the Soviet people's struggle to accomplish the cause of Lenin and the peace initiatives of the Soviet party and government against war and for the preservation of peace and security in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world.

We are convinced that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples that have been established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and gone through all the tests of history will grow in scope and develop to a new, higher stage day-by-day as relations of true class alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater success in the struggle to implement the strategic line for the promotion of socio-economic development of the country laid down at the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for defending world peace.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, [dated] 14 August 1986, Pyongyang

JOINT STATEMENT RENEWS CALL FOR MILITARY TALKS

SK150854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Joint Statement of 22 Political Parties and Social Organizations" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 [KCNA] -- 22 political parties and social organizations including the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Social Democrat Party and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public a joint statement Thursday on the lapse of 41 years since the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

It says the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists is not only the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings imposed upon the South Korean people but also a main obstacle to the Korean reunification.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are further increasing armament and continuing to stage military exercises in South Korea under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion", stubbornly opposing the DPRK's just reunification proposals and peace initiatives, it says:

No matter what may happen in South Korea, we will never invade the south or force the social system of the North on South Korea. We have already advanced a reasonable reunification proposal to realize a confederation on the basis of national unity, leaving the two systems in the North and South as they are.

Considering that this proposal still remains a most correct way for the solution of the question of our country's reunification, we once again hold that the proposal must be realized at an early date. The reunification of the country should be achieved on the three principles of national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity -- already agreed to by the North and the South and recognized by the whole world.

There is no reason or pretext for the United States to keep its troops in south Korea till today more than 40 years after the country's liberation and 30-odd years after the signing of the armistice agreement. The United States must no longer pursue the colonial policy in South Korea but withdraw its troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date in conformity with the trend of the times that all nations and states aspire after chajusong and independence.

The South Korean rulers must discard their anti-national stand to prolong the division of the country indefinitely, depending on outside forces and put an end to the anti-democratic fascist rule of violence provoking us and suppressing the South Korean people and students.

Peace in the country and its peaceful reunification must be achieved through dialogue and negotiation. As tripartite talks have not yet been realized and North-South parliamentary talks not opened and the Military Armistice Commission cannot properly perform its function, our proposal to hold talks between the military authorities is a most reasonable and realistic way to prevent war, relax the tension and create favorable circumstances for dialogue.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must unconditionally agree with our proposal for talks between the military authorities to settle the pressing question of detente, seeking no selfish purpose.

All Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation must firmly unite irrespective of the idea, ideology, party affiliations and groupings, whether they may be in the North, the South, or abroad, and do all they can to realize the proposal for talks between the military authorities at the earliest possible date.

If a war is to be prevented and a durable peace guaranteed for good in Korea, the Korean peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone as was clarified in the recent statement of the government of the DPRK.

Korea must be a Korea of Koreans free from foreign forces and a peaceful country free from war and nuclear weapons.

We express the belief that the progressive political parties, organizations and people of all countries of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will continue to voice firm solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of preventing war on the Korean peninsula and achieving peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

TU CHIEF MEETS WITH USSR AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV

For reportage on the meeting between AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee, who is visiting Moscow, see the Northeast Asia section of the 12 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CHON SPEECH ON REUNIFICATION, DIALOGUE WITH NORTH

SK150239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan urged North Korea to agree to reopen all existing channels of dialogue, which it has unilaterally shut off. "What is urgently needed at this time is an affirmative and sincere response from the North to our initiatives," Chon said. He made the remarks in a speech commemorating Korea's 41st Liberation Day, which falls on Friday. Korea was liberated from the 36-year Japanese colonial rule on Aug. 15, 1945.

In the speech, read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Chon pointed out that the most fundamental task of the Korean people now is national unification. He said he deplores the fact that "an idolized individual with absolute power (North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song), heading a bizarre hereditary dynasty, still reigns over 20 million compatriots in the North, demanding inordinate sacrifices and abject submission."

He further said: "We have arrived at a point where we can visualize more clearly than ever before our attaining the true restoration of our sovereignty and genuine liberation, which are possible only with national unification." In pursuing unfication, we must not fail to adhere to the principle that it must be accomplished "by the Korean people for the Korean people." As he repeatedly emphasized, the coming two or three years will be a crucial time period for determining Korea's destiny.

South Korea has now achieved the capability to host the 1988 Olympics, and the Korean people can take pride in the fact that they are not only the prime movers of progress toward national prosperity but also leading contributors to world peace and human advancement, he said.

Then recalling the 36 years of colonial subjugation, Chon said: "We can hardly control our anger at the barbaric policies and acts of aggression carried out by the Japanese imperialists. This is because this foreign oppression not only brought indescribable pain and humiliation to the Korean people but also constituted the root cause of our eventual national division." "We have learned, however, a precious lesson through these painful experiences, including lost independence. The lesson is that a people cannot maintain national sovereignty intact unless they have the strength to defend themselves and the ability to actively adapt themselves to the changing international currents," he continued.

"The world is acclaiming the capabilities of the Korean people all the more because Korea has emerged in a short time as a model of development for all third-world countries, despite the fact that it went through a devastating war not long ago and is still burdened by military confrontation with its divided half," he said. "It is my expectation that when the goal of an advanced Korea is in sight, the prospects for unification will also become clearer," he concluded.

COMPARISON ON CHON 11 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

Seoul Domestic Service in Korean at 0300 GMT on 11 August carries a 77-minute recording of the apparent text of ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's 11 August press conference. The Seoul radio version has been compared with the 12 August KOREA TIMES version of Chon's press conference published in the 13 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and found to contain the following differences.

Page E-1, paragraph one, line one, radio version reads...[Reporter] I am Kwon Ki-chin, of SEOUL SINMUN. We appreciate your taking time for us, even though you must be busy taking care of the state administration. It's been five... (supplying additional passage.)

Page E-1, paragraph four, last line, the radio version reads...threatened national security.

At that time, all of our people were, in fact, seized by terror and uneasiness over the possibility of a southward invasion from the North. Also, the economic situation at that time was in a crisis on the brink of bankruptcy.

Upon being sworn in as the 11th president in September 1980, I acquainted myself with state administration as a whole. I frankly confess that I was at a loss. In that year, prices soared 43 percent and even the rate of increase in fixed investment recorded a minus 10.6 percent. As a result, economic growth declined back to 5.1 percent and the balance of international payments incurred $5.3 billion in red ink. It can be said that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. Worse still, the cold weather that year ruined the crops and we urgently needed to resolve the food problem that would have forced the people to suffer the next spring.

Also, in 1979 the second oil crisis caused the price of crude oil and interest rates to rise in the international markets. We underwent such difficulties as having to negotiate many loans from foreign countries to pay the additional expenses. To help you in this regard, let me cite an example. During the 6 years from that time until last year, we had to shoulder about $20.5 billion in additional expenses to pay the higher price for crude oil and another (?11.6) billion to pay increased amounts of interest. In fact, the country ran into especially serious economic difficulties in 1980 and 1981. During my visit to Southeast Asia in the summer of 1981, I heard the state leaders of the countries in that region describe how they viewed the situation facing our country at that time. They unanimously said to me they feared the Republic of Korea might collapse. The things that occurred in our country that year must have seemed to them very serious.

In September 1983, we were angered and aggrieved by the shooting down of a KAL plane that sacrificed many of our beloved parents, brothers, husbands, wives, and children. North Korea's barbarous terrorist attempt on my life about a month later in Rangoon, Burma took the lives of a number of valuable and talented people who had been making contributions to national development, and that incident posed grave national difficulties and challenges.

Undaunted, however, our people have wonderfully overcome such difficulties and challenges by uniting together. When they are faced with difficulties and crises, our people not only have always overcome them in formidable unity, but have also turned such difficulties into fortunate opportunities and used them as stepping stones for continued advancement. During the past 5 and 1/2 years I have served as president, I have come to realize that our people are a great people who can do such things. Thanks to the...(supplying additional passage.)

Page E-1, paragraph eight, last line, the radio version reads...of the '70s.

As a result of expansive construction of pipelines for water supplies and sewage systems, the water problem can be said to have been solved. In terms of telephones, compared to the 2.4 million telephone lines that had been installed since the era of Emperor Kojong up until 1980, we have installed an astounding number of 4.7 million lines over the past 5 years.

These facts demonstrate the extent to which society's indirect investment has been expanded in the past 5 years. At the same time, the number of people benefitting from medical care has increased to more than 22 million as of July this year compared to 11 million in 1989. When such facts are taken into consideration, on the whole the people's living standards have been improved drastically, though not everyone finds the situation satisfactory. What is more, our country has always been in the red in terms of international payments. However, this year we are expected to be in the black by an estimated $1 billion to $1.5 billion. This is indeed astonishing and we must congratulate ourselves.

The growth and development...(supplying additional passage.)

Page E-2, paragraph two, line two, the radio version reads...from 51 countries. On the other hand, I have made official visits to 17 countries, including the United States, Japan, the ASEAN countries, some African countries, and most recently, Europe. On the other...(changing number, adding reference to Africa.)

Page E-2, paragraph six, line six, the radio reads...also for 1988. If we continue to grow by successfully accomplishing these momentous national tasks under conditions of stability through the 1990's as we are now doing, I am confident that we will, without fail, reach the front ranks of the advanced countries. We can also free ourselves from the fear of war and, going one step further, achieve national unification.

What we all must keep in mind at this juncture is that such historical tasks demand more sweat, more patience,and more firm harmony from us. I wholeheartedly expect that all the people in the country will accelerate their march, with pride and firm conviction in the accomplishments we have achieved with our own sweat. I can tell...(supplying additional passage.)

Page E-3, paragraph four, last line, the radio version reads...trust and harmony. Once again, availing myself of this, I express my deep gratitude to the people who have made labourious efforts to consolidate stability and continue national development, while rescuing the country -- which teetered on the brink of disaster due to the uneasiness, terror, and confusion following the 26 October incident -- from a crisis and while overcoming the mounting ordeals and challenges with great latent strength. I also hope that the wisdom and resources of the people will serve as a greater strength in the future in running the government.

[Reporter] I am Yi Song-chun, of HANCUK ILBO. Attention is focused on the discussion of constitutional revision. Would you please tell us what ideas you have about the timing for revising the Constitution and about the direction the discussion will follow -- the object of paramount concern in political circles? Also, both the ruling and opposition parties claim democratization as their cause in seeking constitutional revision. Mr President, what does your excellency think is the most desirable thing for the acclimatization of democracy in our country.

[Chon] Before discussing constitutional...(supplying additional material, deleting subhead, rewording.)

Page E-4, paragraph three, last line the radio version reads...have been given. Let me make it clear that I wil be the first president to step down precisely at the end of the prescribed term of office. My hope is that the day when I honorably leave Chongwadae of my own accord will long be remembered as the day a new era of genuine democracy was opened in the history of Korea.

And this precedent that I am going to set must evolve into a firm and lasting tradition; it must not turn out to be an isolated event.

For such an aspiration of mine to come to fruition, it goes without saying that all politicians -- regardless of whether they are in the ruling party or opposition parties -- and the general public must participate and cooperate in the task. Accordingly, I hope and am confident, together with my fellow countrymen, that the process of my retirement upon completion of my term will be carried out in a festive mood with congratulations and gratitude nationwide.

It is my fundamental belief that laws and systems should not be changed frequently. It is more important to properly administer existing laws, rather than change them in quest of short-term expediency, if their inherent purposes are to be effectively fulfilled. Moreover, if a political force or those in power revise the Constitution to advance their self-interest, the basic law would have to be amended again every time the reins of power change hands. Such a vicious circle would have no end.

I know that more than a few people doubted that I really meant it when I first emphasized the single-term presidency. In fact, rumors were rife that I may attempt to become reelected by changing the indirect presidential election system prescribed by the current Constitution into a direct vote system and that plans are being made secretly for the constitution to do away with the single 7-year presidential term provision. Later, as confidence in my determination to step down upon completion of my prescribed term grew firmer and far more widespread, demands surfaced for constitutional revision to change the methods of electing the president. Controversy swirling around the constitutional revision came in the shape of creating social unrest and confusion.

I had been thinking that the old practice of resorting to emergency measures of one kind or another to suppress opposition and challenges must never be repeated and that the method of ruling as such should be brought to an end. I was greatly concerned that if society became further confused due to confrontation over the issue of constituional revision, and if force had to be employed to end the confusion, this would inevitably make it difficult to ensure the smooth maintenance and development of constitutional government. I could not help but worry that should the situation become uncontrollable, opportunities to translate into action my determination to step down at the end of my current presidential term and to effect a peaceful transition of power might be lost and that, accordingly, another serious crisis of democracy in our country might ensue.

Therefore, I arrived at the conclusion that the issues concerning constitutional revision ought to be resolved by political resources, rather than by physical force, if my historic mission was to be accomplished. As I made clear to the leaders of the rival parties on 30 April, my unchanging personal conviction is that the best way to let democracy grow in this land is to effect a peaceful transition of power in accordance with what the current constitution prescribes. However, out of an ardent desire to avoid extreme confrontation and clashes so a peaceful transition of power can be realized, I have said that I would not oppose amending the Constitution even during my tenure, if the rival parties reach an agreement on the issue in the National Assembly.

Now that the rival parties are engaged in discussing constitutional revision, all of us should encourage and cooperate with them so an accord can be reached smoothly. Democracy means representative government. It should thus be considered that an agreement reached between the ruling and opposition parties at the National Assembly is a national consensus.

However, it must be kept in mind that only when the ruling and opposition parties democratically reach agreements through lawful procedures and methods will it be possible to consider them truly representative of the people. If I am to express my hope for constitutional revision, the current attempts to revise the Constitution should fully reflect national consensus on the subject so there will be no further controversy over the system, exhausting national energy. In that way, we should work out an excellent constitution that can continue until unification. A new constitution should be truly faithful to such great goals as genuine democracy, national development, and public welfare. In order to prevent such goals from becoming empty words, the Constitution should be so written as to reflect our historical traditions and cultural backgrounds, as well as our national security and social realities.

Above all, the issue of revising the Constitution should be solved in a way that the ruling and opposition parties discard their private goals and partisan interests and strategies through genuine dialogue and negotiations. Only when one discards personal greed, can one see things clearly and only then will it be possible to come up with a constitution that will truly be in the interests of the people. In light of this, it must be clearly realized that if genuine democracy is to be fostered, how to forestall prolonged one-man rule and prevent the arbitrary exercise and abuse of power is a much more important issue than how to choose the president. As for the timing of a constitutional revision, I think, as I have already made clear, that since the National Assembly has already decided to prepare an amendment bill, there is no need to slow down and so the sooner the matter is concluded, the better it will be. I believe, however, that the ruling and opposition parties should not waste time on futile debate motivated by partisan interests and strategies, while hastily and carelessly disposing of truly important issues.

[Choe Kyu-chol] I am Choe Kyu-chol, of TONG-A ILBO. Public opinion is widespread that the constitutional revision based on agreement between the rival parties should come to fruition without fail. Nevertheless, it seems that there are great differences in the stands taken by the rival parties in approaching the discussion of constitutional revision. So, if the current situation continues, the prospect for negotiations for constitutional revision is in fact very unpredictable. How do you view the negotiations for the constitutional revision? Also, how do you think the issue should be resolved if an accord is not reached between the rival parties?

[Chon] I think it...(supplying additional material, deleting subhead, rephrasing question.)

Page E-4, paragraph eight, last line radio version reads...with high expectations.

[Ko Hung-kil] I am Ko Hung-kil, of CHUNGANG ILBO. From the day you took the oath of office as president, your excellency has consistently emphasized peaceful governmental change. In this connection, it seems that people at home and abroad are greatly interested in who will be chosen to succeed you. What kind of person does your excellency, also the president of the DJP, think will be the best candidate for the presidency? Also, please let us know when the DJP will choose its presidential candidate and in what manner?

[Chon] I am not...(deleting subhead, rephrasing question.]

Page E-5, paragraph two, last line, radio version reads... Questions, I think. [Song To-kyun] I am Song To-Kyun, of the MBC. Much talk is... supplying identification of reporter.]

Page E-11, paragraph six, last line, the radio reads... an objective assessment. In the course of contacts with leaders of various European countries during my visit to Europe, I could clearly see this. Also, the fact that the number of foreign businessmen and politicians visiting our country has drastically increased demonstrates this. Unless such a favorable economic situation is undermined by our own domestic elements, I am confident that our country will be able to progress quickly to become an advance country.

[O Chol-ho] I am O Chol-ho, of YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. In the name of the reporters present here, I thank you, your excellency Mr President, for giving us detailed explanations for a long time. We know you are busy as your schedule must be tight. If you have anything to add to what you have just said or anything else to say to the people, please tell us.

[Chon] As I have told... supplying additional material, fuller version of question.

Page E-5, paragraph seven, last line, the radio version reads... the right occasions.

[Ha Won] I am Ha Won, reporter of CHOSON ILBO. In accordance with a plan to put local autonomy into practice from next year, the government has recently completed public hearings in various parts of the country. Accordingly, people are showing increasing interest in to what extent local autonomy will be put into practice. Some are also raising their voices to say that local autonomy might have to be delayed, depending on the outcome of the constitutional revision negotiations. Mr President, what plans do you have in this regard?

[Chon] Local autonomy is... (deleting subhead, providing fuller version of question.)

Page E-6, paragraph four, last line, radio version reads... the constitutional issues.

[Pak Chang-sok] I am Pak Chang-sok, of THE KOREA TIMES. Most students are earnestly engaged in academic pursuits. However, some of them, those who are radically influenced by leftist ideology, have shown a somewhat radicalized inclination of late. The majority of the people who want stability have been shocked by this and are concerned about it. Such radical inclinations can also be observed in the attitude of some hard-line, off-stage politicians. How does Mr President view such a phenomenon occurring in some segments of our society?

[Chon] It is true... (deleting subhead, providing fuller version of question.)

Page E-7, penultimate paragraph, lines six and seven, the radio reads... under the Constitution.

[Yi Yong-il] I am Yi Yong-il, reporter of KBS. In the course of growth and stability, demands for welfare and distribution have risen in recent years. Also, concerns about the low-income brackets, including the workers earning low wages, are growing. Could you please tell us what measures you have in mind to absorb and solve such problems?

[Chon] The ultimate reason... (providing fuller version of question.)

Page E-9, paragraph two, last line, the radio version reads... to five years.

[Kim Yong-hon] I am Kim Yong-hon, of the KYONGHYANG SINMUN. Please explain the... (deleting subhead, providing identification of reporter.)

Page E-9, last paragraph, last line, the radio reads... the South. As long as North Korea's military superiority is sustained, the danger of another war on the Korean peninsula will be hard to remove. The coming two... (supplying additional sentence.)

Page E-10, paragraph four, last line, the radio version reads... hosting them.

[Kim Hak-kyong] I am Kim Hak-Kyong, of THE KOREA HERALD. The Korean economy... (deleting subhead, supplying identification of reporter.)

Page E-11, antepenultimate graph, lines five and six, radio version reads... an economic slump.

In about 40 days, we will be hosting the Asian Games in Seoul; an unprecedentedly great national event, the hosting of the Seoul Olympics, will soon take place; and a historic turning point, the first peaceful change of government, will also come soon. These three events will be the first of their kind in the history of our country. Their successful accomplishment will give our country and people an ideal opportunity to achieve dramatic progress.

Opportunity does not present itself frequently. It is a truly great people who do not miss an opportunity to come along and who make good use of it to achieve rapid success. As a great people, we Koreans have come to a point where we should put our greatness to work once again. In the past, we used to deprecate ourselves, calling ourselves old coin or something else. However, our strength now does not allow us to indulge in such self-depreciation. Over the fact that we have achieved price stability and a high degree of economic growth despite the difficult conditions we have to endure at home and abroad, specialists all over the world praise us, saying that such a thing could have been done only by our people. We should not turn a deaf ear to such remarks because they are coming from foreigners. We should have firmer confidence in ourselves and continue to advance.

Although my term of office will come to an end in about 1 and 1/2 years, in order to accelerate our national advancement I will not tolerate any situation that could cause my fellow countrymen to become anxious and worried. I reiterate that I will employ all the powers vested in the office of the president under the Constitution to meticulously carry out my duties. Come what may, I will do everything in my power to maintain and enhance a social atmosphere conducive to productive work. My administration is unwaveringly determined to protect and promote the well-being of all people. The government is strong and powerful enough to back up this pledge.

I request that my fellow countrymen have unflagging faith in the office of the president and the administration and that they go about their daily business without anxiety. I understand that some are trying to spread malicious and groundless rumors to alienate the government from the people. Instead of allowing yourselves to be allured by such things, I want you to even more enthusiastically participate and cooperate in attaining our national goals.

In fact, our people have lived through a difficult period during which we had to defend national sovereignty, ensure our rights to exist, prevent war, and rid ourselves of poverty. However, we are no longer a weak people who are roaming around behind the history of the world. We are a strong people. We have now reached a point where we can take-off toward the ranks of advanced countries and emerge as the center of the world -- an opportunity that we cannot afford to waste, nor should we.

As a people sailing in the same boat -- that is, a people with the same destiny -- our 40 million fellow countrymen should row their oars to arrive at their destination, while mutually understanding and helping.

Let us all... (supplying additional passage.)

SEOUL DAILIES REACT TO CHON PRESS CONFERENCE

SK132305 [Editorial Report] On 12 August all six Seoul vernacular newspapers published editorials on the 11 August summer press conference held by ROK President Chon Tu-hwan.

In its editorial, the independent CHOSON ILBO begins with a quotation from Chon's remarks that "the situation in which opposition and challenges have been countered by emergency means, and similar ruling methods, should be reformed." The daily then states: "All hardliners should closely examine and follow President Chon's basic stand -- the stand that he assumed in dealing with the proposal for revising the Constitution." Noting Chon's expression of a desire to resolve matters concerning constitutional revision not through physical power but through political power, the paper attributes the accidental fire at the independence monument to "a lack of politics due to strife and discord among various circles and groups."

Noting Chon's suggestion for reorganizing the party and government at the proper time, the paper says that now is the most opportune time. "The people ardently desire to see one thing that has been rare in the past 20 years. They want to see that ministerial posts or high-ranking party posts immediately vacated when something undesirable occurs."

In its editorial, SEOUL SINMUN, a pro-government organ, stresses the importance of the 2 years until 1988. In noting the "remarkable progress" since President Chon took office in March 1981, it says: "Noteworthy in the achievements attained by President Chon is that while quickly overcoming the political chaos following the 25 October incident, he set forth a blueprint for political development. This was expressed by a firm will to peacefully transfer power." Calling for creation of conditions for a peaceful transfer of power, the daily says: "The way to realize the president's will for a single presidential term is to achieve constitutional revision through reaching an agreement, which is what the people are hoping for. What is most important is achieving this end is to continuously achieve political and social stability."

Again calling for stern punishment of antisocial acts that aim at "gradually weakening the ruling powers," opportunistic practices that undermine social discipline, and left-leaning violence, the daily says: "Needless to say, political development is important to us. However, what should precede it is an attitude and effort for developing the system of social stability to meet our situation by equally distributing the benefit of the growth attained thus far."

In its editorial the independent HANGUK ILBO welcomes President Chon's support for constitutional revision through reaching an agreement and his confirmation of a desire to peacefully transfer power. Noting the president's expression of feelings of optimism concerning negotiations for constitutional revision by calling for quickly revising the Constitution, his will "not to tolerate illegal and violent acts disturbing society," his reference to the question of a successor and to the time for reorganization of the cabinet and the party, his expression of a belief that "there will be no difficulty in redistributing income," and his allusion to North-South negotiations, the daily said: "In a word, the press conference conducted by the president that day -- at which he recalled his term of office over 5 and 1/2 years and in which he delineated the direction of national administration for the remainder of his term of office -- was reconfirmation of his confidence in national security and in the stability of the people's daily lives."

In its editorial, the independent TONG-A ILBO begins by saying: "What has been brought into bold relief is the fact that of President Chon Tu-hwan's 7-year term of office, 5 years have already passed, leaving only 1 and 1/2 years." The paper then states that the remaining period is not enough to "revise the Constitution through reaching an agreement" and to "smoothly follow a political schedule in accordance with this cause."

Quoting the president's statement that "questions concerning constitutional revision should be resolved not by physical power but by political power," the editorial says: "The sooner the better as far as constitutional revision is concerned," and "an answer concerning a DJP successor will be given after a plan for constitutional revision is formulated in the National Assembly."

Urging that attention be given to Chon's desire to "accept the youths' wholesome spirit of criticism and the country," and to resolutely counter "radical left-leaning ideologies and the principle of violence," the editorial refers to the president's call for North Korea's participation in the Olympics. It expresses regret over his lack of references to the independence monument fire, to the sexual torture incident at the Puchon police station, to trade friction between South Korea and the United States, and to the timing of reorganization of the party and government in connection with these affairs. TONG-A ILBO concludes: "The people are interested in successful conclusion of the remaining period of President Chon's term, as well as in setting the direction for this period."

In its editorial, the independent CHUNGANG ILBO, noting the significance of the press conference when 1 and 1/2 years remain in the presidential term, says: "It is doubtless that President Chon Tu-hwan will become the first president to retire from office after concluding a single term in accordance with the Constitution."

Dwelling on Chon's call to achieve national consensus to prevent the exhaustion of national strength and prevent one-man, long-term office and acts destroying laws, order, and stability, it notes Chon's decision to determine a successor following the adoption of a plan for constitutional revision in the National Assembly.

"If a successor emerges quickly, the ruling structure will be weakened by a lack of consistency. If the work of marking 'a centrepetal point' becomes belated, the work of making preparations for the transfer of power will likely become entangled."

Noting the people's ardent desire to reform national administration, the paper says: "We believe that now is the time to reform the national administration." It continues: "The recent incidents -- including the fire at the independence monument, the incident at the Puchon Police Station, and the question of trade between South Korea and the United States -- have left a scar on the minds of the people. Someone should take responsibility for these incidents. However, no minister has voluntarily resigned."

Urging the DJP to act according to its vow to respond to the trend of the times for democracy, the editorial says: "Through the press conference, we are once again brought to the realization that President Chon's role in constitutional revision is very important. The more important this role becomes, the more ardently we want to see the president retire after smoothly completing the political schedule of his term of office -- such as constitutional revision through agreement and a general election conducted in accordance with this process -- and thereby receive the applause of the people."

The pro-government newspaper KYONGHYANG SINMUN in its editorial notes the significance of the press conference at "a very important political moment on the country." Noting the importance of the work of developing democracy by revising the Constitution through reaching an agreement and by adopting a local autonomy system, the paper praises the president's will to retire in "a festive atmosphere." Lauding the president's achievements in stabilizing the price of goods and running state affairs based on the "great principle of national harmony and democracy," the daily says: "The will to develop the tradition of a peaceful transfer of power is firm."

Again noting President Chon's call to achieve stability, the daily says: "More than the true development of democracy, stability complies with the people's desire. Without stability, constitutional revision will be difficult." Also noting the president's will to resolutely deal with left-leaning violence, the paper says: "Radical ideologies that tolerate communists are the most dangerous factors challenging us in the dangerous situation in which the North and South confront each other."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON N.-S. TALKS, OLYMPICS, TRADE

SK150130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 Supplement p 2

[Interview by THE KOREA HERALD with ROK Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: President Chon Tu-hwan's European tour in April has helped create a favorable atmosphere for the nation to deepen its substantial tie with EC countries. Will you elaborate on follow-up measures being taken to make the most out of the outcome of the presidential trip?

Answer: The President's visit to the four European countries has created a strong momentum for closer cooperation with them in many fields. Since the trip, the government has been making efforts to keep this momentum alive and give more substance to our century-old ties of traditional friendship.

A wide range of follow-up measures are being taken with particular emphasis on the promotion of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the European countries. A number of high level meetings and exchange of various economic and technical missions with Europe are already on agenda for the second half of this year.

These contacts will focus primarily on finding concrete ways for liberalization of trade, cooperation in small and medium industries, joint ventures for marketing in third countries, technology transfer, and scientific research cooperation on high technology.

Our efforts to intensify economic partnership with Europe are also aimed at diversification of our overseas markets and suppliers.

Increase of exports to EC countries in the first half of this year, which surpassed 50 percent over the same period of last year, is an encouraging sign in this regard. At the same time, Korea is expected to buy more from Europe this year than ever before.

In the political field, closer consultation and cooperation is under way with the European countries with a view to strengthening peace and security on the Korean peninsula, especially in the way of creating a favorable international atmosphere for joint entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations and cross-recognition of two Koreas by major powers. We will continue to pursue our common aspirations for peace and prosperity in a close partnership with the European countries.

Q: The last Olympic Games were crippled by ideological disputes and boycott by some countries. What do you think of prospects for the Seoul Olympics in 1988?

A: Needless to say, the 1988 Seoul Olympics should not repeat the precedents of Moscow and Los Angeles. I believe it is an important duty for Korea and the entire international community to hold the Seoul Olympics successfully in the pure Olympic spirit which should set aside the differences in ideology or political system in order to make the event a festival of peace for the whole mankind.

We are making our utmost efforts to ensure the success of the Seoul Olympics. The door is wide open to all the member countries of the IOC. We have pledged to guarantee the security of participants from every country.

Despite all our efforts to make the event a great success, North Korea has advanced the preposterous idea of cohosting the Seoul Olympics. The so-called cohosting idea is not only contrary to the Olympic Charter and the decision made by the IOC plenary session at Baden Baden in 1981, but also unprecedented in Olympic history.

Nevertheless, we, in close cooperation with the IOC, have offered them two main games and one preliminary in order to endure their participation in the Games. We have already discussed the subject three times at meetings in Lausanne under the auspices of the IOC, where we showed our maximum flexilibity, and accepted the IOC's compromise proposal on June 30, 1986.

North Korea's position on the IOC's proposal is not yet clear but we all expect good results from the meeting, so that North Korea will participate in the Seoul Olympics as a member of the Olympic family, respecting the Olympic Charter and the Baden Baden decision in 1981.

We are optimistic about the participation of the East European countries in the Games.

Many socialist countries have attended the international sports competitions held in Korea on a large scale during the last few years. And the Seoul ANOC meeting of last April was attended by 152 countries out of 161 ANOC member nations including the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and most of the East European countries with whom we have no diplomatic relations.

With this success in the ANOC meeting, we became convinced that differences in ideology and political system will not stand in the way of successful holding of the Seoul Olympics. We hope the Seoul Olympics will be a most successful peace festival with universal participation.

Q: Since it unilaterally broke off the inter-Korean talks last January, Pyongyang has persistently rejected Seoul's call for a resumption of the talks. What is your view on prospects for the inter-Korean dialoque?

A: We believe that the Korean question should be resolved peacefully through direct talks between the South and North. With this firm belief, we have exerted every effort to hold constructive dialogue with North Korea.

But the North, as you have indicated, unilaterally cancelled all the scheduled talks in protest against our "Team Spirit 86" exercise and rejected our repeated call for a resumption of dialogue.

"Team Spirit" exercise has been conducted annually since 1976 to ensure preparedness for the defensive purposes of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces. The defensive military drills can take place in any country for national security. To associate our defensive military exercise with the inter-Korean dialogue is nothing but an excuse for North Korea's unwillingness to talk with the South.

Recently the North proposed a three way military talks in total disregard of the existing four channels of dialogue.

It is evident that the North Korean proposal aims at shifting the criticism on its unilateral suspension of South-North dialogue. If North Korea really wishes to reduce tensions in the Korean peninsula, it should immediately resume the existing South-North dialogue and respond positively to our proposal for a meeting of the highest authorities between South and North Korea. It should be noted that President Chon already expressed his willingness to discuss all questions, including military matters, in the summit meeting.

The history of South-North dialogues reminds us that North Koreans are engaging in the talks merely to cover up its military strategy and its hidden design on the South.

But we will not cease to pursue a dialogue in good faith even if the true motive behind North Korea's participation in dialogue is far from any desire for easing tension and lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

Q: North Korea has been insisting that the 1988 Olympics be co-hosted by South and North Korea. This is expected to launch a war of propaganda in international fora, including the upcoming Third World Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Zimbabwe. How do you intend to respond?

A: Since Seoul was chosen in 1981 as the host city of the 1988 Olympics, North Korea first mounted a campaign against holding the Olympics in Seoul. They argued that holding the Olympic Games either in Seoul or Pyongyang would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

As it became clear that their arguments would not be heeded and that the Seoul Olympics would be successful, North Korea then advanced the ludicrous demand that the '88 Olympic Games should be co-hosted by Seoul and Pyongyang.

This year, North Korea has stepped up efforts to gain support for its proposal from some of the non-aligned countries, and the forthcoming summit meeting in Zimbabwe has been a particular focus.

In this connection, it should be noted that a great number of non-aligned countries made it clear that North Korea's demand is, from the beginning, unreasonable and unacceptable, because the '88 Olympics was awarded to Seoul by the decision made by the IOC plenary session in 1981 in accordance with the Olympic Charter.

Despite North Korea's obstructionist attitude and posturing, we have responded to North Korea's demand with sincerity and patience and have encouraged North Korea to participate in the Games. We strongly hope that the Seoul Olympics will be a sports festival blessed with universal participation.

Q: North Korea has recently been intensifying its ties with the Soviet Union in military and political fields. What is your assessment of the development, especially with regard to the balance of power on the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region as a whole?

A: During the recent years, North Korea and the Soviet Union have been significantly strengthening their bilateral relations in various fields. Since Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984, there have been frequent exchanges of high-level visits which have brought about an expansion of the scope of political, military and economic cooperations.

In the military field, the Soviets have supplied North Korea with sophisticated military weapons including MIG 23's, while North Korea, in return, has permitted Soviet warplanes to have overflight rights across the North Korean territory and the Soviet warships to have access to the North Korean ports. Closer military cooperation has also been demonstrated by the increased military exchanges such as the recent Soviet high calibre naval and Air Force delegations' commemorative visits to North Korea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-North Korea mutual assistance treaty.

Such trend of intensified ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union, particularly in the military field, poses serious security problems for the South. Since it considerably enhances North Korean military capabilities, the military and strategic balance on the Korean peninsula could be further tipped in North Korea's favor, thus rendering the security situation in Northeast Asia unstable and precarious.

Given North Korea's intransigent attitude against the direct negotiation between the South and the North and their aggressive policy, we have grave concern that the recent Soviet military assistance to North Korea could make security environment in the region more precarious and encourage North Korean adventurism.

In this regard, we wish to urge the Soviets to exercise restraint in their military cooperation with North Korea and to play a constructive role in reducing tension and consolidating peace on the peninsula by encouraging the North to be responsive to our call for the inter-Korean dialogue.

Q: Seoul has long requested admission to the United Nations, either by itself or jointly with Pyongyang. However, North Korea and its major allies have expressed opposition to this proposal. Do you see any change in international opinion with regard to the issue?

A: It is well known that the Republic of Korea has been seeking full and active membership in the United Nations in the belief that this would help promote international peace and cooperation by performing a constructive role in the United Nations. At the same time, we continue to urge North Korea to seek membership in the United Nations as well.

We are confident that the admission of both Koreas to the United Nations, as an interim measure pending reunification, would increase the opportunities for dialogue and cooperation, and enhance the prospects of peace and eventual reunification of the Korean peninsula.

It is unreasonable that the Republic of Korea should continue to be excluded from full membership in the United Nations, counter to the principle of universality enshrined in the U.N. Charter. Korea maintains diplomatic relations with 125 states, and its population of over 40 million places it among the top 20 percent of the world's nations.

The international community, excluding North Korea and its allies, shares with us the view that North Korea's argument that admission of both Koreas to the United Nations would only perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula has no validity.

Last year, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, it was urged that the idea of universality be more fully realized by admitting a small number of countries which had remained outside the world body. We hope the support for universality would lead to the Republic of Korea's entry into the United Nations in the future.

To this end, the Korean government will continue its efforts to rally support for the cause among the members of the world community.

Q: What's the position of the government concerning the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations? Are you for or against industrial countries' call for free trade in service sectors?

A: Rising protectionism has been restraining growth in world trade and severely threatening the multilateral trade system based on the GATT. The GATT system, as it now stands, cannot adequately deal with the multitude of problems besetting world trade today; indeed, the very viability of the system itself is increasingly brought into question. Should these trends grow unabated, the consequences may go beyond the economic sphere to jeopardize the political and social stability of many nations. There is an urgent need for action to arrest this downward spiral.

Korea supports an early launching of the new round in the belief that it will help resolve many of the current problems of the world trading system. To this end, the new round should aim:

-- To reverse protectionist trends in world trade and promote trade liberalization;

-- To strengthen and restore confidence in the multilateral free trading system;

-- To establish, under the auspices of the GATT, a broader framework of rules and disciplines dealing with the new and emerging issues in world trade.

As for the new issues, such as services, since trade in these areas is expected to expand rapidly in the future, it would be desirable to establish a framework for trade in these sectors. However, given the complexity and newness of the issues involved, caution will need to be exercised and extensive consultations are required on the modalities for negotiations.

Q: What is the rationale of the government for the decisive conclusion of the negotiations on the 301 cases, especially facing strong domestic oppositions?

A: In conducting negotiations with the United States Government with respect to the two 301 cases on the Korean insurance market as well as the protection of intellectual property rights, the Korean government had the following three basic guidelines in mind.

First, we have to be prepared to accept the obligations and responsibilities commensurate to our status in the world as the 12th largest trading nation. It is noted that the protection of intellectual property rights at the international level will be conducive to enhancing our international competitiveness.

Second, considering the high degree of external dependence of the Korean economy, we have no other option but to adhere to the free trade principles. In order to uphold this principle effectively, we have to pursue our market-opening policies with consistency, taking our domestic circumstances fully into consideration.

Third, in view of the importance of the U.S. market for Korea's export, and of the growing trend toward protectionism in the United States as our trade surplus vis-a-vis the U.S. increases, the maintenance of smooth trade relations with the United States is essential to the continuing economic growth in Korea.

POLICE PREVENT ATTENDANCE AT OPPOSITION RALLY

500 at Indoor Rally

HK140352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0350 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Police Thursday cordoned off the major opposition party's headquarters here to prevent people from attending a rally there, witnesses said. About 1,500 riot police, some in plainclothes and others in riot gear, were mobilized to stop students and other presumed dissidents from approaching the headquarters in a busy commercial block in central Seoul, police said. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) was holding the rally to denounce alleged torture of dissidents and the alleged framing of political detainees as leftists by state investigators.

The authorities said in a statement that they had decided to prevent the rally as it was feared that it would disturb public order and social stability by propagating false rumors about alleged sexual harassment of a woman dissident by a police interrogator and other alleged torture cases. They said that although the rally ran counter to laws governing assemblies and demonstrations, they had decided to allow the NKDP to hold the rally indoors, considering that it was being hosted by a political party. They accused the NKDP of having tried to turn this indoor rally into an outdoor event by mobilizing more than 10,000 people. The headquarters can only hold 500 people, the government pointed out.

The NKDP issued a statement denouncing the police action, saying that the rally should have been protected by the authorities as it was a lawful one held indoors and hosted by a political party. The NKDP had pledged to host such a protest gathering after police broke up a similar rally, firing tear gas shells at about 3,000 people gathering for the protest in a Roman Catholic cathedral in downtown Seoul last month.

DJP Denounces Rally

SK141250 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday denounced that the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) tried to create social disorder and political unrest by stirring the public opinion in an unlawful rally. The opposition party Thursday afternoon hosted a rally "to expose so-called torture and the fabrication of communists" at the party's headquarters with 500 people from the party, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and other dissident groups attending.

In a statement, DJP vice spokesman Kim Chung-kyun said: "The NKDP, which invited radical leftists to its headquarters and aligned itself with the cause of the leftists, cannot avoid the denouncement by the people and history." Kim said, "Our party hopes that NKDP proclaims before the people its resolution of not committing such an error and putting an end to its habitual fighting outside the National Assembly."

In the rally, the NKDP President Yi Min-u said, "The democratic constitutional revision and the national reconciliation in a real meaning will not be accomplished without firm guarantee of human rights."

KIM ON DEMOCRATIZATION; VIOLENCE IN SEOUL

HK141222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 14 (AFP) -- A planned mass rally at the headquarters of South Korea's leading opposition party fizzled out Thursday as 1,500 riot-ready police cordoned off the building, witnesses said. The New Korean Democratic Party (NDKP) planned to gather 10,000 party-members and students outside its headquarters, but only 500 were able to get through the police ring, the witnesses said. They gathered there for three hours, denouncing the government for alleged torture of political prisoners and for trying to brand opposition politicians and dissidents as pro-communist. The police rounded up about 40 people for trying to break through the cordon, witnesses said.

Elsewhere in Seoul, about 1,000 student from 13 universities clashed with police as they demonstrated against the upcoming Asian Games in Seoul and U.S. pressure to open South Korean markets to U.S. companies. The students burned effigies representing "U.S. imperialism" and imported U.S. cigarettes, and hurled Molotov cocktails and stones at the police, who responded with tear gas during the three-hour melee at Hanyang University.

At the NKDP headquarters, party chairman Yi Min-u said the present "dictatorial regime' was blatantly trampling basic human rights" by torturing political prisoners and trying to frame some dissidents as pro-communist leftists. Another opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, denounced government "immorality" in the alleged sexual torture of a female dissident during police interrogation. Although government prosecutors denied the torture chrages, a police officer was dismissed after an opposition and dissident outcry.

On Thursday, the NKDP protestors demanded that Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo and the police chief be punished for "covering up" torture cases. They also charged that dissident univeristy students were being forced into the Army following their release from prison, and they demanded to know more about the recent mysterious death of a student and a worker.

In another development, prominent opposition leader Kim Tae-chung told foreign reporters at his home that he was fairly optimistic about the restoration of democracy in South Korea next year. South Koreans are making strong demands for democracy, and the United States will eventually lend its support as well, he said.

Mr. Kim expressed doubts that a newly-formed parliamentary bipartisan committee could reach an agreement on constitutional changes, and said he believed President Chon Tu-hwan alone held the key to settling the issue. For that reason, Mr. Kim said, he and fellow opposition leader Kim Yong-sam are asking Mr. Chon for a meeting to discuss democratization. The two Kims are behind-the-scenes leaders of the NKDP, which is largely made up of their political followers.

Mr. Kim Tae-chung also charged that Mr. Chon was trying to cling to power by creating a Mexican-style one-party dictatorship, although the president may step down in February 1988 at the end of his term. Mr. Kim Tae-chung said his party would insist on a constitutional amendment to enable South Korea's president to be chosen by direct election. He said he would also firmly oppose the cabinet-responsibility system proposed by Mr. Chon's ruling party, which calls for a figurehead president and a powerful prime minister to be chosen by parliament.

Mr. Kim Tae-chung said anti-U.S. sentiment was high in South Korea because of Washington's support for the Chon government, but he expressed his belief that the United States would eventually support a genuine democracy. The 61-year-old opposition politician has made no secret of his intention to seek the presidency. He was narrowly defeated by the late president Pak Chong-hui in a 1971 presidential race. He was also sentenced to death for sedition under the present government. Mr. Kim said the opposition had a strong chance of winning parliamentary elections because of a lack of local autonomy.

Students Attack Police Car

SK150036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] About one hundred of opposition New Korea Democratic Party members and youths attacked a police sedan carrying two student demonstrators in front of the party headquarters, witnesses said yesterday.

They pulled one of the two students before the car sped away. Witnesses said policemen aboard the sedan were beaten and the car was damaged. The incident occurred shortly after the NKDP rally ended at 4:10 p.m.

SEOUL COLLEGES CLOSE CAMPUSES TO BAR RALLIES

SK140042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Three major universities in Seoul have closed or will close their campuses to prevent radical students from holding anti-government events on the occasion of the anniversary of the National Liberation Day tomorrow. Seoul National University will close its campus tomorrow when students plan to hold "a national democratic liberation festival," school officials said yesterday. However, they said, all professors and administration officials will come to school to prepare for possible violent acts by student activists.

Riot policemen were assigned to Yonsei University yesterday to obstruct students from entering the school. Police took the action at the request of school authorities to prevent students from holding various events under pretext of celebrating Liberation Day, a police spokesman said. Korea University students have been restricted from entering the school since Tuesday when student summer camp was to open under the sponsorship of students council.

MONTSAME COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV-BATMONH MEETING

OW150735 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1414 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Aug (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator reports: The Mongolian public, with great joy and support, greeted the news of the meeting in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and confirmed the total unity of views of the two fraternal parties and countries on all issues discussed. It assesses the meeting as an important political event, which has a great historical significance in the cause of enriching the genuinely Leninist and unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and the Mongolian peoples, strengthening and deepening fraternal ties between the CPSU and MPRP, and broadening and developing the close cooperation between the USSR and the MPR.

The successes of the Mongolian and the Soviet peoples in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress, the spirit of creativity, [words indistinct] initiative, and Bolshevik truth in the cause of socialist and communist construction in our two countries were noted at the meeting.

The high assessment of the present state of broad and diversified Soviet-Mongolian cooperation made by the party leaders of the two fraternal countries and their understanding of the prospects for its development in accordance with the requirements of the long-term program of developing economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period up to the year 2000, attached particular significance to the meeting.

The friendly meeting between Comrades M. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh also merits a high assessment by the Mongolian public and the peaceloving public of our world, owing to the fact that topical international issues were discussed. At (? a time) when the tension of the international situation has risen through the fault of the militant U.S. circles, the party leaders of our countries came out for further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and for their further active cooperation in developing and implementing a coordinated foreign policy course aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening and (? defending peace).

There is no doubt that the meeting will give a powerful impetus to the solution of topical problems of Asia and the Pacific. Conviction about the necessity for establishing relations of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness in this broad and densely populated part of the globe (?was expressed), along with a high assessment of the (?new) Soviet initiatives [words indistinct] nonuse of force in relations between the states of the region, and the known peaceful initiatives of other Asian socialist countries.

UNEN Editorial Cited

OW150749 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Aug (MONTSAME) -- An UNEN editorial devoted to the results of the meeting between J. Batmonh and M. Gorbachev emphasizes its important signficance in further developing and broadening fraternal friendship and cooperation of the two countries and peoples, and in deepening relations between the MPR and the USSR based on Leninist principles.

The relations of our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, serve as a vivid example of international relations of a new kind, the article notes.

The leaders of the two countries highly assessed the creative work of the communists and peoples of Mongolia and the Soviet Union in implementing the decisions of the MPRP and the CPSU Congresses and fundamentally assessed remaining unresolved issues and urgent problems.

The meeting affirmed with new force the unity of the positions of the MPR and the USSR on the issues of ensuring international security. The issues of ensuring reliable security and peace for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, which were raised at the meeting, are inseparable from the issue of peace and security for all mankind. The repeated and known initiatives of our countries directed towards these goals can play an important part in this cause, the UNEN editorial says.

CGDK CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ACTIVITIES

BK140210 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The un-recognized Khmer coalition partners say their guerrilla fighters are operating permanently in and around seven major Kampuchean cities, including the capital Phnom Penh.

A communique issued by the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) after its second meeting this year, said the resistance forces were launching attacks against the Vietnamese troops deeper inside Kampuchea around the capital city, Tonle Sap Lake, Battambang, Muang, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Kompong Speu.

It said increased cooperation among the three resistance groups had convinced local people, including Heng Samrin soldiers and members of communal administration committees, to provide more assistance to the guerrillas.

The CGDK also reaffirmed that the eight-point peace plan would remain the major diplomatic weapon used to persuade Vietnam to accept negotiations with the resistance forces for settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

"The eight-point peace proposal has become our national charter for the present and for the future after the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea," the communique said.

The peace plan released in March after the Council of Ministers meeting in Beijing contains provisions to include the Heng Samrin faction in the process of national reconciliation and the formation of the national government.

SENIOR KPNLF OFFICIAL ON USE OF U.S. AID

BK130138 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Aug 86 p 5

[Excerpts] The non-communist Kampuchean resistance forces have submitted a programme of future actions and lists of necessities to the Thai Government, which is administering U.S. $3.35 million provided by the U.S. Government this year to assist in the struggle against Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

A senior official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) told THE NATION that both KPNLF and the National Sihanoukist Army have jointly worked out a series of future programmes, with immediate and long-term objectives, which are designed to strengthen the fighting capabilities of the non-communist groups.

Washington recently released the U.S. $3.35 million to Thailand, which is responsible for administering the aid. The U.S. said that the money is for a non-lethal nature.

The resistance forces official said the Thai Government is now studying the Khmer's proposal. "The decision will be made very soon. We are in hurry now that the rainy season is drawing to a close," the official said. [passage omitted]

The Khmer resistance official said the aid money will be used for medical supplies, food, communications equipment and military training for new fighters.

VOK REPORT ON SIHANOUK VISIT TO REFUGEE CAMP

BK140811 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Report on CGDK President Norodom Sihanouk's visit to Site B refugee camp in Thailand along the Thai-Cambodian border -- with portions recorded]

[Text] On 11 August, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and chairman of the Funcinpec, and his wife visited the Site B Cambodian refugee camp where more than 30,000 Cambodians loyal to the Samdech fled last year from Ta Tum Camp due to the Vietnamese attack. The Samdech and his wife arrived at Site B Camp at 0900 on the morning of 11 August where they were warmly welcomed by Prince Norodom Rannarit and officials of all levels, foreign guests and journalists, and a large number of Cambodians in the camp. The Samdech and his wife joyfully chatted with the people. He then walked to the platform of honor, paid respects to the monks, who in turn blessed the Samdech and his wife, and then attended the flag ceremony. A woman representing the people of Site B Camp then made a speech telling him how much the people in Site B miss the Samdech and noting the developments in the camp. The Samdech then replied:

[Begin Sihanouk recording] I bow my head to pay highest respects to all the venerable monks. My love and respects to all the grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and all the sons and daughters. My respects to all the foreign friends and particularly the representatives of the international humanitarian organizations present here.

First of all, I would like to express deepest thanks for the grand and warm reception that all of you -- venerable monks, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, and beloved sons and daughters -- have organized for me. I have the great honor and great opportunity to be able to come to this place which is the symbol of the heroic patriotic struggle of all our Cambodian people. I am very impressed and satisfied with this heroism. [Words indistinct] the symbol of the valiant and dauntless struggle for national defense waged by all of you -- venerable monks, grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and sons and daughters -- living at this Site B Camp. Despite all difficulties and obstacles, all of you have struggled valiantly and patiently. [passage indistinct]. We have fought for a long time, for many years now. [Words indistinct] for our nation as fighters and as the loyal sons and daughters of our nation and Samdech Euv [Norodom Sihanouk]. At the beginning we had to live a difficult life in the jungle, but still we struggled for survival. [passage indistinct]. Later on, we organized a large camp called [name indistinct]. But when the Vietnamese aggressors realized that we could manage to live a better life, they then launched a large-scale attack against us. [passage indistinct]. Therefore, we have to establish a new camp called Ta Tuj. Ta Tum is a symbol of our nationalist army's heroism, the symbol of our people's valiant struggle, the people who are sons and daughters of Samdech Euv. [passage indistinct] Thus, we have come to take refuge under the [words indistinct]. The Kingdom of Thailand has thus allowed us to organize this place as a new camp called Site B Camp. At present, Site B has become a town with enough materials to improve the livelihood of our people. Tens of thousands of the Samdech Euv's sons and daughters today look healthy and seem to have a better life. You are properly dressed as good citizens of our Cambodia. This is thanks to the valiant and dauntless struggle of all of you under the leadership of Prince Rannarit as well as all other sons and daughters in charge of all aspects, such as the educational sector. Earlier, we had only small schools and only primary schools. At present we have even secondary schools which are progressing with each passing day. Moreover, just now children of the Sihanoukist personnel performed our traditional dances.

This shows that despite all difficulties and in whatever difficult circumstances, we Cambodians still try to perserve our fine traditions, culture, and civilization. They will always keep all our national civilization and traditions intact and even try to make them prosper forever. [applause] [end Sihanouk recording]

The Samdech then called on all Cambodian people, both inside and outside the country, to unite in order to fight and drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of our Cambodian territory as soon as possible. It is to be noted that during his visit to Site B Camp, Norodom Sihanouk also met and chatted with 22 Heng Samrin soldiers and a doctor who fled the Vietnamese zone to join the Sihanoukist National Army.

VONADK REPORTS ATTACK ON BATTAMBANG TOWN GARRISON

BK150246 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Aug 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 11 August our National Army launched a three-pronged commando attack against the Vietnamese enemy's divisional command and municipal police office in Battambang Town from the north and the east. The first prong hit the 7704th Division's command and the municipal police office at the foot of the new stone bridge in Battambang Town. The second hit the Vietnamese enemy's depot of war materiel newly shipped in from Phnom Penh and the garment's depot. The third attacked the Norea township and the Norea commune office. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely controlled all these spearheads, killing 8, including a Vietnamese police officer and a commander of the 7704th Division; wounding 10 others; destroying 5 AK's, 6 B-40's, 3 RPD's, 2 pistols, a depot of newly arrived war materiel.

Three hours later, Vietnamese troops at O Ta Van position and at the Bek Chan airfield of Battambang Town sallied out in an attempt to come to the rescue, but were intercepted and beaten back. We killed 9 Vietnamese soldiers, including 2 battalion commanders, wounded 7 others, and destroyed 15 assorted weapons and some war materiel. In sum, we killed 17, including a 7704th Division commander, a provincial police officer, and 2 battalion commanders, and wounded 19 others. [passage omitted]

LPRP ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON POLITICAL REPORT

BK131702 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued an additional instruction on organizing the study, appreciation of and contributions to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the Fourth Party Congress. In this additional instruction, the party Central Committee Secretariat made the evaluation that political life campaigns to study, appreciate, and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee have been carried out in various localities by various services in a timely, profound, extensive, and enthusiastic manner. Even though these political life campaigns may be carried out in different forms in each locality, generally speaking they have fully encompassed the contents, objectives, and expectations outlined by the 11 June instruction of the party Central Committee, thereby allowing cadres, mass members, and people of all tribes to understand, appreciate, and clearly see the great achievements and victories scored by our people; to understand clearly the weak points and remaining overall problems in the past 10 years; and, at the same time, to understand clearly and objectively the social and economic reality in our country. They have also extensively and profoundly criticized the deviation of attitude and several mistakes that have been made. As a result, they have appreciated the orientation, duty, and objectives of the economic strategy in each period outlined in the draft political report.

A new positive phenomenon is that cadres, party members, masses, and people of all strata have contributed their views to the draft political report with a sense of responsiblity and sincerity.

The additional instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat also noted that in these political life campaigns, certain significant problems still need more attention. Certain localities and services have organized the political life campaigns in a superficial manner that does not conform to the spirit of the instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat. A number of responsible persons in some localities and services have failed to supervise the campaigns personally at the grass-roots level when study and discussion sessions are held at each level and in each sphere of work. Several localities and services have failed to reexamine and remodify their own second 5-year plans for the 1986-1990 period to align genuinely with the spirit of the draft political report of the party Central Committee. They have failed to guide the grass-roots production bases, agricultural cooperatives, and people in each village and mass organizations to discuss the actual implementation of the plan and to persist in realizing the objectives to build the plans from the foundations and districts upward. After completing each stage of the political life campaign, they have failed to consult one another and to launch a simultaneous emulation campaign.

To ensure the fulfillment of and to make these important political life campaigns rich with profound contents, the instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat also provided additional guidance on certain issues. This is to encourage all provinces, municipalities, ministries, state committees, party committees, and organizations at all levels, both at the center and localities that have already organized the study of and contributed views to the draft political report but have failed to reexamine and criticize themselves and one another to do so. If a locality is currently studying the draft political report, it is instructed to criticize itself and others immediately so as to effect a new change and to develop unity and enthusiasm.

The party Central Committee Secretariat also instructed the secretaries of the provincial party committees, heads of the ministries, the state committees, the party committees and organizations at the center, and the leading committees in their respective levels to guide thoroughly and profoundly the grass-roots level, including all grass-roots organizations and people, in organizing the study of, appreciating, and contributing views to the draft political report; in carrying out inspection and self-criticism; and in discussing the second 5-year state plan and discussing the actual implementation plan at the grass-roots and districts levels. They must collect data and views contributed to the draft political report, consolidate their own 5-year plans, and report the success of the political life campaigns to the center by 15 August 1986.

In carrying out the political life campaigns at the grass-roots, two [figure as heard] things must be ensured; the fulfillment of political objectives and expectations, the period of time, and the fulfillment of the two tasks at the localities and foundations by effectively promoting production at the grass-roots sectors, for example, and especially by aiming at the period when the people are concentrating on carrying out the main-season rice growing. The socialist emulation campaigns must be promoted and encouraged in each sphere of work, especially in the current main-season rice production, the national defense and public security work, and the preparation for the new school year so that they will become genuinely consistent, effective, profound, enthusiastic movements to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress and to avoid any superficial action lacking new changes.

SECURITY MEASURES FOR PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSED

BK141155 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane August 14 (OANA-KPL) -- The party committee of Vientiane capital sponsored here yesterday a conference to discuss security measures in preparation for the coming 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. The conference chaired by Sisavat Keobounphah, secretary of the Vientiane party committee, was attended by over 100 cadres from various public institutions. The participants listened to a report on the achievements of defence work in the recent past and adopted a new action plan in preparation for the 4th Party Congress.

PRASONG, MICHAI APPOINTED TO PREM'S OFFICE

BK141506 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] A report from the Government House today says that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has signed an order appointing the secretary general to the prime minister and government spokesman, which will be submitted to the cabinet for acknowledgement tomorrow. The order appoints Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, National Security Council secretary general, to be secretary general to the prime minister suceeding Lieutenant General Chantharakhup Sirisut; and appoints Michai Wirawaithaya, former deputy industry minister to be spokesman of the prime minister's office replacing Dr Trairong Sunwannakhiri who is now a member of the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRAT MP'S 'DISSATISFIED' WITH CABINET SETUP

BK140212 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun yesterday faced tough questioning from his party members over the composition of the new Cabinet during a lengthy meeting marked by heated arguments, the party's spokeswoman said.

Spokeswoman Suphattra Matsadit told reporters that the questions posed included why Pattani MP and Muslim leader Den Tomina was left out of the Cabinet and whether the other four members of the working group headed by Phichai had been consulted over the appointments of the Democrats to the Cabinet.

"The atmosphere was tense but it cooled off after the party leader clarified the steps involved," the spokeswoman said.

A senior Democrat member told THE NATION that Den's omission from the Cabinet has dealt a severe blow to the Democrat Party because Muslim communities formed a significant base of support for the party.

The Democrat member said that the Muslim supporters of the party were told that Den would be appointed to the Cabinet.

Den kept silent throughout the session which lasted about two hours and a half and was chaired by deputy party leader and Chiang Mai MP Kraison Tantiphong.

Another unsuccessful Cabinet nominee, Chaloemphan Siwikon, a deputy Democrat leader and Bangkok MP, denied during the meeting that he had told the Press he was disappointed. He stressed loyalty to the party.

But Sakon Nakhon MP Anong Tongsiri appeared disappointed that she was not made a Cabinet member. She was quoted as saying her husband had been elected MP twice while she herself was a three-time MP but was never given a portfolio.

Anong told the meeting she would leave politics as soon as the present term of the House expires.

Phichai explained to the meeting that he submitted the list of 25 Democrat nominees to Premier Prem Tinsulanon who he said sent for him several times to inquire about the background of some of them. Prem, however, made the choice himself, he said.

Phichai also made known his frustration over the negotiations leading to the formation of the new Cabinet. He said he was frustrated by the other two coalition partners, Chat Thai and Social Action parties, which insisted that Prem must be made the premier.

The Democrat leader said Den lost the Cabinet post to Deputy Agriculture Minister Suthep Thuaksuban, a Surat Thani MP, probably because the premier is more familar with the southern MP, who served as former PM's Office Minister Banyat Banthatthan's secretary in the previous Prem Government.

There was speculation that Banyat may have played a role in the appointment, according to disgruntled Democrats who noted that both Banyat and Suthep were elected in the same province.

Deputy Interior Minister Wire Musikaphong was also disappointed with the appointment, according to the source who said that Veera wanted to take over as agriculture minister or at least Public Health which went to Tak MP Thoetphong Chaiyanan.

"Wira feels that he should have been promoted as a minister because he has been deputy minister for many terms. Furthermore, Thoetphong had been appointed deputy minister only once before this appointment," one Democrat said.

Chaloemphan, meanwhile felt that Gen Prem should provide him with an explanation why he was dropped from the list of nominees, the source said.

During the meeting, a group of Muslim leaders led by Manit Witthayanon called on the Democrat leaders to express congratulations on the appointment of 16 Democrats to the new Cabinet but they inquired why Den was denied a post.

Manit was quoted as saying that he would not mind if the Democrats could not provide an explanation because some day, he would finally learn of it one way or another.

Phichai told Muslim leaders that he was frustrated from the very beginning that the coalition would comprise four parties and one group.

He said that he wished to see a government comprising the majority party, instead of many parties.

Democrat sources also said that many were dissatisfied that only 16, and not 17 Democrats were appointed Cabinet members.

Dailies on Cabinet Changes

BK141210 [Editorial report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies: SIAM RAT, THAI RAT, and NAEO NA, on 12 and 14 August carry editorials welcoming the new cabinet appointed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

SIAM RAT's 700-word page 8 editorial on 12 August entitled: "The Duties of the New Cabinet", says that the 44-man cabinet lineup announced on 11 August "does not create any confidence or give assurance to the public that it will be able to solve the existing problems of the country and the people." This is because most of the new cabinet members are former ministers in the previous Prem government which has run the country for over 6 years now. The newcomers, meanwhile, have no record of big achievements to impress the people.

The cabinet list reflects a compromise of various interest groups. "Most of the ministers are financial sponsors of their respective political parties. It is likely that such a compromise could create a problem one day in the future," the paper says. It however expresses the hope that those ministers with clean records, especially the prime minister himself, will serve as an obstacle to block politicians who are businessmen from taking advantage of their high positions to benefit their personal or party interests. It hopes that the policy of the new government will also help create the sense of common responsibility for all cabinet members in order to solve national problems.

THAI RAT's 700-word page 3 editorial on 14 August entitled: "The Task of the New Government", also notes that the coalition government of four elected political parties and a nonelected grouping is based on the spirit of compromise. What is more important than the allocation of ministerial positions based on party quotas is the laying down of national policy which governs the line of administration. This cannot be based on compromise among parties or groupings, but must be based on the principle of work coordination among parties to best benefit the country and the people.

The new government is being challenged by numerous problems, including economic and social problems. "The people put their hope in the new government to solve those problems urgently, efficiently, and wisely. It is hoped that the new government leader, although he is not an elected prime minister, will run the government with courage and speed, and not in the style of bureaucracy characterized by slowness and fear of making mistakes," THAI RAT says.

NAEO NA's 700-word page 4 editorial on 14 August entitled: "Where Is Stability" says that, although opposition in the parliament is not a threat to the government, the problem of its stability lies in internal bickering within the coalition parties, namely the Democrat, Chat Thai, and Social Action Parties, over the allocation of cabinet portfolios. Moreover, the government is confronted by a huge economic problem. The public is watching whether this government will be better than the previous government in tackling the economic woes for the people.

"We express support and encouragement for the new government so that it will be able to run the country to the best of its capability. We hope that it will dedicate itself to the fullest in order to solve the long-standing problems, and prove to the public that an insult, that those newly appointed cabinet ministers who are major financial backers to their respective parties in the recent election would only try to redeem what they have invested, is not true," the paper concludes.

PARTIES WANT PREM TO EASE TIGHT FISCAL POLICY

BK130145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Aug 86, pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The three major partners in the new coalition want Premier Prem Tinsulanon to ease the tight fiscal policy adopted during the last government and call for increased government spending and investments.

The Democrat Party, the largest coalition party, has proposed the formation of a national farm council to direct the production and marketing of agricultural crops. It also wants the government to promote investments in labour-intensive projects as a means to solve problems of unemployment.

A source in the party said the government needs to increase its investment budget by at least 2,000 million baht to stimulate the economy while at the same time promote foreign investments.

Deputy Finance Minister Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak is believed to be behind the economic platform of the Democrat Party which also advocates the utilization of unorganized money market to benefit the economy.

The austerity policy adopted by former finance minister Sommai Huntrakun during the last government was blamed for the economic downturn.

Premier Prem Tinsulanon last week submitted the draft of his policy to all the four parties in the coalition for consideration and amendments. The policy will be announced to the House soon.

The Social Action Party (SAP) will push the government to increase its spending by another 10,000 million baht either in the form of development or investment projects to stimulate the sluggish economy.

The party is also in favour of borrowing of loans both from foreign and domestic sources for such projects provided that they offer easy repayment terms and low interest rates.

The party wants the government to encourage investments here, especially from Japan and Europe. It also advocates diplomatic measures to fight trade protectionism in developed countries.

The SAP pursues a policy of lower taxes to stimulate the economy, especially personal income tax, export tax and business tax.

Sources in the party said it wants the government to incorporate the "tambon fund" in its development policy.

The Chat Thai Party, meanwhile, wants the government to implement long-term plans to upgrade prices of agricultural produce through integrated farm system. It also wants the government to reduce domestic oil prices. [passage omitted]

Suthi on Fiscal Measures

BK140314 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 86 p 13

[Text] New Finance Minister Suthi Singsane yesterday said he considers the country's financial stability the most important issue although economic growth must go along at a reasonable rate.

Dr Suthi said he will use financial measures that will be conducive to more investment by the private sector and to create more jobs, such as the one concerning the business tax.

"The country's economy has been through a long slump. Although the situation is improving, the need remains to maintain the financial stability as the country's budget deficit and debt situation are still heavy," he said.

He emphasized that whatever will be done, financial stability must be kept in mind at all times because of the chronic budget deficit problem and the tax collection short-fall.

"When the Government's income is limited, its spending must be carefully watched," he said. "But the situation is not hopeless as the surrounding factors have so far been favourable, such as the lower bank interest rates, the low inflation rate, the three oil price cuts in only one year and the adjustments in corporate and export tax structures."

"When we look at the commodity situation and the death of the Jenkins Bill, we will realise that all is not bad," he added.

Economic growth is necessary, but it must be in relation to the employment situation, he said, stressing that most importantly, the growth must be gradual.

"On the part of the Finance Ministry, it must carefully watch the spending of governmental organisations and state enterprises to suit the economic growth rate while, at the same time, improving its tax collections," he said.

Dr Suthi again stressed that economic growth must be carefully monitored to avoid losing financial stability. He explained that financial stability can be gleaned from two key indicators, one of which is the debt situation.

He admitted that Thailand's debt situation, both internal and external, is heavy and that if the country is too indebted, it could become critical as all the country's resources would have to go to repay debts.

But he pointed out that debts are necessary, otherwise the situation in the future could be very bad. "The main problem is that the people who borrow and those who have to pay back are not from the same generation. This is because of the political situation, the worldwide factors and the long repayment periods."

He suggested that "in the case that we cannot immediately stop borrowing, some disciplines must be applied by the Finance Ministry in the form of putting up a borrowing ceiling at not more than 10 percent of the national budget or setting a repayment limit to not more than 9 percent of export earnings.

"In financial theories, such disciplines are necessary, but in reality, they are very difficult to apply," he admitted.

Another key indicator of financial stability is the budget deficit, he said. "While spending has been growing at a high rate every year, the country's economic growth has been only around 5 percent per annum. But being a developing country, our spending has to be somewhat high.

"It is not possible that we will not invest in anything, so whatever we do will have to be extremely selective."

Dr Suthi revealed that as for the revitalisation of the economy, "if we look at the Gross National Product (GNP), we will see that the state is responsible for only 17 percent while the private sector is responsible for 83 percent.

"So the private sector has a great role in stimulating the economy, but the Finance Ministry has to play a part in creating a good climate in which the private sector can invest," he said

Regarding the Bank of Thailand, Dr Suthi said he would like to see the central bank become more independent and do its job in accordance with its assigned duties. "I will also promote a closer relation between the central bank and the ministry," he added.

PARLIAMENT AGREES ON SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

BK141527 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The House of Representatives held the second meeting of the 1986 session at the Parliament building today. After the meeting heard, the royal commands appointing the house speaker and deputy house speakers, the prime minister, and the cabinet, it went on to consider issues concerning the holding of parliamentary sessions. The meeting agreed that Parliament should hold two ordinary sessions annually -- the first beginning on 1 April and the second on 1 September -- and that only one session should be held in 1986. The house will meet once a week every Thursday at 0900.

SITTHI ON SRV TIES, CAMBODIA, TRADE RELATIONS

BK140122 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared yesterday that Thailand wants to be friends with Vietnam and that the big powers should be able to work out solutions to such problems as the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

He told the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview that Thailand and its ASEAN allies will let the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) take its own initiatives on discussions with the Vietnamese government or with the Heng Samrin regime.

He believes that with the changing attitudes of the big powers there will be a more reasonable Vietnamese leadership which has been indicated in a Hanoi statement on the 10th anniversary of Thai-Vietnamese exchange of diplomatic relations.

Thailand and ASEAN are still firm on the United Nations resolution regarding withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi stressed.

"Vietnam wants to be friends with us and has assured us that it will not violate our territory. After having undergone 40 years of war, it appears eager to talk since it cannot get Kampuchea by conquest and since the Soviet Union wants to promote good relations with China as shown by its withdrawal of troops from Mongolia on December 8."

This shift in Hanoi has apparently taken place after the death of diehard Le Duan.

"We are not an enemy of Vietnam. We want to find a solution which will not affect our security and which will help us resolve our refugee problems.

"We would like to talk with Vietnam but we are still firm in our policy about Vietnam withdrawing its forces from Kampuchea. We in ASEAN will have nothing to do with the CGDK in the way of active partnership.

"We will leave the matter up to the big powers. Preparations are being made for the summit conference between U.S. President Reagan and USSR President [title as published] Gorbachev. The Khmers should be able to work out their destiny in two years."

On the 10th anniversary of Thai-Vietnam relations, the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "takes this opportunity to reaffirm the consistent policy of the SRV respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and also other countries, and its readiness to build and develop friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness with Thailand and all other countries.

"The Foreign Ministry believes that with goodwill from both sides we are fully able to solve all outstanding questions between our two countries in the interests of the people and of peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Aisa."

Thailand's foreign policy will be independent to maintain national sovereignty, security and prestige. The Foreign Ministry will improve relations with all neighbouring countries and maintain relationships with other countries on the basis of equality and maintenance of peace.

Thailand will not allow its territory to be used to destabilise or undermine the governments of neighbouring countries and hopes its neighbours will have the same policy. Emphasis will be placed on the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and on strengthening economic and political cooperation with ASEAN partners.

Relations with the big powers will be further improved based on respect for the priciples of the United Nations Charter. Expanded relations with the Third World are also planned.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will improve its relations with the other ministries, and conduct public relations domestically and abroad to improve Thailand's image and prestige.

ACM Sitthi intends to keep the Thai people informed of foreign affairs so that they can understand and provide support.

The Foreign Ministry will expand commerce and use diplomacy to improve the national economy by attracting investment, technological knowhow and tourism. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will work closely with the Ministry of Commerce, a SAP [Social Action Party] - headed ministry to obtain data on world market trends and needs so that farmers can be informed to produce what is demanded and, therefore, can be sold. This is becoming increasingly necessary with protectionism.

The promotion of agro-industries is to be encouraged so that Thailand's own raw materials, so that the exports can earn more income, and so that there will be greater employment.

The government should give incentives for foreign investment in a silo system to store commodities for sale at the best marketing periods. It should be exploring the futures markets.

The Japanese should be approached to transfer technology which will help Thailand improve its products and economy. They should be encouraged to set up export-oriented industries in export-processing zones.

The Foreign Ministry will strive for greater cooperation with fellow-ASEAN countries in matters of complementary trading and preferential tariff rates. There will not only be ASEAN joint industrial projects but also coordination in the marketing of products and in bargaining with developed countries over commerce.

U.S. CITIZEN ARRESTED IN APRIL 1985 EXPELLED

OW141534 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 14 -- The people's committee of Nghia Binh Province, central Vietnam, on August 13 decided to expel Robert Wilfred Schwab III, a U.S. citizen born in Georgia and residing in Atlanta who was captured on April 23, 1985 in Vietnamese territorial waters while taking acts against the sovereignty and security of Vietnam. He was also fined duly in accordance with Vietnamese law. Schwab admitted having engaged in illegal acts in contravention of the penal code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He pledged not to repeat his anti-Vietnam acitivities and asked the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for clemency. Before leaving, he expressed his gratitude toward the Vietnamese Government and people for the humanitarian and lenient treatment accorded him.

SYMPOSIUM SUPPORTS GORBACHEV REMARKS ON PEACE

OW141721 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 14 -- A symposium on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific took place here today in support of the new peace initiatives put forth by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The symposium, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Hanoi Peace Committee and the Hanoi chapter of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, was attended, among others, by Xuan Oanh, general secretary of the Vietnam Peace Committee, and Truong Tung, deputy chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee. The participants warmly welcomed the Soviet leader's peace initiatives and expressed their determination to do their best to contribute to the cause of peace, security, and equitable cooperation in the region.

TRUONG CHINH MESSAGE OF THANKS TO LAO LEADERS

BK080349 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Aug 86

["Text" of "recent" message of thanks from Truong Chinh, general secretary of CPV Central Committee and chairman of SRV Council of State, to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, LPDR president and chairman of SPC and of Lao Front for National Construction]

[Text] On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front, I would like to extend sincere thanks to the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the SPC, the Lao Front for National Construction, and all fraternal Lao people for organizing significant and wholehearted activities on the passing away of our Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Those activities served as profound manifestions of the unshakable militant solidarity and special relations between our two parties and peoples.

Complying with the will of beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh and loyal to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the CPV and the Vietnamese people pledge to continue to enhance and consolidate the strength of the Vietnam-Laos and the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia militant alliance and solidarity and wholeheartedly fulfill the international obligations toward the fraternal Lao party and people.

I wish the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as head, new and ever greater achievements in the cause of defending and building the country.

Our communist greetings to you comrades.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LAOS

OW121630 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12 -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in the years 1986 and 1987 has been signed here at the end of a visit by a Lao scientific and technical delegation. The delegation is led by Minister Suni Nanthavong, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. While here, the Lao guests were cordially received by Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS UNIDO DIRECTOR GENERAL

OW130749 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace here yesterday Domingo I. Siazon, director general of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and his colleagues, on a visit to Vietnam. With Chairman Pham Van Dong at the reception was assistant Foreign Minister Vo Van Sung. Anders Roejkjaer, coordinator of the United Nations in Vietnam and permanent representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was also present.

Speaking to the guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked and highly appreciated the UNIDO in general, and the director general in particular, for their assistance coopoeration in Vietnam's industrial development. The Vietnamese people, the chairman stressed, will do all they can to better use the UNIDO's assistance. He expressed the wish for constant development of the effective cooperation between the UNIDO and Vietnam.

Director General Siazon expressed his satisfaction at the result of the visit which had enabled him to see with his own eyes the the Vietnamese people's industrious labour to rapidly heal the wounds of war. He expressed the conviction that the Vietnamese people, with their glorious tradition and great energy, will surmount the present difficulties and take Vietnam firmly on the path of industrialization. The UNIDO director general sincerely thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong for his hospitality and affirmed that in his capacity as director general, he will do his best to continue helping and cooperating with Vietnam within the framework of UNIDO.

UNIDO Delegation Departs

OW131725 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- D.I. Siazon, director general of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and his colleagues, left here today concluding a week long visit to Vietnam as guest of foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach.

While in Vietnam D.I. Siazon and his party paid last respects to President Ho Chi Minh at his home and cffice.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong warmly received Director General Siazon. He was also received by and had discussion with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the cooperation between Vietnam and UNIDO

Earlier, D.I. Siazon had working sessions with the Foreign Ministry, the State Planning Commission, the state Commission for Science and Technology, the Commission for Foreign Economic Relations under the Council of Ministers. Together with a representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Hanoi, he signed documents for two new projects with the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Engineering and Metals. Director General D.I. Siazon visited several economic establishments of Vietnam and some projects sponsored by UNIDO in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

VAN TIEN DUNG VISITS CAM RANH NAVAL UNITS

BK140712 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Senior General Van Tien dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the CPV Central Committee's Military Commission, and minister of national defense, recently made a working tour of naval units on the Cam Ranh peninsula. The comrade met leading cadres of the party, administration, and military command of Phu Khanh Province as well as the representatives of schools and units stationed in Phu Khanh. The senior general visited the [Cam Ranh] military port and heard reports on the situation of various units, especially on the results of the enthusiastic emulation movement in training, unit-building, combat readiness, and economic construction to score achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress.

Addressing cadres and combatants of the Cam Ranh military port and representatives of Units and schools, the senior general commended them for their determination to overcome difficulties and hardships, their close unity wity the people and the armed forces of Phu Khanh Province, their efforts to develop the results of self-criticism and criticism activities, their active contributions to building and defending the local territorial waters and the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelao, the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas, and to the safeguarding of Cam Ranh, one of the country's strategic positions.

Dealing with the situation and tasks of the armed forces, especially the specific tasks of those units stationed on the Cam Ranh peninsula and the Truong Sa Archipelago, the comrade emphasized: The struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces in the world continues to develop in various fields in a very fierce and complex manner. Faced with such a situation, the national defense tasks and the international obligations of our entire army and people are still very heavy. Here in this strategically important position, you, comrades, should not have any illusions or loose vigilance. Instead, you should be profoundly and fully aware of the situation if you are to implement satisfactorily all your assigned missions.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES LAO TRADE UNION DELEGATION

BK120644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the Lao Trade Union Federation [LTUF] Central Committee led by Comrade Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LTUF Central Committee, recently paid a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU].

During their stay, the guests paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. They were received by and had cordial talks with Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Comrade Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the party Central Committee and acting VCTU president, also received the delegation.

The LTUF delegation held working sessions with some members of the Secretariat and various specialized committees of the VCTU to exchange experience on organizational, emulation, social insurance, and general work, and in supervising the implementation of VCTU resolutions on various sectors' and trades' activities. The delegation also toured a number of production establishments and public welfare and cultural projects in Hanoi capital, Quang Ninh Province, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. Wherever they went, the Lao guests were warmly received by local Vietnamese trade union and production establishment leaders who infromed them of the production work and trade union activities of the workers and civil servants in the localities concerned.

NHAN DAN ON GRASSROOTS-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK111416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 86

[11 August NHAN DAN editorial: "Party Organization Congresses at the Grass-roots Level"]

[Text] In preparation for the Sixth National CPV Congress, this month grassroots-level party organizations will begin holding their congresses. These are very important political events. Grassroots-level party organization congresses will take place at a time when the grassroots-level organizations concerned have scored achievements in various respects. These organizations, however, continue to have numerous shortcomings ans weaknesses as well as many difficulties, especially in those localities repeatedly hit by natural calamities. Faced with such a situation, a grassroots-level party organization congress must meet the following requirements:

First, we must correctly evaluate the situation of the party organization with a high sense of self-criticism and criticism, practically contribute our opinion to various draft documents of the national CPV congress, and satisfactorily prepare the resolution of the party organization congress complete with concrete objectives and positive and appropriate measures.

Second, we must elect a party organization executive committee capable of providing effective leadership to new, heavy tasks, especially those on socioeconomy, brought forth by the party organization congress. This executive committee will designate a delegate -- who must be competent, qualified, and ideologically steadfast, typical of the spirit of the party organization -- to attend the party congress at the higher echelon.

Third, we must strengthen the unity and singlemindedness of the party organization and develop its tradition and fighting strength. We must try to promote a mass revolutionary movement to emulate in engaging in productive labor, practicing thrift, renovating management mechanism, and consolidating national defense and security with a determination to score outstanding achievements to welcome the Sixth National CPV Congress.

Bringing the fighting strength of the grassroot-level party organization and its dynamism, creativity, and steadfastness up to its standard and its level of importance always constitutes the most important duty of the entire party.

Grassroots-level party organization congresses must, based on various draft documents of the sixth national CPV congress, conduct criticism and self-criticism and must review the achievements and experience gained by their respective party organizations in implementing the two strategic tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland -- while deciding on the objectives and orientation for the period ahead. These objectives and orientation will continue to be perfected following the National CPV Congress.

This time such a grassroots-level party organization congress must manage to elect an executive committee that truly possesses good ethical qualities with good working attitude and leadership skills capable of fulfilling all the tasks brought forth by the grassroots-level party organization congress. This executive committee must uphold the sense of succession and continuity in cultivating its party committee echelon with a determination not to maintain those comrades who, in the previous term of office, failed to develop their leadership effectiveness, and those comrades whose ethical qualities are poor. Such liabilities include a decline in the will to fight, lack of a sense of responsibility, unlawfully nibbling at public lands, exploiting other people, taking bribes, misappropriating marketable goods and money, coercing the masses, seeking personal privileges, and adopting a paternalistic and arbitrary attitude.

A number of grassroots-level party organizations have experimented with conducting their party congresses. Experience obtained from this shows that party committees at higher echelons must pay great attention to guiding, supervising, and helping their subordinate party organizations, especially those party organizations whose performances are poor, in the fields of evaluating the situation, determining the orientation and tasks, and appointing backbone personnel to key positions.

It is necessary to train a contingent of lecturers capable of helping party members so that the infrastructure thoroughly understands the fundamental points of various draft documents of the national CPV congress as well as of higher-echelon party congresses.

While conducting grassroots-level party organization congresses, we must pay constant attention to our daily routine -- namely carrying out urgent tasks regarding the need to restore and develop production, intensify market management, stabilize the people's lives, and consolidate national defense and security against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

Grassroots-level party organization congresses must be conducted in such a way as to avoid showiness, formality, and waste, to produce realistic, high-quality results, to generate enthusiasm, and to enhance the masses' confidence. All these will contribute greatly to the success of the Sixth National CPV Congress.

FUEL SHORTAGE AFFECTS ELECTRICAL SUPPLY IN NORTH

BK050938 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Due to the shortage of fuel, the electrical power generating system of northern Vietnam can now produce a total output of only 270 megawatts, of which 210 megawatts are for supplying to various production sectors and the people. The director of the electrical power Corporation No. 1 Ministry of Power, and the head of the irrigation management department, Ministry of Water Conservancy, have agreed to reserve electric power for agriculture, especially for the three heavily flood-stricken provinces of Ha Bac, Hai Hung, and Ha Nam Ninh. They decided to supply these provinces with 43 megawatts or almost 900,000 kw-hour per day. At peak hours, the electrical sector concentrates on supplying most of its electric power to anti-flood areas such as the Song Cau and Phan Coc dikes, the Day Dam, and other electrical loading stations in key areas such as the Da River hydroelectric power construction site, the Pha Lai thermopower construction site, the Thai Nguyen cast iron and steel complex, the Lam Thao super-phosphate plant, and various cement factories. Electrical supply to other less important sectors has been cut down to save power for agricultural activities. Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, and Thanh Hoa provinces have been consistently supplied with sufficient electrical power to enable them to coordinate with other sectors in maintaining agricultural and industrial production.

With the current shortage of fuel, an insufficient supply of electrical power will persist for sometime. However, improper use of electricity is still prevalent. Many families wastefully used electricity without asking for permission, thus saving no electrical power. Localities and sectors must correctly observe regulations on using electricity and positively take appropriate measures to save electrical power.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE REJECTS CALL TO CHARGE U.S. RENT

BK150622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, Aug 15 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday his government would not introduce import quotas to rescue Australia from its deteriorating trade position. Mr Hawke said in a television interview that Australia would not improve its negotiating position if it started doing things it was asking other countries not to do. The prime minister was responding to a call from members of his Labor Party for new import barriers in next Tuesday's federal budget to stem Australia's worsening trade deficit. Last month, Australia recorded its second worst trading figures ever with a deficit of 1.56 billion dollars (about 935 million U.S.).

Mr Hawke said the best way to curb imports and help the economy was for consumers to buy Australian goods. He also rejected a call from some Labor members for the government to charge the United States rent for joint defence facilities in Australia. Mr Hawke said the government would not use the joint defence facilities as a bargaining chip in trade negotiations, despite concern at the U.S. cutting into Australia's principal wheat markets by subsidising grain sales to China and the Soviet Union. "We are not going to try and negotiate away Australia's security," he said.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASKED TO ACCEPT CUT IN AID

BK131049 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government is asking Papua New Guinea to accept a $10 million cut in foreign aid this financial year. Radio Australia's correspondent in Port Moresby, (Peter Cotton), says the request is carried in a letter from the prime minister, Mr Hawke, to his Papua New Guinea counterpart, Mr Wingti.

Australia's acting minister for foreign affairs, Senator Evans, is in Papua New Guinea explaining the cut. he has been explaining the economic situation in Australia and the consequent need to trim foreign aid. Our correspondent says he understands that the Papua New Guinea Government accepts the need for cuts but has asked for an assurance that there will be no further reduction in the remaining 4 years of the current aid agreement. Earlier this year, the two countries signed an agreement under which Australia pledged to give around $1,500 million in aid to Papua New Guinea over the next 5 years, and last year Australia gave aid totaling $310 million.

NEW ZEALAND

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS ANTINUCLEAR POLICIES

HK141131 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Aug 86 p 5

[By Wellington staff]

[Text] The Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, yesterday called a former Chief of Air Staff "Joe McCarthy resurrected" over an attack he made on the peace movement.

Mr O'Flynn accused Air Vice-Marshal Ian Morrison of making remarks that did little towards new Zealand's efforts for peace and regional stability.

In a speech two weeks ago, Air Vice-Marshal Morrison said peace campaigners were communist in spirit and were "playing into the hands of the enemy."

And he dismissed the Government's anti-nuclear stance as self-indulgent, dishonourable and shameful.

Speaking in Parliament yesterday during the budget debate, Mr. O'Flynn likened Air Vice-Marshal Morrison to the American Senator known for his anti-communist crusade.

"He is Joe McCarthy resurrected, "Mr O'Flynn said.

"He has abandoned one of the very liberties we are trying to preserve -- the right to express freely, sincerely held opinion."

New Zealand was making continuing efforts towards peace and regional security, more so than any other country in the Pacific, and such remarks showed there was "not much help being given to us by some of our own people."

Mr O'Flynn told the House the Government anti-nuclear policies were not a breach of the letter of spirit of the ANZUS treaty.

When the treaty was signed there was no suggeston that the non-nuclear partners would have to harbour nuclear-armed ships, but the United States was now requiring New Zealand to do that.

The treaty was a legal document and it could not be interpreted by just one party.

Mr. O'Flynn said he agreed the working of the treaty was vague and might have to be interpreted with some flexibility, but the words "cannot accommodate the fundamental change which the introducton of nuclear arms has brought about."

New Zealand's view of ANZUS had always been that it was a conventional treaty, but the United States has made a demand outside the treaty and had threatened to suspend its own obligations under it.

"I expect that some time this month they will say, somehow or other, that they think we are in breach of the treaty.

"The truth is, although it is not a point that we want to enlarge upon, that it is their conduct which amounts to a breach of the treaty."

The opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Doug Kidd (Marlborough), said New Zealand was now without valuable intelligence and access to advanced training and modern weapons technology because of the "reckless arrogant actions" of the government.

After two years in office, the government was saying it would begin writing a defence policy.

He criticised tha delay and said that judging by the time needed to compile such reviews, to was unlikely to be ready until the eve of the next election.

The government has set up a defense review committee, headed by a former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Frank Corner, to "do a political job."

But the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, had indicated that he was unhappy with the committee's findings as it seemed the committee did not deliver the contrived mandate, the government hoped for, Mr Kidd said.

To the credit of the Corner Committee it has addressed the real issues. For two years the Government had been mouthing fantasies and was totally divorced from the real world

NATIONAL PARTY GOVERNMENT WOULD ACCEPT U.S. SHIPS

HK141030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 14 (AFP) -- New Zealand's opposition National Party would begin talks about rejoining the Australian, New Zealand and U.S. (ANZUS) alliance within days of winning the next election, opposition leader Jim Bolger said Thursday. Mr Bolger said in a radio interview he would open discussions "for re-admitting U.S. ships (to New Zealand ports) shortly after becoming prime minister" if elected at the next election. "I would expect the talks to be lengthy," he added.

New Zealand was suspended from ANZUS on Tuesday because the Labour government of Prime Minister David Lange denies U.S. warships port access if they are nuclear-armed. The United States' policy is to neither confirm nor deny (NCND) whether its ships are nuclear-armed.

Mr Bolger said a government under his leadership would accept U.S. warship port calls, and would not ask whether the vessels carried nuclear arms. "It is possible we might have a nuclear ship in harbour," he said. "Membership of the alliance requires we accept vessels on the NCND basis. We know the United States has nuclear arms capacity and that is totally consistent with NCND," he said, adding that most New Zealanders understood these membership requirements.

The National Party, which lost power in the 1984 general election, is now only one point behind the Labour Party in opinion polls. It is the only main political party in New Zealand to support visits by nuclear-armed warships.

SEPARATE LOYALIST, NPA TERRORIST PLOTS ALLEGED

HK150151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [14 Aug] revealed a Marcos loyalist plot to launch terrorist attacks and kidnap top government officials. At the same time Marcos loyalist sources said NPA urban guerrillas are poised to unleash simultaneous raids in Metro Manila. Both plots were reported aimed at toppling the Aquino government. Both were however still unconfirmed. Minister Enrile bared the alleged loyalist plot in addressing the Inner Wheel Club of Manila. He said the target of the planned loyalist assaults are government installations and offices. The loyalists are reportedly planning to kidnap President Aquino, cabinet members and top military officials.

[Begin Enrile recording] The time-frame envisioned in this plot, or so-called plot, is before or after the president's visit to the United States of America in September. The exact date of the operation is not specified although it is supposed to be an early morning blitz here everybody is still sleeping, or a (?rightwing) assault against various identified personalities -- some 44 of them [words indistinct] in one phase, the last phase of this document. [Word indistinct] strategic location for areas that must be taken by the group, and they have mentioned fourteen places -- Malacanang, Camp Aguinaldo, Camp Crame, Bonifacio, Nichols, Basa Air Base, Fernando Air Base, Tanay, Camp Olivas, Camp Aquino, Channels 2, 4, 7, 9. 13, (?Beutel), Bureau of Posts and others. [end recording]

Meanwhile the reportedly impending NPA attack in Metro Manila was disclosed by Marcos loyalist forces. They said some 1,000 heavily armed urban guerrillas are poised to strike simultaneously in the capital region. The attacks are expected before the August 21 anniversary of the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino. The same sources said the objective of the attacks is to topple the Aquino government. The Communist Party of the Philippines has reportedly advanced its timetable to wrest power in the country because of the impending military crackdown on the underground movement. The same sources said they have reliable information that urban NPA guerrillas have spread out in the national capital region, waiting for the signal to launch attacks. The bases of their operations were reported to be Tondo, Taguig, Pateros, Dasmarinas and Sapang Palay.

Police on 'Maximum Alert'

HK150935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 15 (AFP) -- Manila police have been put on maximum alert after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's disclosure of an alleged plot by Marcos-loyalists to kidnap President Corazon Aquino, officials said Friday. Manila police chief Brigadier General Alfredo Lim said that police had been on "red alert" since Mr Enrile's plot claim in a speech here Thursday. Brig Gen Lim's name appeared on an alleged kidnap list printed in a local paper Friday. Military spokesmen could not immediately confirm if their forces were included in the alert. The presidential security troops' second-in-command Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Regala only told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "We are taking steps to cope with that report."

Despite the security alert and press reports about the alleged plot there was no sign of tension or trouble in Manila. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag Thursday said Mrs Aquino was not bothered by the report, first disclosed at a cabinet meeting Wednesday.

But Brig Gen Lim was protected by heavily armed aides as he lunched at a Manila restaurant Friday. His name was high on a list -- published in the EVENING POST Friday -- of 44 key civilian and military officials allegedly targetted for kidnapping by supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. The newspaper's list, which included two communist rebel leaders holding preliminary cease-fire talks with government negotiators, could not be immediately verified.

Mr Enrile also alleged Thursday that Marcos-loyalists planned to attack the presidential palace and 14 military and communications facilities, possibly during Mrs Aquino's visit to Indonesia and Singapore next week or her U.S. visit in September. But he added that the plot, betrayed by a seized letter, could just be a "money-making venture" by people seeking donations from pro-Marcos businessmen.

Mr Marcos, speaking through a spokesman from his exile home in Hawaii, denied Mr Enrile's charge Friday. "I cannot believe that the loyalists would plan such a fantastic plot. I'm sure that we will be able to exert everything so that if such a plot as alleged exists, it should not be undertaken," he said.

AQUINO STATEMENT ON UPCOMING ASEAN TRIP

HK141413 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] President Aquino last night assured the nation that her foreign trip will not in any way peril the country's new-found democracy, saying that it will be difficult for anyone to seize the government by a trick because the people themselves will not allow it.

Mrs Aquino said she had been warned that her coming visits to Indonesia and Sinapore would be taken advantage of by people determined to bring back a discredited regime.

"It simply will not work" she said. "In this country, the sovereignty of the people is not just an abstraction, it is a living reality and a jealous possession of a race that fought and achieved its freedom with distinction unequalled in the world."

Speaking on her biweekly television program last night, Mrs. Aquino said her visit to the two ASEAN countries beginning Aug. 24 is aimed at projecting the stability of this nation and to emphasize the country's solidarity with its neighbors.

Her statement follows:

My visit to Indonesia and Singapore underscores the importance the new government attaches to Philippine relations with our ASEAN neighbors. These relations, which partake almost of the nature of kinship, is one of the chief tenets of Philippine foreign policy, given the lead role our country played in the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. As the new leader, therefore, of an ASEAN member nation, my ASEAN visit is directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:

1. To appraise our ASEAN neighbors of current social, economic and political developments in our country, thereby impressing upon them the stability of this nation. This is important for them for the stability of our country is the cornerstone of ASEAN security and peace. The configuration of the national security policies of the ASEAN states is determined to a large extent by developments in this country.

2. To project with renewed emphasis the solidarity of the Philippines with ASEAN in its efforts to achieve the goals of regional cooperation for peace and progress.

3. To establish a personal rapport with my ASEAN counterparts. The value of personal diplomacy has been demonstrated time and again, and now here more so than among the ASEAN cultures where personal relations play a preeminent role.

4. To show our preference in tackling first issues relating to ASEAN before attending to the issues arising from our relations with the world at large. I said in my speech before the ASEAN Ministerial Summit held here recently that it is my way to proceed first with the problems nearest to home, and then to those that touch the interests of the region, and only after that to attend to problems in the larger context of the world at large.

5. My first stop is Indonesia because I should like to underscore the special relations that the Philippines and Indonesia have always had. Our relations with Indonesia have always been the best imaginable. Indonesian-Philippine relations have a long and unbroken history of harmony and mutual supportiveness, particularly in matters of the highest national interest to both countries.

6. I am visiting Singapore to reciprocate the visit of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He was the first ASEAN leader to visit the Philippines. You will reçall that Singapore also refused asylum to my predecessor in office. Singapore stands today as a model of development, despite the size of its territory and its lack of natural resources. We have much to learn from her. My visit to Singapore last year impressed upon me what Asians can accomplish given credible leadership and an inspired and dedicated work force.

And finally, the 1987 ASEAN summit meeting will be held in Manila. This trip should help prepare the ground for it.

Some well-meaning people have advised me not to travel at this time. To wait until we have solved all our problems here. It is precisely to find solutions to these problems that I am making the foreign visits that have been scheduled this year.

What really troubles those who advise against my trips is the danger they see to our new democracy. My absence, they believe, will put all that we have achieved in deadly peril. This is not true. Our long experience of oppression, and even more important, the remarkable record of Philippine liberation, make it extremely difficult for anyone to seize the government of our people by a trick. It simply will not work.

In this country, the sovereignty of the people is not just an abstraction, it is a living reality and a jealous possession of a race that fought and achieved its freedom with a distinction unequalled anywhere in the world. I am confident of your continuing ability to protect our new freedoms as well as you achieved them. I don't think it is my part to reassure you. It is for you, my people, to reassure yourselves that our democracy is safe in your hands.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. TRIP PLANNING

HK140637 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

["Straight from the Shoulder" column by Luis D. Beltran: "Perilous Planning of Cory's Visit to U.S."]

[Text] If some things are not changed, President Aquino's official visit to the United States may become one of the major public relations disasters of this administration.

For starters, the people organizing the official visit have never participated in organizing one before. The members of the committee headed by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo include Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag, Information Minister Teddy Boy Locsin, DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines] chairman Jesus Estanislao, Palace appointments secretary Ching Escaler, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, CB [Central Bank] Monetary Board member Cesar Buenaventura and DBP board member Tomas Apacible.

Among the members of the preparation committee for this official visit to America are people who have always had a reputation for being anti-American. This is like putting the Arabs in charge of a state visit to Israel.

The advance party, which will soon leave for the United States, includes Rene Saguisag and Ching Escaler. Saguisag is supposed to take charge of the media preparations because this visit will be largely a media event which Americans have already described as "being somewhere between the World Series and the Pope's visit" -- for that is how popular President Aquino is in the United States.

Saguisag, however, may not be the right person for handling media preparations. If you recall, he was the man who told a foreign correspondent in Malacanang that the newsman was "stupid" and advised him to "go back where you came from" -- after the newsman complained about poor media facilities in Malacanang. If Saguisag hues true to form in the U.S., he will be more famous than President Aquino before the visit is over.

An idea of how disorganized the whole preparation is may be gleaned from the fact that Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez had to come home to Manila, before his participation became official. It seems Pelaez was being shut out by the Palace boys, who kept giving him contradictory instructions and data about the President's schedule in the U.S. and her other activities. Pelaez finally got fed up, came home, and reported directly to the President. He has since been put in charge of the secretariat for the visit, which means it may get organized from the U.S. side.

One thing the President must decide between now and her visits to Indonesia, Singapore and the United States is what she wants to say. For her U.S. visit, six drafts of six speeches which she will deliver have been finished and are now in the hands of Locsin. Some people who have read the drafts say that most of the speeches are filled with textbook economic terms, which make her sound like a junior economics professor. To be fair, Locsin didn't write them, other Palace "financial" advisers did.

The President must realize that the American public -- like other publics all over the world -- expect a leader whose major quality is her simplicity and honesty, who is beloved of her people because she had the courage and the fortitude to lead them from darkness into light.

They are not expecting a Wharton graduate or a minor flunkey from the World Bank, nor the leader of a trade and economic mission. Certainly, they are not expecting a spokesman for the finance ministry, the trade ministry, the Central Bank or even a chamber of commerce.

They want to hear the President speak to them, as they heard her on U.S. TV and radio during the election campaign, a simple housewife, whose Filipino qualities of bravery, of steadfast determination, of moral and spiritual integrity overthrew a dictatorship.

The last thing they want to hear is a packaged, homogenized, sanitized and sterilized caricature of a President put together by little men seeking to project their own personalities and ideas on the screen of her public image.

In other words, they want Cory, not her advisers' version of what she should be.

Even the President's schedule in New York already reflects the idea of some of her advisers that she should be treated like a traveling salesperson, peddling investment opportunities and barking financial come-ons. This is not what Presidents should do -- unless they have already reached the depths of penury that Marcos reached. It is the finance ministers, the CB governors, the financial and fiscal advisers who should be sitting down at dinners with businessmen and answering questions from businessmen and financiers. After all, they were the ones who made the rules and regulations and must implement them.

President Aquino should be above the commerce of man because she is a symbol, not a salesman.

A tribute to the vicious in-fighting in the Palace and an indication of how jealously some Palace officials view "their" turf is the exclusion of some officials from the preparations.

For example, Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez is not included in the preparations, nor, till yesterday, was he included among the members of the party which will go to the U.S. Neither were Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, nor PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] chairman Jovito Salonga have been included in the preparatory committee [sentence as published]. Not even that $90,000 a year U.S. lawyer Raul Daza is in on the planning. And yet, these people are the ones who are well-known in the U.S., particularly in the U.S. Congress where the President will deliver a speech before a joint session. She will also meet congressional leaders during a luncheon and at a private meeting afterwards -- but she will not be accompanied by the men whom the congressional leaders know and have dealt with as leaders of the then Opposition.

And all because of the jealousy of Palace officials over their perceived territory.

One major problem which the President must resolve is the matter of the person to be appointed consul-general in San Francisco. If she makes a mistake in her decision, she could be met by pickets on the first stop she makes in her U.S. visit.

It seems that a career man, Ambassador Virgilio Nangas, has been appointed to the position and is now in San Francisco with his family -- all at the expense of the Philippine Government. However, the appointment of Nanagas has not been signed by the President, because Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo has recommended his 82-year-old former law partner, Juan Quijano, who has been a resident of San Francisco for fifteen years. Quijano was the lawyer of the Yuyitung brothers whom Marcos forcibly deported to Taipei and Quijano himself was forced to flee the country to escape Marcos wrath. However, Quijano's appointment is being opposed by the whole Filipino community in San Francisco -- and they have already picketed the consulate over the issue. Unfortunately, the decision cannot be evaded, because the President must have a permanent consul-general in that city before she lands there. The fact that it is a problem is a testimonial to the clout of Joker Arroyo at the Palace.

REBELS MAY 'OCCUPY CERTAIN GOVERNMENT POSITIONS'

HK131521 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag said yesterday the government is standing pat on its decision not to appoint communists in the Cabinet but said the policy of national reconciliation may enable former rebels to occupy certain government positions.

"This possibly cannot be avoided," Saguisag told Malacanang reporters yesterday who asked him if it was true that some communists or former communists may actually be working in the government.

"We ask rebels to come down from the hills and to join the mainstream of society, but if we do this and do not offer anything to them in return, then they may become disillusioned," he said.

"You just don't tell them to give up without giving them something," he added.

Saguisag said, however that any move to bring in communists in the government will have to be decided by the Cabinet "because it's a difficult policy question."

He said the government of President Aquino is open to everyone, "to all Filipinos. It's a government for all the people."

"Even if you are a communist," he said, "the system will be open for you as long as you work within the system."

Saguisag said that he has experienced many times being labeled as a communist.

"Even in the past government, many people worked hard to remove such labels, for instance, former labor secretary Blas Ople and former presidential spokesman Adrian Cristobal," Saguisag said.

He also said that even the past government invited former communists or rebels to work for them like Luis Taruc and Nilo Tayag.

No Communists in Cabinet

HK140129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Following a cabinet meeting, President Aquino reiterated that she has no intention of appointing a communist to her government. In an interview with newsmen, the president said that she has said from the beginning that she was not appointing any communists to her cabinet. Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez said that, based on the discussion during the meeting, he felt an attitude of tolerance and acommodation towards the alleged communists [as heard]. He said he has a so-called communist in his ministry, Victor Bulatao, who now works as his executive assistant. Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr, said that as long as these alleged communists have renounced violence, he sees nothing wrong in accomodating them.

U.S. DENIES PRESSURE FOR OUSTER OF OFFICIALS

HK131538 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By B. Cruz and I. Mateo]

[Text] Reports that the United States Government was exerting pressure on the Aquino government for the ouster of three Cabinet members with alleged communist leanings drew varied reactions from quarters on both sides of the ideological spectrum.

The United States Embassy in Manila, through press officer Allan Croghan described the report as "not factual and absolutely without foundation."

He said it was not true that the U.S. State Department was pressuring President Aquino to remove Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. as a pre-requisite to the release of American aid.

Arroyo, one of those mentioned in the report, dismissed it as "not worthy of comment." He also said the reported appointment of communists in low-level positions in government did not pass through him.

Anyway, Arroyo said, "a communist will never say he is a communist," indicating difficulty in screening government appointments.

Former Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Jose Ma. Sison on the other hand charged that the U.S. Government was pressuring the Aquino administration to remove "nationalists and liberal democrats" from the Cabinet.

Addressing a symposium at the UP [University of the Philippines], Sisson said the U.S. Government was exerting pressure through the two-pronged coup d'etat threat and financial squeeze.

He said the US also wants President Aquino to make an early commitment on the extension of the stay of US bases in the country and for her administration to comply with the dictates of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The US is using three factions in exerting pro-US and reactionary pressures on President Aquino, Sison said. He named the three factions as the Marcos, Enrile, and Laurel camps, adding that each of the factions has its own group in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

The Marcos faction, Sison said, is the most dangerous threat to the Aquino government because of its huge financial, military, and political backing.

He said the Enrile faction, which is dominant in the AFP, is strengthening its position by taking advantage of the continuing conflict between the Aquino and Marcos camps.

BASE WORKERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT INACTION

HK131522 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Aug 86 p 11

[By Glenda M. Gloria]

[Text] The Philippine Government yesterday was charged for not taking concrete actions to defend and assert Philippine sovereignty by Filipino base workers at Subic, Olongapo City, who were terminated July 2 and barred from reinstatement by the U.S. Government.

"The labor ministry had dubbed unfair Subic's decision to officially terminate the 42 workers, but no concrete steps to fight such injustice has been made so far," a spokesman of the terminated workers said.

The dismissed employees have been alternately staging a hunger strike since Aug 3 to press for more aggressive government action on their plight.

The dismissal was discussed last month by the Joint Labor Committee composed of representatives from the Philippine Government and the US.

The US panel charged that the 42 base workers worked "against the interest of the US bases management," charging that their primary goal was the "dismantling of American bases here."

The Philippine negotiators, led by Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo Noriel, asked for concrete evidence on the charges, but the US Government refused to give.

This caused the labor ministry to brand such decisions as "bare, empty and totally unacceptable to the Philippine Government." The US panel held on to its position.

The talks reached a deadlock and the 42 employees are still unemployed.

The Base labor Agreement of 1968, under which the Joint Labor Committee was created, does not provide for a resolution to break a deadlock between RP and US negotiators on labor disputes, the spokesman said.

"They are throwing the book back to us, one of the dismissed employees said in a statement.

"We are helpless to provide them (labor ministry) the leverage they need in asserting their position. Our fellow workers, no matter how sympathetic, can not openly support us for fear of similar dismissal," he added.

Manuel Torres, first administrative vice president of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Association, has been the mainstay in the hunger strike. He has lost 20 pounds since Aug 3.

Torres refused to divulge when he will end his hunger strike, but said "until the Philippine Government shall have acted favorably on our side."

The dismissed employees are demanding for due process from the US Government.

"If their charges are true and they have evidences to substantiate they can rightly try us according to the law," the workers' spokesman said.

The workers contend they were dismissed "without cause."

Most of them had worked at the base from three to 30 years. All of them claimed to have been recipients of the highest awards given by the base management to outstanding employees.

The Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) last April carried a provision that employees should not be dismissed from work without due process.

COLUMNIST ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. WITHDRAWAL

HK131523 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Aug 86 pp 6, 10

[From the Jesus Bigornia column: "Implications of U.S. Bases' Pullout From RP"]

[Text] Their populist president seen as having fallen under the spell of "left-winging" advisers, pragmatic Filipinos are scared half out of their wits by the prospect of an American withdrawal from the Philippines. Such as assertion may sound like an overstatement. But a spate of rumblings on Capitol Hill urging a pullout of American military stakes from an unappreciative Philippines to some Pacific island group are enough warnings of a possible disaster to sentient Filipinos.

Indeed, a lot of people on both sides of the Pacific Rim — flag-waving radicals demanding Philippine independence from blood-sucking Uncle Sam and isolationist Americans griping over expenditure for the defense of far-flung outposts -- are in favor of a U.S. pullout, if the Philippines can take care of its own defense, an unlikely ability at this time. Defending the territorial integrity and political sovereignty of this country against an already visible expansionist Soviet Union is beyond the realm of possibility. Not even the application of the totality of the gross national product to defense purposes would stave off a determined invasion.

For the Philippines, the figures begin to hurt when it would have to find replacements for the 13th U.S. Air Force now based at Clark Air Base and the U.S. Seventh Fleet operating out of the Naval Facility in Subic, Zambales. Both are critical in preserving the umbilical cord through which oil from the Middle East must flow to fuel Asia's industries. Since signing a treaty of friendship with Vietnam in 1978, the Soviet Union has built up its naval might to parity with the U.S. in this part of the world. The two American military bases here are a constant foil to Soviet adverturism even as they serve as a shield behind which Southeast Asian countries may concentrate their resources to economic development so crucial to growth and stability.

It would not make sense to suggest that the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei to expand their respective navies to cope with the presence of two Soviet aircraft carriers, 85 major surface warships, 134 attack submarines, including 31 nuclear missile-carrying craft and over 350 smaller surface vessels operating out of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, a mere hour's flight to Manila. Where would the Philippines and its Southeast Asian allies find the money to buy and maintain close to 2,000 fighters, interceptors, bombers the Soviet Union maintains in nearby Vietnam, the ultra-nationalists of this country should be asked.

One of the earliest lessons a student learns in a political science class is the principle: Power abhors a vacuum. Once such vacuum would be created by American departure from Clark and Subic, who can now assure Filipinos that the Soviets will not move into Clark and Subic. Russian occupation of American-built facilities at Cam Ranh Bay should make even the most rabid nationalists pause and ponder. No Philippine administration, present or future, can stave off possible initiatives to extend Soviet influence in the Philippines.

It is diffioult to imagine that a Filipino, regardless of his political orientation, cannot realize that a country as underdeveloped as the Philippines must align itself with one or the other superpower to survive. Neutrality is a will-of-the-wisp, an ideal beyond attainment in this period of history. Filipinos must make a choice -- and sooner than most expect -- to either take sides with the United States or swing over to that of the Soviet Union. For most of Filipinos the choice is obvious.

NEW POLICY ON SOVIET COMMERCIAL SHIPS SOUGHT

HK131541 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 86 p 22

[Text] The Aquino government, through the Ministry of National Defense [MND] and Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MFA], has been asked to define a consistent policy in the treatment of Soviet commercial ships entering the country's territorial waters.

Cargo vessels from socialist and communist countries are treated differently from ships of democratic countres by immigration officials. This "distinction" in the flag of the ships directly affects the country's policy of neutrality.

Soviet commercial ships are allowed to lift Philippine cargos inbound and outbound, deriving revenues in the process.

These commercial ships, however, cannot be drydocked and repaired in all shipyards in the country.

One shipyard prohibited from drydocking and repairing Soviet ships is the Philippine Shipyard and Engineering Corp. [Philseco], a joint venture between the Philippine government and Kawasaki Heavy Industries in Japan.

Philseco reportedly has the facilities and technology suited for Soviet commercial ships. And since Philseco is not allowed to repair such vessels, the country misses the $25-million Soviet ship repair market to nearby Asian countries, particularly Singapore.

Why Soviet ships cannot be accommodated in the Philseco yard in Subic Bay is not entirely the fault of the two ministries.

But MND and MFA are being asked to "indirectly assist" in removing an obstacle to allow Philseco enter the Soviet ship repair market.

Philseco's problem is two-fold, but the MND has the "easy key" to both problems.

The first problem refers to a condition in the 5th loan package of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund [OECF] signed in 1977. Part of the OECF loan was used to finance the construction of the P1.5-billion shipyard.

Under the loan agreement, "the Philippine side could not use the project (shipyard) for any military purposes." Since it is the general impression that Soviet commercial ships might have devices to detect and "spy" on countries they visit, Soviet commercial vessels are suspect of being military ships.

That provision could be easily corrected by a revision of the 5th OECF loan package. This process, however, may take quite a long time, would require the entire Japanese legislative body and perhaps the entire Japanese government to make such a revision.

Nevertheless, even if that condition could be revised by Japanese government, there is no guarantee that the Soviet commercial ships could be allowed to drydock at the Philseco yard.

Philseco yard is near the U.S. naval base, the Soviet commercial ships which are suspect of being military vessels can pose security [risks] to the U.S. base.

As regards this problem, Philseco asked the MND to define a consistent policy on Soviet commercial ships.

Philseco suggests that the MND define "any military purpose" to refer to vessels which directly pertain or are concerned with war. Vessels carrying armaments for combat will also be covered for "any military purpose."

Philseco wants that those facilities which are clearly not designed for use in combat be excluded from "any military purpose."

Unarmed ships such as hospital ships, cargo vessels, tankers, and the like regardless of flag or nationality will not be prohibited from undergoing repairs or drydocking in any Philippine shipyard.

Philseco has asked the MND to resolve this issue as early as May this year but so far the MND has been silent on the request.

Shipping observers claimed that the MND seemed silent because of U.S. Government pressure on the Aquino government not to allow Soviet vessels be repaired near the Subic naval base facilities.

They, however, maintained that whether the Soviet commercial vessels are "spy" ships or not and whether they pose security risk to American interest or not should be the concern of the U.S. and not of the Philippine government.

As long as vessels are internationally classified as commercial cargo ships, they should be allowed to drydock at any of the country's shipyards, they added.

Soviet commercial ships make an average of 170 ship calls a year in the country. At an average of three calls per ship, Philseco could be operating on a higher capacity.

Philseco at the moment uses only 40 percent of its capacity and can hardly make operating profit. Its original net worth was P350 million but because of its losses, its net worth is now down to P115 million.

IRANIAN EMBASSY DENIES ASYLUM TO MARCOS SUPPORTER

HK131322 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 13 (AFP) -- The Iranian Embassy here denied asylum Wednesday to a supporter of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos who is being sought by police in connection with a murder case. Benjamin Nuega, a radio commentator, sought political asylum at the Iranian mission Wednesday, but was not granted an audience by embassy officials, Charge D'Affaires Mahmud Bayat said.

"It is very clear that we cannot interfere in internal affairs of the Philippines because we are here to promote good relations between the Philippines and the Islamic Republic," Mr. Bayat told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mr. Nuega has been charged with illegal assembly and murder by inducement for allegedly inciting Marcos supporters who beat to death a supporter of President Corazon Aquino at Rizal Park here last month. Five suspects have been arrested by police in connection with the case, and an unserved arrest warrant has been against Mr. Nuega. Mr. Bayat said he did not know why Mr. Nuega chose the Iranian Embassy. Mr. Nuega and his lawyer could not be immediately reached for comment.

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JAPAN-U.S.-USSR SAFETY 'HOTLINE' OPENED

OW151237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union opened a telephone hotline among their air traffic controllers Friday to ensure safety for commercial airliners in the northern Pacific, the transport ministry said. The 24-hour line connects area control centers in Tokyo, Anchorage and Khabarovsk. The three countries agreed last year to set up the hotline following the 1983 Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner into the Sea of Japan which killed all 269 people on board. The agreement, signed last November in Washington, allows air traffic controllers of the three countries to exchange information on civil aircraft like engine trouble, hijacking, interruption of communications with ground control and deviation from air routes, the official said.

JAPAN REAFFIRMS NON-NUCLEAR POLICIES TO U.S.

OW160437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 16 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari reconfirmed to United States Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield Saturday that Japan refuses to introduce nuclear weapons to its territory, a Foreign Ministry official said. Kuranari reconfirmed the Japanese policy to the U.S. envoy after the U.S. notified Japan Thursday that the battleship New Jersey, which is capable of launching nuclear cruise missiles, will visit Sasebo port, Nagasaki Prefecture, between August 24 and September 2. Shore leave will be granted to the crew and the ship will take on supplies, the official said.

Kuranari reportedly told Mansfield that Japanese Diet members have exressed fear that the U.S. is introducing nuclear weapons to Japan, particularly by the 45,000-ton New Jersey which is equipped with launching pads for Tomahawk cruise missiles. The Japanese government should dispel any such fears in the event of the New Jersey's port call, Kuranari told the envoy. Kuranari said the Japanese people have a "special feeling" regarding nuclear weapons and that Japan has maintained and will maintain "three nonnuclear principles" prohibiting the production, possession or introduction into Japanese territory of nuclear weapons, the official said. Kuranari was also quoted as saying that if the U.S. asks for prior consent on introducing nuclear weapons, Japan will deal with the matter in accordance with the three principles and that Japan will handle the matter under the Japan-U.S. security treaty and related agreements.

Mansfield told Kuranari that he understands the Japanese stance and the Japanese people's special feeling toward nuclear weapons, the official said. The U.S. envoy also said it is U.S. policy neither to affirm nor deny the existence of nuclear weapons, adding that the U.S. Government will respect the Japan-U.S. security treaty and related agreements, the official said.

SASEBO MAYOR ACCEPTS 'NEW JERSEY' PORT CALL

OW161021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Aug. 16 KYODO -- The mayor of the port city of Sasebo said Saturday he will be obliged to accept a port call from August 24 to September 2 by the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" at the port's U.S. naval base in the interest of national policy. Mayor Kumashi Kakehashi made the remark at a news conference saying that he had received a request for cooperation from the government in Tokyo.

He said the request was made on the basis that a confirmation was made between the Japanese and U.S. Governments that the visit of the New Jersey does not involve the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan. "We feel obliged to extend our cooperation (on the New Jersey visit) on the basis that we must cooperate with the government on matters of national policy such as national defense," he said.

Asked about his comment on the decision by the U.S. naval authorities that it wants the ship to make a port call at Sasebo instead of Yokosuka, the mayor said, "Yokosuka is jammed with marine traffic. Sasebo was presumably chosen for operational reasons." He added that Sasebo is an appropriate place for naval operation in the event of a blockade of the Tsushima Strait as well as for intelligence activities. "There will be no major change in the character of the U.S. naval base in Sasebo with the port call by New Jersey," Kakehashi said. Touching on the possible move by the U.S. naval authorities to make the Sasebo base a home port for the battleship, the mayor said that he would make a decision on such a possibility taking acount of both the merits and demerits involved.

The New Jersey is equipped with launching pads for Tomahawk cruise missiles, and there is a fear among Japanese people that the battleship is introducing nuclear weapons into Japan. Japan maintains three nuclear principles, banning possession, production or introduction into Japan of nuclear arms.

Referring to the possibilities of nuclear deployment by the battleship, the mayor went on, "a battleship capable of destroying nuclear arms acts as a nuclear deterrent just by its presence." Mayor Kakehashi is planning to see Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Thursday to request that Japan abide by its nonnuclear principles.

USSR'S MARCHUK INVITED TO JAPAN, TALKS TO RESUME

OW160845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 16 KYODO -- The government plans to invite Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk to Japan early next month to pave the way for a trip to Japan by Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, government sources said Saturday. Marchuk, who is concurrently chairman of the National Science and Technology Commission, has expressed a wish to visit Japan. The sources said the Foreign Ministry is planning to arrange a meeting between Marchuk and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. The topic of talks is expected to center on a visit to Japan by Gorbachev and Soviet-Japanese cooperation in science and technology.

Marchuk will be the first high-ranking Soviet official to visit Japan since a trip made by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze last January. Vice Premier Aleksey Antonov came to Tokyo in May last year and Petr N. Demichev, a candidate Politburo member and minister of culture, visited here last October.

Marchuk's trip will be followed by the resumption of talks on Soviet-Japanese scientific and technological cooperation which were broken off in 1982.

Japan suspended the talks, which were held twice under a 1973 agreement on bilateral cooperation, as part of its sanctions against Moscow in connection with the situation in Poland. Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to resume the discussions when former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visited Moscow last May. The Soviet Union then agreed to allow former residents of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido to make grave visits to the tombs of their ancestors on the islands.

The working-level talks on science and technology cooperation are scheduled to be held in Tokyo in the middle of September. The government hopes that these events will help pave the way for a visit to Japan by Gorbachev, who has expressed his willingness to make the trip, government sources said. Kuranari is scheduled to meet with Shevardnadze during the United Nations general assembly session in New York in late September to set the stage for Gorbachev's journey to Tokyo, they said.

SAKURAUCHI TO MEET GROMYKO ON GORBACHEV VISIT

OW170626 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 17 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will meet Soviet President Andrey Gromyko in Moscow next month to discuss the timing of party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo, government sources said Sunday. Soviet officials have hinted that Gorbachev may visit Tokyo late this year or early next year, most likely in January. It will be the first visit to tokyo by a general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. Sakurauchi, chairman of the Parliamentarians' League for Japan-Soviet Friendship, also plans to meet Gorbachev during his stay in Moscow, the sources said.

Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to exchange visits by the top leaders of the two countries at a foreign ministerial meeting held in Tokyo last January. Sakurauchi, a close associate of Prime Minister Nakasone, will visit Moscow after a trip to Poland beginning August 31 at the invitation of Josef Czyrek, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Polish National Assembly. Nakasone plans to visit Moscow at the earliest possible date following Gorbachev's Tokyo trip, according to the sources. It will be probably between April and June or in July when the next summit of seven western democracies is set for Italy, the sources added.

KURANARI REPORTS ROYAL VISIT TO ROK POSTPONED

OW151111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari indicated to South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho Friday that Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko will be unable to visit South Korea, due to their tight schedule, foreign ministry officials said. The 52-year-old heir to the throne was expected to visit Seoul this autumn on behalf of his father, Emperor Hirohito, 85. Kuranari told Yi that the Japanese government will officially announce the postponement of the royal visit next week after consulting with South Korean foreign minister Yi Won-kyong who is to return to Seoul Sunday from Africa, the officials said.

Kuranari said the government is considering sending a special envoy to Seoul to explain the cancellation of the visit to South Korean officials.

The officials said the cancellation was expected due to Princess Michiko's hysterectomy in March following which the royal couple cancelled a planned visit to the United States.

The South Korean envoy told Kuranari that his country has attached importance to the royal visit, and called on Japan to properly settle the matter so that the South Korean government will not be placed in a difficult domestic situation. The South Korean opposition, members of the mass media and other groups are against the royal visit on grounds that such a trip would bolster the Chon Tu-hwan regime and that the time is not yet right for the visit. Kuranari promised that the matter will not seriously affect friendly bilateral relations, the officials said.

Nakasone Explains Postponement

OW181049 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone sent a personal letter Monday explaining to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan the Japanese government's postponement of a planned official visit by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko to South Korea this year. The personal letter was handed to Chon by Japan's special government envoy Ryozo Sunobe when he met the South Korean president at the presidential palace in Seoul Monday afternoon, according to a report reaching the foreign ministry.

Japan had started official negotiations with the Seoul government about the royal couple's Korean tour, which was announced in March by then foreign minister Shintaro Abe. The royal couple had also cancelled a plan to visit the U.S. after Princess Michiko underwent a hysterectomy operation in March. Objections to the Seoul visit had been voiced by the South Korean opposition camp.

AUSTRALIA'S DAWKINS DECRIES JAPAN PROTECTIONISM

OW141121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO -- Visiting Australian Trade Minister John S. Dawkins Thursday criticized what he called Japan's protectionism, citing a downtrend of the Australian share in Japan's total imports. In a speech at Japan National Press Club, Dawkins said that the major cause for the decline in the market share of Australian beef, wheat and wool lies in Japan's protectionism.

Australia may press Japan to open its market wider in bilateral talks beginning early next year that would set an export volume of Australian beef to Japan from April 1988. Dawkins and Mutsuki Kato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, agreed to hold such talks in their meeting Tuesday.

On Japan's efforts to diversify the supply source of raw materials such as coal and iron ore, Dawkins said that a decision on any deal should be based on the stability of price and supply. His statement in this regard was taken as a veiled request that Japan increase imports of Australian coal, the price of which is one third of domestic coal.

KYODO CARRIES HIGHLIGHTS OF ECONOMIC WHITE PAPER

OW150319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Gist of 1986 White Paper on Japan's economy" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO -- Following are highlights of the 1986 White Paper on the economy:

Chapter 1. The Effects of the Strong Yen on the Economy

The overvalued U.S. dollar has been adjusted well enough against major currencies including the yen since the group of five (G-5) industrial countries agreed to drive down the U.S. currency through coordinated intervention. But the massive trade deficit of the U.S. is unlikely to shrink, as the U.S. unit remains strong against the currencies of developing nations. Despite the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar, Japan's huge trade surplus continues to expand on a dollar-denominated basis as a result of the so-called j-curve effect and the dramatic decline in crude oil and other primary product prices.

The country's exports, however, began to slow down its expansion pace, showing a moderate 3.2 percent rise in quantity in fiscal 1985 after increases of more than 10 percent in 1983 and 1984. A rise in the exchange rate of the yen has had favorable effects on imports of manufactured goods since the second quarter (July-September) of fiscal 1985, as Japan's price elasticity of imports for manufactured goods was higher at 0.53, compared with 0.17 of that for imported raw materials.

A strong yen has both-sided effects on the japanese economy -- a change in exports and imports in quantity and an increase in real income due to improved terms of trade. The improvements in terms of trade led to a dramatic increase in consumer spending in 1977 and 1978, when the yen soared against the dollar. But the effect of the current strong yen and drooping crude oil prices on Japan's wholesale prices has not yet been felt enough.

The country's production performance turned weak as a result of a leveling-off of exports in quantity, a decrease in capital investment by manufacturers and swollen inventories in some industries. The labor market worsened with the unemployment rate hitting a record high, as the higher yen eroded Japanese firms' export competitiveness.

The nominal income of wage-earner households in fiscal 1985 registered a decline in the growth rate, reflecting a slowdown in the economy stemming from the strong yen. Corporate profits widened their gap between manufacturers and nonmanufacturers and between export-oriented and domestic-oriented firms. Capital spending in the manufacturing sector showed a fall in contrast to an increase in the service industry.

Chapter 2. New Tide of Industrial Development

Japan's huge trade surplus stems from its export-oriented economic structure along with a rapid expansion in demand from overseas and a continued overvalued U.S. dollar. Japan's income elasticity of exports is higher than in other major industrial countries, including the United States and European Community (EC) nations, as Japanese firms export income-incentive products like autos and electrical appliances.

Meanwhile, its income elasticity of imports is less high with a low share of manufactured goods in overall imports. The export-oriented industrial structure is undergoing a gradual change, as most exported goods are maturing in their product life cycles and Japanese enterprises are upgrading their overseas production activities to direct investment and technological and capital cooperation.

The increasing weight of the service industry in the economy will provide the manufacturing industry with business opportunities for new growth, thereby deepening interdependent relationships. Technological innovation will be another breakthrough for new growth. The government will play a significant role in helping the private sector promote creative technological advances. Recently, the interregional imbalance between metropolitan and rural areas has caused an imbalance in income levels again. It is essential to utilize human resources to reinvigorate the rural areas.

Chapter 3. Enrichment of National Stocks

Housing starts continue to grow moderately after a slump in 1983. But a survey shows that in about half the households in the Tokyo metropolitan area residents are dissatisfied with their housing conditions. In particular, the quality of houses built around 1979 is low. The growing demand by foreign firms for offices has sent land prices skyrocketing in downtown Tokyo.

Japan's levels of other social stocks like roads, public parks and sewerage facilities are lower than those of the United States and European countries. Under the present austerity budget policy, the government should employ the private sector actively to promote the formation of these social stocks while pushing further deregulation in the public sector. The planned new social stocks include telecommunications networks, local airports, the planned Kansai International Airport and the Trans-Tokyo Bay road.

Human resources are becoming important for maintaining economic vitality and competitiveness, as the comparative advantage of the industrial structure depends more and more on high-quality labor forces. The contribution ratio of labor to the economic growth rate increased to 0.8 points of the average growth rate of 4.4 percent per annum during the 1976-1984 period, up from 0.9 points of 9.3 percent in 1967-1972.

Japan's high savings rate has played an important role in supplying capital to developing countries and the United States, increasing cumulative financial assets outside the country.

Conclusion.

The most urgent problem the economy faces is to solve the issue of Japan's trade imbalance. The nation is required to seek domestic demand-led economic growth and make the economy more harmonious with its trading partners along with further promotion of market-opening measures and imports of manufactured goods. The Japanese economy now stands at a historic turning point, which has inevitbly involved a fair amount of friction and burden. The country's highly qualified people and economic growth potential are expected to help carry out these difficult tasks bravely, actively and steadily.

REPORTAGE ON 41ST LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang Rally

SK150913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the people's Palace of Culture on August 14 to mark the 41st anniversary of national liberation. The meeting was attended by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other senior officials. Present there on invitation were Charge d'affaires ad Interim Boris Morozov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and Soviet guests staying in Korea.

In his speech Kim Yong-chae said in the darkest period of the national disaster under the Japanese imperialist rule the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated a bright road ahead of the Korean revolution and guided the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and anti-Japanese patriotic forces, dealt a telling blow one after another at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and led the Korean revolution as a whole to victory.

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and patriotic people under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song drove the Japanese imperialist aggressors into a pitfall of destruction by waging an indomitable heroic struggle, overcoming all kinds of difficulties and grim trials.

The Soviet people and army under the leadership of the Leninist party defeated fascist Germany in the great patriotic war and participated in the war against Japan and thereby made a decisive contribution to routing Japanese imperialism, he noted, and said: [incomplete sentence as received]

Pointing to the successes the Korean people have achieved in socialist construction over the past 41 years since the liberation under the wise guidance of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed: Today the Korean revolution is developing on to a new higher stage under the leadership of our party.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique are running wild in the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres, he emphasized: In order to remove the tension in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, the U.S. imperialists must put an end to their military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule over it and desist from pursuing the criminal "two Koreas" policy any longer and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their forces and all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

He referred to the fact that the Soviet party and government unilaterally enforced a moratorium on nuclear test and advanced an initiative on completely abolishing nuclear weapons within the present century to eliminate the danger of thermonuclear war and a proposal on preventing the militarization of the space and reducing the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States, and declared:

We fully support these steps, considering them to be a clear expression of the peaceloving stand of the Soviet Union for removing the danger of nuclear war and preserving and consolidating world peace.

The meeting and talks of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the Soviet party and state leaders during his visit to the Soviet Union in May 1 1984 were a historical event which brought the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new higher stage, he noted, and stressed: We will as ever make all our efforts to expand and develop in an all-around way the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people.

Speaking next Boris Morozov noted: Korea has changed beyond recognition in a brief period thanks to the stubborn and devoted endeavours of her people. The Soviet people sincerely wish them new successes in their struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis. The Soviet Union firmly supports the peace initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to eliminate the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the national issue of the Korean people, he stressed.

Papers here today dedicate editorials to this day.

Joint Statement Issued

SK160736 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text of "a joint statement issued by political parties and social organizations" 14 August in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Forty-one years have passed since the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The historic victory of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a legendary anti-Japanese hero and sun of the nation, opened a wide road toward independence and the construction of a new society for the Korean people.

Under the banner of the everlasting and immortal chuche idea, our republic has become a socialist power with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, and our people have achieved great prosperity and development unprecedented throughout our long 5,000-year history. Because of the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and neocolonial rule, unlike our northern half, South Korea, which met the 15 August liberation at the same time, has been deprived of national independence and has been reduced to a miserable destiny of subjugation and ruin. The people's basic political freedoms and rights have also been thoroughly violated, and they are moaning in a miserable living hell. For the South Korean people, the past 41 years since the 15 August liberation have been filled with doomed days during which national dignity has been violated by the policy of rule and interference adopted by the foreign force of aggression and filled with painful days during which their human rights and democracy have been trampled underfoot by the unprecedented fascist suppression and rule of murder.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule is not only a source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, but also the main obstacle to reunification of our country.

Because the country was divided by the U.S. imperialists, our nation, which had been of the same blood and had lived on the same land throughout its long history, has suffered the tragedy of not even knowing whether blood kin are alive or dead over some 40 years since its division into two, and has not been able to efficiently utilize the wisdom of the nation and abundant resources for uniform development of the country. The continued division of the country, because of the U.S. imperialists, has wasted the wealth of the country in the reckless confrontation in which fellow countrymen, who should live harmoniously with each other, aim guns at each along the Military Demarcation Line. This division has also produced painful scenes in which fellow countrymen compete with and confront each other even in the international arena.

Because we do not want such disasters and misfortune, we have continued our efforts to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without ceasing since the 15 August liberation. We have successively advanced reasonable proposals to independently and peacefully resolve the question of reunifying the country -- the greatest national desire -- according to democratic principles without interference from any foreign force and have made all efforts to realize them. We have advanced the proposal to hold free North-South general elections in an effort to establish a uniform, democratic central government; the proposal to combine our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly; the proposal to establish a confederal state; and various other reunification proposals. Proceeding from the desire to improve North-South relations through dialogue and negotiations, we have also arranged talks among persons in authority; held private-level talks; and pursued contacts with figures of various strata. We have also advanced the proposal to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea in an effort to provide conditions favorable to peaceful reunification and to accelerate the cause of reunification; asserted many-sided collaboration and exchanges between the North and South; and proposed parliamentary talks and, moreover, the highest-level talks.

Also this year, we took initial measures to stop military exercises for alleviation, dialogue, and peace, and in June we even advanced a new proposal to hold talks between military authorities. All our efforts proceed from a desire for the Korean people themselves to peaceful resolve the our nations problem. Proceeding from this position, we have many times declared that we have no intention to invade the South and enforce our system upon South Korea.

However, none of our sincere proposals have received a due response. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have refused all of our proposals for reunification and peace. On the contrary, under the pretext of threats of southward invasion, they have continuously stationed U.S. forces in South Korea, have deployed as many as 1,000 nuclear weapons there, have further improved equipment, and have continuously conducted military exercises under all circumstances. In recent years alone, during which dialogue was held between the North and South, they successively conducted the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and various other sorts of provocative war exercise commotions, thereby leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and even suspending the dialogue, which had been arranged after a long lapse of time. They refused to accept even the proposal to hold talks between military authorities, which we had advanced in order to resume the suspended dialogue and alleviate acute tension, and are unreasonably babbled about threats of southward invasion more loudly than ever. Their act of refusing our peace proposals and pursuing a policy of war under the unreasonable pretext of threats of southward invasion is a mockery and deception of the Korean and world's peoples. In the name of all Korean people, we sternly denounce the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who pursue war and division, while hindering peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The important taks of realizing peace in and peaceful reunification of the country ahead of time confronts our nation, which is marking the 41st anniversary of the 15 August liberation. For our nation, which has lived divided for some 40 years, reunification is an urgent task that can no longer be delayed. Today when we confront this national cause, which is felt more keenly with the passage of time, we again solemnly declare at home and abroad: No matter what situation exists in South Korea, we will not invade the South and not try to enforce the social system of the northern half of our republic upon South Korea. We have already advanced a reasonable peace proposal to realize a confederal system, with the two systems in the North and South remaining intact, based upon national unity.

We firmly recognize this proposal as a most correct method in resolving the problem of reunifying our country and again demand that it must be realized immediately. Reunification of the country must be realized based upon the three major principles for reunification of the fatherland -- independence, peaceful reunification, and national unity -- principles that have already been agreed upon between the North and South and that have been recognized by the entire world.

If the independent, peaceful reunification of our country is to be realized, U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea. Some 40 years have passed since our country was liberated and some 30 years have passed since the Armistice Agreement was signed. There is no reason or excuse for the United States to have stationed its forces in South Korea up until now. According to the present trend of aspiring for sovereignty and independence by all nations, the United States must no longer pursue its colonial policy in South Korea and must withdraw from South Korea at the earliest date along with its forces, nuclear weapons, and all other items of military equipment.

To accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the policy of depending upon foreign force and the rule of fascist suppression, which violates national independence, harmony, and unity, must end in South Korea. The South Korean rulers must give up their antinational position of trying to perpetuate the division of the country through foreign forces and their antidemocratic politics of fascist violence, in which they suppress the South Korean people, youths, and students by linking them to us.

Peace in and peaceful reunification of the country must be realized through dialogue and negotiations. The situation promoted in the country demands that tension be alleviated at the earliest date for dialogue and negotiations, that an atmosphere for dialogue be promoted, and that our proposal to hold talks between military authorities be realized immediately. Our proposal to hold talks between military authorities is the most reasonable and realistic proposal for preventing war, alleviating tension, and creating an atmosphere favorable to dialogue under circumstances in which the tripartite talks have not been realized, circumstances under which the North-South parliamentary talks cannot be resumed and under which the MAC cannot play its role properly. The United States and the South Korean authorities nust disinterestedly [amuronsasimdoopsi] and unconditionally respond to our proposal to hold talks between military authorities to resolve the urgent problem of alleviating tension.

No one will give us reduced tensions and peace; our nation must obtain them by itself. Opposing war and defending peace is not a question related to the interests of a certain faction or class but to the vital destiny of our entire nation. Being strongly united by transcending differences in ideology, ideas, factions, and affiliations, and regardless of whether they live in the North, the South, or overseas, all Korean people who worry over the destiny of the country and nation must make all possible efforts to realize talks between military authorities at the earliest date.

As has been declared in the recent statement of the government of the republic, the Korean peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone to eternally prevent war and permanently guarantee peace in our country. Korea must be turned into a Korea of the Korean people, free from foreign forces, and into a peaceful country free from war and nuclear weapons. We express confidence that the progressive parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries of the world who hope for peace in and peaceful reunification of Korea will continuously extend firm solidarity to our people's just cause of preventing war on the Korean peninsula and realize peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

[Signed] The WPK, the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the DFRF Central Committee, the CPRF, the GFTUK, the LSWYK, the UAWPK, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the General Union of Science and Technology of Korea, the Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North, the DPRK Olympic Committee, the Korean Christian Federation, the Korean Buddhist Federation, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the DPRK Red Cross Society, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of the World, the Korea Committee for Unity with Asian and African Countries, and the Korean Pan-national National Committee to Protect Peace

14 August 1986, Pyongyang

Wreaths Laid for USSR Soldiers

SK160533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- Wreaths were laid at the liberation tower and cemetery of Soviet Army soldiers in Sadong District on August 15 in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the 41st anniversary of national liberation.

Wreaths were also placed there in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the External Economic Commission, the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

Working people in Pyongyang laid flowers at the liberation tower and the cemetery of Soviet Army soldiers. On the same day wreaths and flowers were placed at the statues of the Soviet Army, liberation towers, and cemeteries of Soviet Army soldiers in Nampo, Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan and Haeju.

The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and the Soviet consulate general in Chongjin laid wreaths yesterday at the liberation towers and cemeteries of Soviet Army soldiers in Pyongyang and Chongjin.

Besides, officials of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet guests laid wreaths and flowers at the statues of the Soviet Army, liberation towers and cemeteries of Soviet Army soldiers in Nampo, Hamhung, Wonsan, Haeju and Rajin.

CHON'S COMMENTS AT 11 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE SCORED

SK131200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 12 Aug 86

[NODONG SIMUN 13 August commentary: "The Fascist Dictator's Evil Scheme"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan arranged the so-called summer press conference at Chongwadae on 11 August. This press conference, which was unusual in that it was held on no special occasion, shows that the South Korean puppet, who has been strongly rejected and denounced by the people, arranged this press conference according to a preconceived scenario: to color reality by reversing black and white and then to pursue his impure political purposes behind closed doors.

The press conference was filled with deception, hypocrisy, a sense of confrontation, and threats against the people. The puppet praised himself by saying he had overcome repeated difficulties and a crisis of the economy -- which was on the brink of bankruptcy -- and had continuously advanced during the 5 and 1/2 years of his tenure. Even though he praised his achievements among other things, nothing has advanced in South Korea. What he has done, if anything, is to accelerate South Korea's subjugation by strengthening its political, economic, and military alliance with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and to subject the people to a harsher fate of deprivation of rights than that seen during the former dictator's Yusin system by strengthening the military, fascist dictatorship.

The military, fascist rule -- which began with the great Kwangju massacre, which flooded the streets in a sea of blood -- has remained in South Korea in the form of martial law.

Economically speaking, South Korea has sunk deeply in foreign debt. The foreign debt, which stood at some $27 billion 6 years ago, has soared to far over $50 billion. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan has brought in more foreign loans during the 5 and 1/2 years of his tenure than the former dictator did in 18 years. Corruption among the puppet ruling class has become more grave and social evils have become more prevalent than ever before. Anyone who knows shame will not dare describe this latter-day phenomenon as advancement.

The South Korean puppet also talked about constitutional revision and the peaceful transfer of power in the press interview. All of this is idle talk designed to deceive public opinion. The people demand that the Constitution be revised so they can personally exercise suffrage. However, the puppets have doggedly opposed this and have dreamed of extending the DJP's rule. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who usurped power by force of arms, is not entitled to babble about the peaceful transfer of power. It is unbecoming for the fellow who usurped power to talk about the transfer of power. In this press conference, even while babbling about the transfer of power, he threatened to punish the youths, students, and people who demand democracy, branding them disturbers of order and destroyers of stability. This is the precise logic of a burglar.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan inspired a sense of confrontation while referring to the Rangoon incident, which has nothing to do with us, and by picking a quarrel. Continuously holding the reins of power, while conspiring with foreign forces and confronting his fellow countrymen is the puppet's ulterior motive.

In this press conference, traitor Chon Tu-hwan also talked about dialogue in a distorted fashion. The puppet played the tune of resuming dialogue, while talking about promoting mutual trust through dialogue. The South Korean puppets, who suspended the dialogue by conducting the "Team Spirit" war exercise together with the U.S. imperialists, are not entitled to talk about dialogue. The puppet's talk about resuming the dialogue is nothing but a trick designed to pass the blame for suspending the dialogue to someone else.

Proceeding from the position of promoting North-South dialogue, we have advanced a new peace proposal for holding talks between those who have real power in the North and South and have made all sincere efforts to realize this. However, in the so-called press conference, traitor Chon Tu-hwan refrained from even referring to our proposal to hold talks between military authorities to alleviate tension and seek peace.

In actuality, they want neither to alleviate tension nor to promote dialogue. The puppets' position was clearly shown when he babbled about national security, while talking about strategy for armed reunification under communist terms. With its fascist system beginning to collapse because of the situation at home and abroad, which is developing unfavorably with the passage of time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to drive the South Korean people into anticommunist confrontation and war maneuvers designed to insure its grip on the reins of power, while carrying a shield called national security under the pretext of threats of southward invasion.

That day the puppet also babbled about a so-called invitation or something in connection with the Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games. When compatriots living overseas, whose home was in South Korea, visited South Korea because it is their fatherland, many of them were arrested, imprisoned, and tried after being branded as impure elements or spies. When the Red Cross home-visiting group went to Seoul for the first time in 40 years last fall, the puppets even blocked the meeting of the limited number of families and relatives. Babbling by such fellows about open doors and inspection is another political intrigue designed to politically use the international sports events by making fools of, appeasing, and deceiving compatriots at home and abroad.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan made these remarks according to a scenario written by the U.S. imperialist master. This is nothing but a trick designed to deceive public opinion at home and abroad. The puppet traitor is adhering to such deception maneuvers in an effort to escape his isolation, which is worsening with the time because of the unforgivable crimes he has committed against the nation. No efforts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring can conceal its traitorous colors and the crimes it has committed against history and the nation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must resign from power as unanimously demanded by the people.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S 15 AUGUST 'ADDRESS'

SK170839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the "address" made by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet on August 15 "in celebration of the 41st anniversary of liberation", says that his speech was run through with most shameless and vicious lies and fabrications speaking ill of our system, inciting confrontation and disclosing his wild ambition to invade the North. The author of the commentary titled "Sophism Reversing Black and White" says:

The puppet waxed quite eloquent about "emotion of liberation" brought to South Korea by the August 15 liberation and wagged his tongue as if sovereignty and independence were achieved, a democratic system established and a welfare society built in South Korea.

South Korea is a colony under the 41-year long military occupation of the U.S. imperialists who took the place of defeated Japan. It is a sheer lie convincing no one to talk about the liberation and independence of South Korea where sovereignty is trampled underfoot by the foreign forces.

Over 50,000 million dollars of foreign debt, the depression in economy and export, bankruptcy of minor enterprises, growing deficits of enterprises run by financial tycoons, increasing unemployment and ever worsening hardships of people's living prove that his talk about welfare society is a mere bubble.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet also prattled that South Korea is a "state whose masters are people".

Isn't this a barking of a dog at night? The South Korean people who are deprived of elementary human rights and the right to election now demand sovereignty and civil rights. "Liberation," "independence," "sovereignty resting with people" and the like are a fabrication of the fascist rulers aimed to whitewash the dark reality of South Korea.

Speaking ill of our system, the South Korean dictator babbled that his "great desire" is to complete the "unifinished restoration" into a "true restoration". This betrayed his blackhearted intention to incite antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, realise "unification by prevailing over communism" and extend the colonial fascist rule in South Korea to the northern half of the DPRK.

Although he tried to veil his aggressive design with the words of dialogue and peaceful unification, it is none other than the puppets themselves who are more zealous than anyone else in opposing the settlement of internal affairs of the nation and peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations. The liberation and restoration on the lips of the South Korean puppets who obstruct the reunification of the country are a trick to dampen the fighting spirit of the people who oppose the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and the military fascist rule and call for national sovereignty, democracy and national reunification.

CHARGES OF DPRK TERRORISM 'CONSPIRATORIAL FARCE'

SK160452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 15 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 August commentary: "A Conspiratorial Farce Staged by Those Criminals Who Have Habitually Committed Terrorism"]

[Text] Having had TONGIL ILBO, a conspiratorial newspaper published in Japan, spread false information that someone has employed international terrorists to abort the Asian Games, the South Korean puppets have wickedly slandered us by the manner in which they have reacted to this report. In an attempt to create the impression that this false propaganda is true, the puppet clique has raved that this report contains materials offered by a source versed in Chongnyon and that the terrorist plan includes certain schemes. This is another political provocation against our republic and Chongnyon and a brazen conspiracy and impure attempt.

Although it appears that the South Korean puppets believe they can gain somethiong by conducting such false propaganda, they are very foolish. As for TONGIL ILBO, which has assumed a role whenever the puppets have raised a commotion against the republic and Chongnyon, it is a conspiratorial newspaper published under the directives of the South Korean puppet clique by a pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese conspiratorial intelligence element that became a special agent of the U.S. imperialists shortly after the liberation after serving as a stooge for the Japanese imperialists. Because of its ugly nature, the daily has failed to win readers in Japan and has been abandoned by the people.

No one will be deceived by the puppets' spread of false, fictitious information and by their slander of us and Chongnyon through the use of such a filthy, conspiratorial newspaper, which has grown under the care of the puppet Agency for National Security Planning.

Through this conspiratorial daily, the South Korean puppets have conducted false propaganda to shift responsibility for committing terrorism onto us, inciting derision from the people. The Mun Se-kwang incident, in which Yuk Yong-su was shot to death more than 10 years ago, and the Rangoon incident, which occurred several years ago -- incidents clamorously babbled about by conspirators -- were farces staged by the South Korean puppets themselves by sacrificing their wives and children to extricate themselves from a deepening ruling crisis. The world recognizes this. In addition, the puppets have been notorious around the world as international terrorists. Such criminals, who have habitually committed terrorism, are trying to transfer the terrorist label to others. How can such a conspiratorial farce work?

The aim of the puppets' false propaganda through the use of TONGIL ILBO is clear. Today the South Korean students and people are fiercely waging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, upholding slogans calling for aborting the Asian Games. This struggle has further expanded in combination with the struggle against a submissive settlement of the pending trade issue between South Korea and the United States according to the United States' piratic terms. The fascist clique is trying to find an excuse for much more cruelly suppressing the righteous struggle of the students and people by saying this struggle is being manipulated by someone. it is trying in advance to shift responsibility onto us in case of failure of the Asian Games because of an emergency in South Korea due to the fierce struggle of the students and people. The criminal aim of the recent conspiratorial commotion lies here.

Having attracted the international sports games to politically unstable South Korea, the puppets have instilled the sentiment of anticommunist confrontation into the people by dealing bayonets to the South Korean people and picking a quarrel with us. How base they are! The puppets' acts shows that South Korea is not fit to host the Asian Games.

KIM IL-SONG 16, 17 AUG ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Former ROK Official

SK170900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 16 received Mr. Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean "foreign minister" and Army corps commander (lieutenant general) of the South Korean "ROK" Army, in the United States now on a visit to the homeland, and his group. Official concerned Yi Chang-son was on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with Mr. Choe Tok-sin in a warm atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for Mr. Choe Tok-sin.

Receives New Iranian Envoy

SK170857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 17 received credentials from Reza Saeid Mohammadi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was on hand.

After receiving the credentials President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

CPC 'HOLIDAY GROUP' ARRIVES FOR VISIT 15 AUG

SK161102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- A holiday group of the party workers of the Communist Party of China headed by Chen Yeping, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, came here on August 15 by plane. It was met at the airport by Kil Chae-yong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

YONHAP: GSP NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. UNSUCCESSFUL

SK160824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and U.S. negotiators failed to reach agreements on U.S. Generalized System of Preference [GSP] benefits for Korea, due mainly to U.S. market liberalization pressure, a Korean commerce and industry source said Saturday.

During the GSP meeting, held Aug. 13-14 in Washington, the United States repeated its demand that Korean open its markets to an additional 18 items, including beef, computers and polyethylene wax; that Korea reduce tariffs on an additional 27 items, including cosmetics, timber and construction materials; and that Korea ease regulations on the business activities of foreign banking institutions in Seoul, according to the source. The meeting was the fourth of its kind since last year.

Unless these demands are met, the United States will not consider Korea's request that video cassette recorders and 35 other items be excluded from the list of commodities that would be removed from the GSP list, the source said, quoting a report from Washington. In response, the Korean delegation, led by Yi Ki-sung, deputy director-general of the ministry's international trade promotion bureau, said that further concessions in bilateral trade negotiations would be difficult, in view of political and economic circumstances in Korea.

In other recent trade negotiations, Korea made large concessions to the United States, including the acceptance of a growth rate of textile exports that is less favorable than one under the current bilateral textile accord, the opening of its market to U.S. cigarettes, the acceptance of U.S. insurance firms and the protection of foreign intellectual property rights, including copyrights.

Last year, Korea exported 1.7 billion dollars worth of goods to the United States under the GSP. If the United States applies the strengthened GSP criteria to Korean goods, Korea will suffer an annual decline of 200 million dollars in its exports to the United States.

The office of the U.S. trade representatives will report the outcome of the bilateral GSP negotiations to President Reagan next month and is expected to announce revised GSP regulations on Korean goods early next year, the source said.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFUSIONS THROUGH BANKS EMBARGOED

SK180733 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 18 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government Monday placed an embargo on the introduction of foreign capital through local banking institutions in an effort to improve the nation's international payments position, a government source said Monday. The embargo, which was implemented as part of the government's 1986 foreign capital inducement reduction program, will be in effect until the end of October. The ban will not be lifted if Korea's current account continues to improve after October, according to the source.

Since the current account has improved significantly since May, due to a sustained export drive, the government had decided to revise its foreign capital inducement program for this year. The government has originally planned to introduce a total of 5.7 billion U.S. dollars in short- and long-term foreign loans this year to help finance various development projects.

Outside public foreign loans, the figures included 4.1 billion dollars in foreign bank loans. Of the projected foreign bank loans, 1.7 billion dollars were introduced in the first half of this year.

Under a revised plan, the inducement of foreign loans will be determined on the assumption that Korea will record current account surpluses of 1.5-2.5 billion dollars. If necessary, the government will even reduce the introduction of foreign public loans by scrapping development projects in the public sector. The government will fully reflect improvements in the current account in its plan to bring in as little foreign capital as possible, the source said.

USSR, JAPAN, U.S. COMPETITION IN NE ASIA VIEWED

SK171228 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Feuds Over the Control of Asia -- Our Position in Between the Soviet Union and Japan"]

[Text] Development of the situation international around our country reminds us of the same situation that developed toward the end of the Yi Dynasty. Soviet Russia's eastward and southward expansion, Japan's rapid advance, and the U.S. theory of sharing roles, by which the United States appears to be handing control of Asia over to Japan, make us think that history is repeating itself.

What attracts our particular attention regarding the course of recent developments is related to the Soviet leadership's remarks about Asia. CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev has come into the limelight after uttering words on 28 July worthy of the second generation of the Soviet revolution. What is still more striking is that he chose Viadivostok, a strategically important point in the Soviet Far-East as the site of his speech, -- an unprecedented act for a Soviet leader to take.

He said the Soviet Union will either reduce or phase out part of its troops stationed on the Sino-Soviet and Soviet-Monogolian borders and the troops occupying Afghanistan. This means the Soviet leader is willing to make concessions on at least two of the three conditions the Communist Chinese side has maintained as preconditions for easing Sino-Soviet tensions and confrontation since the 1960's. Gorbachev also proposed holding an Asian Security Conference in Hiroshima, Japan to ease tensions in Asia and the Pacific, just like the European Conference on Security in Helsinki.

What we must keep in mind about this is that unlike his predecessors, Gorbachev began to edge away from single-track Soviet diplomacy toward the United States and pay greater attention to Asia from the day he took office in March 1985. Gorbachev recently announced his plans to cooperate with communist China in space development plans and to visit Japan sometime next January, the first such plan by a Soviet leader.

Soviet ties with North Korea seem to have reached the highest point since the Korean War. Since 1985 the Soviet Union has steadily supplied North Korea with MIG-23 aircraft, and this year it has reportedly begun to supply North Korea with a large number of SA-3 low-altitude ground-to-air missiles. It is also reported that the Soviet Union and North Korea will further strengthen cooperation on the exploration of continental shelves in the East Sea through 1990.

A series of military and economic assistance agreements with North Korea by the Soviet Union seems to have given North Korea self-confidence to the point where it considers continued dialogue with the South at all levels unnecessary.

What is more, the Soviet Union is reportedly conducting an unprecedentedly large-scale naval exercise in the East Sea. According to data released by the U.S. State Department, the Soviet naval exercise is being conducted with 15 warships, including the aircraft carrier "Minsk," and a large number of ships outfitted with cruise missiles and ballistic missiles. The Soviet Union's diplomatic gesture in which the Soviets demonstrate a show of force to back their diplomatic efforts has not changed a bit. In particular, scrambles between Russia and Japan eventually sacrificed a weak Korea in the past.

As in those days, the United States still does not view Asiatic climate and geography clearly and is always one step behind in dealing with the course of developments in this region. The United States was concerned about interests in Manchuria, but later backed away from this after handing Manchuria over to Japan. As a result, Japan and Russia clashed in a showdown; Japan emerging as the victor, has controlled this region.

Of course, the particulars of development in this region are not the same as they were before. However, the general similarity of events is striking. Russia's eastward and southward expansion, Japan's sensitive reaction to it, the U.S. noninterventionist attitude, and the growing role of Japan bear resemblance to developments in areas around us from the end of the 19th Century to the beginning of the 20th Century. Would it be too rash for us to say that a similar course is developing again around us?

What is, and was, clear is that our internal division has led to interference from the outside and the loss of our independence. The Korean people must collect their minds and unite with each other amid the feuds between the major powers over control of Asia.

DJP POLITICIAN SAYS CABINET RESHUFFLE 'NECESSARY'

SK170137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Rep. Chong Tong-song of the DJP told the party's Central Executive Council yesterday that it would be necessary to reshuffle the key postholders and the Cabinet in a way soothing the people's sentiment, hurt by the Independence Hall fire and by the controversy over the alleged sexual torture of a woman labor activist.

Chairman No Tae-u responded to Chong, saying, "Since the President knows the situation and the feeling of the people acutely, appropriate measures will be taken before long."

During the meeting, Rep. Ko Kon, in his capacity as head of the party committee on local autonomy, reported that government appointment of local administration chiefs was gaining wide support.

Also getting support was, according to Ko, banning the local administration chiefs from partisan activities, implementing local autonomy fully in special cities and in limited areas of cities and counties in provinces.

NEW OPPOSITION PARTY FORMED BY 12 MP'S 16 AUG

BK161650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1640 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 16 (AFP) — A new South Korean opposition party, the Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP), was formally inaugurated Saturday at a convention attended by some 2,500 delegates. The PDP was launched by 12 opposition MP's who broke away from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) late last year, saying they would not support the two men who run the NKDP from behind the scenes, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Yu Han-yol, a 48-year-old MP who was elected party head at the convention, called for a cabinet-responsible system of government. President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) also supports a cabinet system, under which a prime minister would wield real power while the president would be a titular head of state. The NKDP and another opposition group, the Korea National Party (KNP), are calling for a strong presidential system instead, with the head of state to be elected by popular vote.

With the birth of a new opposition party, the 274-member parliament now is composed of 148 MP's from the ruling DJP, 90 from the NKDP, 20 from the KNP, 12 from the PDP, three from the Democratic Korea Party, and one independent.

REPORTAGE ON DRAFT DJP CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Prime Minister's Powers

SK140019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party's formula for constitutional amendment, which adopts the parliamentary cabinet system, vests all substantial authority to rule the nation, including command of the Armed Forces, in the prime minister, it was disclosed yesterday.

The president, to be elected by the National Assembly, will only play a ceremonial role as the head of state.

An "outline" of the amendment was finalized yesterday by a six-man subcommittee. It will be referred to party's Central Executive Council, the governing body of the party, Saturday, and to a caucus Monday, to be approved.

Given the approval of the party organs, the subcommittee headed by Rep. Yi Chi-ho will draw up provisions for the draft amendment to present it to the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly by Aug. 25, Yi said.

The outline was shown to party chairman No Tae-u yesterdy prior to being reported to President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday, according to Yi.

The DJP's formula features the concentration of power in the prime minister's hands. He will be authorized to control the Armed Forces, proclaim martial law and take emergency measures.

The official terms of the president and National Assemblymen will be five years.

The prime minister shall be elected by the National Assembly without nomination by the president, who will formally approve the Assembly's election.

The National Assembly can resolve the dismissal of the prime minister, who in turn can disband the Assembly.

But, the DJP formula provides that the Assembly shall dismiss the prime minister only after electing the next prime minister, and that the prime minister cannot dissolve the Assembly within two years after the formation of the cabinet.

When elected the president should resign as a National Assemblyman and resign from his party.

The subpanel decided not to revive the parliamentary right to audit and inspect the administration, and instead chose to alleviate conditions for the invocation of the existing right to investigate state affairs.

The Assembly is to be given the right to approve the appointment of the chief justice.

As for basic rights, the subpanel decided to revive the system to review arrest (habeas corpus) in the new Constitution. Currently, the system is stipulated only in the Criminal Procedures Law.

The DJP's draft has a new provision on freedom of the press and publication that specifically prohibits censorship in advance.

The draft enables criminal suspects found innocent to ask compensation.

The people's freedom and rights may be restricted not "in time of need," as provided by the present Constitution, but "only under inevitable circumstances and within the minimum scope."

As to the provisions on the judiciary section, the draft rules that the chief justice shall be nominated by the prime minister and the president will appoint him with the approval of the National Assembly.

The Supreme Court will have the right to review constitutionality instead of the current Constitution Committee, to be abolished.

President's Powers Modified

SK160028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling party modified some contents of its draft amendment to the Constitution Thursday to make it the work of the president to issue emergency measures and to proclaim martial law at the request of the prime minister.

The original formula vests virtually all authority to rule the nation in the premier's hands, calling for the president to play a ceremonial role as the head of state.

The Democratic Justice Party's special constitutional committee also changed the method of electing the prime minister under the parliamentary cabinet system, providing that the premier shall be elected by the National Assembly on the nomination of the president.

Originally, the premier was to be chosen by the National Assembly without the nomination by the president.

Under the new formula, the president will discuss with the representative of the majority party about whom he will nominate.

If there is no party which secures the majority on the floor, the president will consult with the representatives of the parties which can form coalition.

The party committee also decided to have the president exercise the right to disband the Assembly at the decision of the Cabinet instead of the previous disbandment by the premier.

The original formula rules that the president should not be affiliated with political party, but the committee decided not to insert a provision on the political party membership of the president in its draft amendment.

The panel members also finalized an addendum of the draft amendment, ruling that the National Assemblyman election shall be held within 90 days before the incumbent president's official term ends.

Therefore, the parliamentary election should be carried out by Nov. 26, 1986 as the president's term expires on Feb. 24, 1988.

KIM TAE-CHUNG ON DJP, RELIGIOUS FAITH

SK140037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" columnn]

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday commemorated the 13th anniversary of his safe homecoming, from an abduction in Japan, in a reception at his house in Tonggyo-dong. About 200 active and retired oppositionists, including Kim Yong-sam, Yi Min-u, Hyon Sok-ho and Chong Hon-chu, filled the garden and living room of Kim's house.

After "congratulatory" speeches by some opposition leaders, Kim recollected how he was abducted from a Tokyo hotel on Aug. 8, 1973 and freed near his Seoul home 13 years ago yesterday. He aid that his life was protected by Jesus Christ who he said appeared before him during the abduction by what he called "secret agents." "I was reborn 13 years ago thanks to Jesus Christ and my ancestors. They saved my life to let me work for the people. I will therefore continue the struggle for the democratization of the nation at any cost," Kim noted.

He then accused the ruling camp of attempting to deceive the general public on the revision of the Constitution. "The Democratic Justice Party draws up a draft mendment, in the parliamentary ruling system. According to the gist of the draft, strong power which is tantamount to that of the incumbent President is to be given to the prime minister. "But they are against a president-led form of government based on direct election. The reason is that they fear defeat in the elections," Kim alleged.

At the end of the reception Mrs. Yi Kyong-ae, wife of an aide to Kim and a soprano, sang a hymn, Jesus Christ with Golden Crown, for Kim.

HUN SEN LEAVES FOR HANOI FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK170436 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Aug (SPK) -- Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, left Phnom Penh this morning for the 13th Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference to be held in Hanoi soon. Hun Sen, also member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was seen off by Kong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's foreign relations commission; and other personalities. Nguyen Anh Kiev, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Cambodia, was also present.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES TONLE SAP FISHING GROUPS

BK130328 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] On 6 and 7 August, in Battambang provincial town, the provincial people's revolutionary committee, in cooperation with the Agriculture Ministry, held a meeting to sum up results on building fishing groups on the Tonle Sap River.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee and agriculture minister; Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Battambang provincial party committee; Comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department; the comrade commanders of the Army's 4th and 3rd region; and cadres representing the National Bank and various services in the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Cham. The audience was very happy to have Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, attending and speaking at the meeting.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bou Thang pointed out the significance of the economy and security of the region around Tonle Sap Lake. The comrade explained to the audience the weak points and shortcomings of fishing activities because they have not yet been oriented to security and national defense tasks in the Tonle Sap area in the past. The comrade praised the Battambang party and people, particularly people in the Prey Chas village, who have correctly implemented the Council of Ministers' circulars by properly organizing fishing activities for people in solidarity production groups, building real revolutionary forces, improving the people's living standards, and helping smash every enemy maneuver. The comrade called for more vigilance and attention on the part of concerned central services and ministries in assisting people involved in fishing activities to expand state revolutionary authorities, militia forces, and promote the three revolutionary movements around Tonle Sap in order to score greater results.

MEETING HELD ON CONVENING KPRYU CONGRESS

BK151020 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the office of the National Assembly on the morning of 14 August to disseminate news about the convening of the congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union [KPRYU]. Attending the meeting were the comrade secretaries and deputy secretaries of the youth union's branches from all central ministries and offices, cities, and provinces throughout the country.

Speaking on that occasion, Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, spoke about the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution authorizing the KPRYU to hold its congress at all levels, from district to city levels, throughout the country. Mrs Men Sam-an added that the KPRYU Congress will examine the work to build, strengthen, and expand the union's organizations and development of the youth union during the past nearly 8 years. In particular, the congress will set targets and measures to be implemented with highest efficiency. Mrs Men Sam-an also exhorted all participants to use all of their ability in discussing all targets and requirements of the congress in order to contribute to the congress' success.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CONGRATULATES THAILAND'S SITTHI

BK160230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 15 Aug 86

[12 August congratulatory message from DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila]

[Text] To His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok: Excellency, I have received with great joy the news that you have been reappointed to the high position of minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdon of Thailand under the lofty leadership of His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I feel honored to express to you our warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health, permanent happiness, and constant successes in your noble mission. Your reappointment clearly testifies to your great qualification as an outstanding statesman who has made precious contributions to the major achievements and successes in all fields of the Royal Thai Government and Thai people, particularly in national defense and construction as well as in foreign affairs.

Also on this same auspicous occasion, I have the satisfaction of recalling the saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. This is a profound and consistent feeling nurtured by the Cambodian people for the Royal Thai Government and Thai people who have supported and assisted the Cambodian people in time of need and have resolutely and unswervingly stood since the outset on the side of the just cause of the Cambodian people and CGDK's national liberation and race-preserving struggle against the Hanoi aggressors. Recently again, the Kingdom of Thailand together with other ASEAN countries was among the first friendly countries that voiced support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian people. We will remember forever all the invaluable great services rendered by the Royal Thai Government and fraternal Thai people.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and CGDK and in my own name, I would like to express again with the greatest emotion our most profound gratitude to your excellency and, through you, to the Royal Thai Government and Thai people. On the same occasion, I would like to reaffirm to you that the Cambodian people and the CGDK will continue to wholeheartedly treasure and strengthen the bonds of friendship and excellent cooperation linking our two countries and peoples. It is with this firm belief that I would like to ask your excellency to accept my highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 12 August 1986. [Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

PREM PRESIDES OVER FIRST MEETING OF NEW CABINET

BK160131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Prem V Cabinet went into its first session yesterday and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon urged all the 44 Cabinet members against "associating with corrupt people and tempting vices."

The premier also asked the Cabinet to help earn the government a good reputation and place national interests above party and personal interests in running their ministries, according to newly-appointed Government Spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya.

Michai said the premier also set up an 11-member ad hoc committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun to formulate the government policy statement. The government is due to state its policy to Parliament during its session on August 27, he said.

The working group comprises all five deputy prime ministries: Phichai, Phong Sarasin of the Social Action Party (SAP), Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan of Ratsadon, Maj Gen Chatchai Sirsisamphan of Ratsadon, Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan of Chat Thai and Adm Sonthi Bunyachai. It also includes four representatives from the coalition partners and two other Cabinet members appointed under Gen Prem's quota.

The coalition representatives include Science, Energy and Technology Minister Banyat Banthatthan of Democrat, University Affairs Minister Dr Subin Pinkhayan of SAP and Deputy Industry Minister Kon Thappharangsi of Chat Thai. Another member is PM's Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan who is in charge of legal affairs.

The spokesman said the premier instructed the working group to base the policy statement on three policy objectives: solving the poverty problem, particularly in rural areas; reducing unemployment; and solving the debt problems of the country.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Prayut Siriphanit (SAP) told reporters that the premier instructed the ministers to review the draft policy statement in parts which concern their ministries and refer the amended draft to the working group for consideration.

Phichai said that the ministers were asked to refer their amended drafts to the working group by August 19 so the Cabinet meeting the following day will be able to consider it.

Phichai said his Democrat Party will seek to include as many of its policy statements in the government policy as possible. He said the government is expected to restructure the fuel oil prices, relax economic measures, promote investment to bring down the rate of unemployment and reduce the interest rates as well as the capital market to promote investment.

Finance Minister Suthi Singsaen said that his ministry had already reviewed the draft statement and he had forwarded it to Phichai in his capacity as chairman of the working group.

He said the section in the draft statement on finance policy will touch upon four areas: Long-term financial stability, fair taxation, improving state enterprises to make them more efficient and guidelines on public debt.

Referring to proposals to amend the budget bill for the upcoming fiscal year, Phichai said Cabinet members had yet to review the budget bill and are expected to make a decision on the matter by the end of this month.

He reiterated his call for the development budget in the bill to be increased through a cut-back on routine government expenditures.

The budget bill sets the government spending for the next fiscal year at about 226,000 million baht which is broken down to about 190,000 million baht for routine expenditures and about 60,000 baht [as published] for debt and interest repayment.

Michai said the premier also made the following points:

-- He will not meddle in ministerial affairs.
-- The government will put more emphasis on public relations work by improving the quality with a view to winning public confidence in the government.
-- The Cabinet members were asked to state their respective financial standings in writing in accordance with the Counter-Corruption Act B.E. [Buddhist Era] [2518 1975].
-- Phichai was appointed chairman of the Government-House Coordinating Committee while Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun will take over as chairman of the Government-Senate Coordinating Committee.
-- The Cabinet acknowledged the appointments of Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri as secretary general to the prime minister and Michai as government spokesman.

BANGKOK POST VIEWS NEW ROLE FOR PRASONG

BK150139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has decided to appoint as secretary-general a person who will be his alter ego in supervising the Government and administering the country.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri who resigns as secretary-general of the National Security Council to take up the political post will be invested with the responsibility of making the Prime Minister's Office the pivot of the new Cabinet.

The terms of office as reportedly spelled out to him by Gen Prem last week will take him out of the humdrum routine work of an ordinary secretary-general (like that of his predecessor, Lt-Gen Chanthakup Sirisut) to the position from which he will exercise power like "an Assistant to the Prime Minister (palat banchakan)." Such authority was held by the late Luang Wichit Watthakan during the Sarit Thanarat Government.

His new post can be regarded as comparable to that of Donald Regan of the Ronald Reagan presidency of the United States or even more powerful.

A new organization to be known as the National Operations Centre (NOC) will be established at Government House under Sqn-Ldr Prasong to obtain data for making decisions, to facilitate crisis management, to help deal with threats to internal and external security, to monitor operations of the various ministries and to keep the Prime Minister informed of public sentiments and developments in the different regions of the country.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong will maintain contacts with the political parties and the military on behalf of the Prime Minister and will make certain that decisions made by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are implemented.

He will continue to oversee the National Security Council which will now be headed by his deputy, Suwit Suthanukun, and the Central Intelligence Department, headed by his colleague and collaborator, Piya Chakkaphak, since information is most important for governing the country.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong will keep up the close relationship he has developed with the Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in order to promote cooperation among the Government, the military and the coalition parties. He also has excellent working relations with the Director General of the Police Department, Pol Gen Narong Mahanon.

He will also engage in dialogues with the opposition and other non-governmental political parties, and important interest groups.

Acting for the Prime Minister, he will hold consultations with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, his former chief at the NSC, on the formulation and implementation of foreign policies.

He will closely watch the progress made by each ministry or organisation in carrying out policies and projects and make direct reports to the Prime Minister.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong will make analyses of political developments and other affairs concerning national interests for the Prime Minister.

Besides maintaining contact with the ministries, he will be in charge of 16 agencies connected with domestic politics, foreign politics, social welfare, public utilities, security for the Prime Minister, financial and economic affairs and rural development.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong who assumes his post today while announcement of his appointment is expected tonight has had intimate knowledge of the problems of the North, the South, the Northeast and other regions of the country as well as those along Thailand's borders.

He has dealt effectively with the ex-Kuomintang troops or Chinese irregulars residing along the northern border, worked with the police and army on narcotics suppression, dealt with international organisations on reducing the economic burden and security risks caused by the presence of refugees, eased Muslim separatism and suppressed banditry and piracy in the South, and conducted successful counter-intelligence and anti-subversion operations.

Born August 11, 1927, Sqn-Ldr Prasong could have served until 1987 when he reaches the retirement age of 60. After graduating with a Master of Science degree from Colorado University, he joined the Royal Thai Air Force in 1953. He transferred to the NSC in 1965, rising to deputy secretary-general in 1976 and then in 1980 replacing ACM Sitthi who went on to be Foreign Minister.

Prime Minister Prem chose Sqn-Ldr Prasong because, according to informed sources, he trusts him to work in the national interest and because the former NSC chief has proven himself to be a man of integrity and an official dedicated to his work.

He was selected over Generals Banchop Bunnak, Prayun Bunnak, Saiyut Koetphon and Phaichit Somsuwan whose names had been proposed to the Prime Minister.

TALKS WITH U.S. OVER STOCKPILE HIT 'SNAG'

BK160129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Talks between Thailand and the United States over a war reserve stockpile have hit a snag, Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang declined to elaborate, saying only that it involved a financial problem.

Negotiations have come to a standstill, he said.

Athit Explains Snag

BK170024 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Talks on setting up a stockpile of US munitions in Thailand have hit a snag over "some wording" of the bilingual draft agreement and not on financial matters, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said yestarday.

He aid that Thailand could afford one-half of the US $20 million outlay each year for the arms stockpile reserve which would be used to counter aggression from abroad.

The supreme commander said the Defence and Foreign Ministries were still working on the draft agreement.

He said the wording which was delaying the final agreement was in connection with the degree and conditions of Thailand's access to the reserve. He did not elaborate.

LPDR, PRK FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR MEETING

BK170533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, 16 August, Comrade Phoun Sipaseuth, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign Minister of the LPDR; and today 17 August, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, arrived in Hanoi to attend the 13th regular conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

They were welcomed at the government guesthouse by Comrades Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee Political bureau and foreign minister; Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador to Cambodia; Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador to Laos; and many high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. Also present at the welcoming meeting were Comrades Kampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador; and Tep Henn, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING OPENS

BK171545 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 17 -- The half-yearly regular conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam opened here this afternoon. Attending the meeting, the 13th of its kind since 1980 were Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach opened the meeting, saying:

"The conference this time takes place at a very important time. Through the past eight years' hard struggle, our three countries have overcome the most difficult time. Now there still remain many difficulties but the three countries have strongly developed and are in a new, very favourable posture. The Kampuchean people's wonderful rebirth and development is irreversible. The economic situation in Laos and Vietnam has been improved step by step. The militant solidarity between the three countries and that between them and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has been constantly strengthened. Although many difficulties and obstacles are still ahead, never has the three countries' revolution been in such a firm strategic posture as it is today. The struggle in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years has proved that the three Indochinese countries constitute a decisive factor for peace and stability in the region".

"Our meeting", he went on "takes place at a time when the world situation remains very tense, but the struggle between the two opposite social systems within the framework of peaceful co-existance has been active developments. The continuous efforts made by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and other forces of peace, especially the recent statement of CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok, have made new moves vigorously pushing up the struggle for peace, cooperation and friendship in Asia -- the Pacific and the rest of the world".

"In this juncture we will review the victorious struggle of the three countries over the past eight years, and consider new developments of the situation in Asia-the Pacific and the world in the coming year. We will compare notes on measures on strengthening the cooperation and special relationship among the three countries and taking the three countries' revolution to new victories, thus contributing to the case of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world as a whole," Nguyen Co Thach said.

Also attending the meeting were Kampuchean Deputy Foreign Minister Bo Rasi, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthirat, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, and other Indochinese diplomats.

Opening Session Ends

OW171309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, 17 August 1986, the 13th conference of foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam opened ceremoniously in Hanoi in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal solidarity. Present on the Cambodian side were Comrades Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK; Bo Rasi, deputy foreign minister of the PRK; Tep Henn, PRK ambassador to Vietnam; Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador to Laos; Cham Prasit, chief of the PRK Foreign Ministry's General Political Department; and Theam Chhuni, director of the PRK Foreign Ministry's Asian-Australian Department.

Present on the Lao side were comrades Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the LPDR; Souban Salitthilat, vice foreign minister of Laos; Phongsavat Boupha, director of the Lao Foreign Ministry's First Department; Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam; and Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to Cambodia.

Present on the Vietnamese side were comrades Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the SRV; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos; Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia; Dang Nghiem Hoanh, director of the Foreign Ministry's General Foreign Relations Department [vuj toongr howpj doois ngoaij]; and Bui Van Thanh, acting director of the Foreign Ministry's Second Asian Department.

In his opening speech, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, extended warm salutations to Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen, Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth, and the other comrades. [passage omitted]

The opening session of the 13th conference of foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam ended in an atmosphere filled with solidarity and fraternal friendship. The conference will continue its work tomorrow, 18 August.

Foreign Ministers Conference Ends

BK181025 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The 13th regular conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam closed in Hanoi Monday morning [18 August] after two days working.

The conference was attended by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Addressing the closing session, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen co Thach said the 13th regular conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries reached uninamity in the assessment of the struggle of the three peoples in Indochina over the past 8 years. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the conference's joint communique demonstrated the just stand and goodwill attitude of the three Indochina peoples, and at the same time, pointed out the unjust stand and the absurd attitude of the other side on the two main issues: The Vietnamese troops withdrawal and the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

Also at this session, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: We are now in the new situation of struggle favorable for the three Indochina countries. With our strong and victorious posture, with the wholehearted support from the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, India, other nonaligned countries, and other friends in the world, we are strongly convinced that the just cause of our three countries' revolution will certainly win new, greater successes that contributing [as heard] to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

A joint communique was released at the closing of the conference. You will hear excepts from this important communique later in this program.

TALKS HELD ON MIA'S WITH U.S. SPECIALISTS

OW161730 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 16 -- In furtherance of an agreement between Vietnam and the United States, a regular meeting of Vietnamese and American specialists on Americans missing in action (M.I.A.) in the Vietnam war was held here on August 14-15. This is the 3rd meeting of this kind since early this year.

During the session, the Vietnam side re-affirmed its goodwill and humanitarian policy toward the settlement of the M.I.A. issue. It pointed out that the U.S. side should have a really cooperative attitude and create a favourable atmosphere so that the search for information about Americans missing in action would be fruitful.

The Vietnamese side informed its U.S. counterpart of information gathered during the recent search.

The U.S. side highly appreciated the goodwill and humanitarian policy of the Vietnamese Government and people toward the M.I.A. issue.

U.S. MIA Experts Depart

BK161048 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 16 (AFP) -- A group of U.S. experts left Hanoi Saturday after discussing the fate of U.S. troops missing in acton (MIA) in the Vietnam war with Vietnamese officials, an official Vietnamere source said. During the talks, the Vietnamese delegation reminded the Americans of Hanoi's "goodwill" in resolving the MIA issue, the source said. But the Vietnamese said "good results" will depend on an attitude of "real cooperation" and a "favorable climate" on the part of the United States, the source said.

Information on Vietnam's research into MIA's was passed on to the U.S. delegation, she said, without giving further details. So far 1,792 Americans are still listed as missing in action in Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, according to official Pentagon figures.

The American delegation, led by Colonel Joe B. Harvey, director of the U.S. Army identificaton center in Hawaii, had arrived Wednesday for the third meeting of its kind this year. They had been expected to discuss the possibility of new "joint searches" for MIA's, similar to one launched in the Hanoi suburbs in December 1985.

At a high-level meeting here last month, National Security Council member Richard Childress gave Vietnamese authorities a written commitment from Washington supporting Hanoi in its "unilateral" plan to resolve the MIA problem over two years.

The Vietnamese delegation at this week's talks was led by Nguyen Can, director of the Vietnamese agency responsible for recovering MIA's.

Col. Harvey said upon arriving in Bangkok form Hanoi that a U.S. B-52 expert had "accompanied us and inspected plane wreckage at various locations in Hanoi." He said that although crash site excavations had been discussed, no dates for future excavations had been set. He said he expected there would be three more U.S. -Vietnamese technical meetings this year, fulfilling Hanoi's promise for six such meetings in 1986. But "no firm date" had been set for the next session, he said.

There have been three excavations in communist Indochina of the crash sites of U.S. warplanes. Two were in Laos and discovered MIA's. A joint U.S.-Vietnamese excavation in December failed to uncover the remains of any U.S. missing.

(Col. Harvey said live sighting reports were also discussed in Hanoi but he refused to go into detail.)

Washington has not ruled out the possibility that MIA's are still alive in Indochina but Hanoi denies knowledge of any such cases. Since the United States and Vietnam began working together on tracing missing servicemen in 1982, Hanoi has located and handed over the remains of 128 MIA's. The latest ceremony took place on April 10.

NHAN DAN: ANZUS 'COLLAPSE' HEAVY BLOW TO U.S.

BK151242 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The Vietnamese national paper NHAN DAN affirms that the collapse of the ANZUS bloc and the antinuclear policy of 13 countries in the South Pacific are important changes in the region. In its Friday [15 August] issue, NHAN DAN noted: These changes dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. military strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

CPSU POLITBURO CITED ON LEADERS' TALKS

OW161731 Hanoi VNA in Egnlish 1509 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 16 — The Political Bureau of the Central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in its meeting on August 15, acclaimed results of the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Truong Chinh, general secretaries of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam respectively.

The C.P.S.U. Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the unanimity of views between the parties and states of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in making joint efforts to further promote the Soviet-Vietnamese relations and render the situation in Asia and the Pacific healthier.

CHU HUY MAN ATTENDS ENGINEERING GROUP CONGRESS

OW151319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Most recently, in his inspections of the preparatory work for the congress of the various armed services and branches, Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Central Military Party Committee, and head of the VPA General Political Department, personally inspected the preparatory work of the (S1969) Group of the Engineering Corps and attended its party organization congress.

Comrade Chu Huy Man heard the report of the group's party organization standing committee on the situation of the preparatory work for the party organization congress as well as many views of party members. He commended the sense of responsibility of every party member in the party organization in assessing the situation and guidelines on party tasks mentioned in the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress.

TO HUU ATTENDS WRITERS-ARTISTS UNION MEETING

OW170741 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 17 -- A plenary meeting of the Vietnam Writers and Artists' Union took place in Hanoi recently. It was attended by more than 100 writers and artists across the country.

To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietram Central Committee, and Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, were present at the conference.

Addressing the participants, To Huu dealt with the burning issues relating to the current situation in the country and the world as a whole, and outlined orientations for writers and artists' tasks in the time ahead.

The conference adopted the report of the Vietnam Writers and Artists' Union Central Committee presented by Cu Huy Can, president of the union, and approved the report delivered by Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its cultural and art commission, reviewing Vietnam's literary work and development over the past 40 years and major lessons drawn from realities during the past four decades.

Many papers read at the conference dealt with the writers and artists' responsibility towards the entire people's cause of socialist development and national defence and their concrete deeds to welcome the forthcoming 6th C.P.V. Congress.

94 PERCENT OF FALL RICE TRANSPLANTED IN NORTH

BK1311421 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] By now peasants in northern Vietnam have transplanted 1.2 million hectares of autumn rice, or 94 percent of the plan. Peasants in the flood-stricken Provinces Hai Hung, Ha Bac, and Ha Nam Ninh are preparing rice seedlings for retransplanting immediately after the water recedes.

Besides, peasants in northern Vietnam are concentrating on tending autumn rice while making good preparations for winter crops to make up for the losses caused by natural calamities and to greet the Sixth Party Congress to be held later this year.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN SAYS U.S. SUBSIDY HURTS DEFENSE PROGRAM

BK170740 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has warned that if the United States continues its policy on subsidizing grain exports, Australia will not be able to afford its defense commitments to the alliance. Mr Hayden says the American policy as implemented so far will cost Australia $1,000 million [Australian dollars] and mean that Australia has less income with which to buy defense equipment from the Americans. Speaking on a Sunday television program, Mr Hayden said it would also undermine Australia's ability to participate in military exercises with the United States.

[Begin Hayden recording] The strength of commitments forged on the basis of physical operation will be depleted. It will be undermined. We will not be able to afford to buy helicopters or fly our aircraft as much as we want to. The FA-18's, they are extremely expensive things to fly. We go out on maritime surveillance patrols, which means in turn that the Americans will have to try to fulfill that role nearly themselves. [end recording]

Mr Hayden also urged the National Farmers Federation to set up a survival fund to help rural industries under threat from the American agricultural policies. The foreign minister said the $15 million the federation recently raised to fight the federal government should be used to lobby against the U.S. administration's subsidized grain exports scheme.

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK160952 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A trade delegation from Hungary headed by the country's deputy prime minister, Mr Jozsef Marjai, has arrived in Australia for a 2-week visit. Mr Marjai says Hungary has similiar trade problems to that of Australia. He says Hungary has to compete with high European community subsidies. The visit by the five-member delegation coincides with a meeting in the northern Queensland city of Cairns next week of countries which do not subsidize their agricultural exports. Yesterday, the trade minister, Mr Dawkins, forecast the creation of a coalition of countries to oppose the subsidy policies of America and the European Community.

NEW ZEALAND

CABINET APPROVES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

HK180950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 18 (AFP) — The new Zealand Government Monday approved a range of sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on agricultural imports. The New Zealand sanctions, which followed a Commonwealth decision to impose economic sanctions, also included a ban on importing uranium, coal, iron and steel and promoting tourism to South Africa, and an end to the agreement by national flag carrier Air New Zealand to act as an agent for South African Airways.

Prime Minister David Lange, announcing the cabinet decision, stressed "that the government is fully committed to the Commonwealth programme of action (against South Africa)." He also told a news conference that "further consultations with other governments will be needed," before firm decisions could be taken on other steps to implement proposals made at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London earlier this month.

The cabinet approved a ban on South African agricultural imports including wine, peanuts, raisins, dried and preserved fruit, confectionery and vegetable oils. The value of those imports in the year ending June was 2.5 million U.S. dollars. There would also be a ban on tourism promotion, with government tourist offices no longer promoting or selling packaged tours to South Africa.

Mr Lange said that Air New Zealand had been asked by the government to end its agreement with South African Airways to act as an agent. Mr Lange said that the government, "looks to all private travel and tourist agencies to comply with the London ban by not promoting tourism to South Africa:" The government confirmed "its total oppostion to any New Zealand investment in South Africa," and Mr Lange added that "legislation to ban such investment is being considered." Mr Lange said details of the items to be covered and the date from which the ban would become effective would be announced later. He said that the government hoped measures being taken by the Commonwealth and other countires, "may help to persuade the South African Government to begin the process of dialogue that could lead to the establishment of a non-racial and representative government in a united South Africa."

POLLS OUTLINE POLITICAL PARTIES' SUPPORT

HK141137 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 9 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Under the leadership of the Hon Jim Bolger, the National Party has increased its standing between March and July to the party's highest level in eight years.

National's voter support has increased in 20 weeks by 7 percentage points to 47 percent, a figure unequalled by the party since July 1978.

Labour's support has slipped by 4 points to 48 percent, leaving it one point ahead of National.

The NEW ZEALAND HERALD-National Research Bureau (NRB) poll for March was taken early in the month while the Hon Jim McLay was still the National Party leader. Mr Bolger succeeded Mr McLay on March 26.

The latest poll, held between July 19 and 23, is thus the first HERALD-NRB survey to record voter support since the change of leadership.

The poll was held about a fortnight after the Rainbow Warrior settlement and was concluded on the day of the French agents's release. The poll preceded the July 31 budget and the National Party conference of last weekend.

Between early March and the second half of July, support for the Democratic Party dropped one point to 3 percent and for the New Zealand Party by two points to 1 percent.

The results come from a survey of 2000 eligible voters selected by random probability methods from the 20 main population centres.

Poll respondents were asked: "If an election had been held yesterday, which party would you have voted for?" The answers of intending voters are compared with those in previous polls and with the vote in the July 1984 election:

JULY

	Labour	National	Democratic	NZ Party	All others
Jul 86	48	47	3	1	1
Mar 86	52	40	4	1	1
Oct 85	50	40	5	[illegible]	1
Jun 85	41	43	6	1	-
Feb 84	44	42	5	[illegible]	1
Dec 84	44	39	6	10	1
Oct 84	48	33	6	13	-
Election	43	36	8	12	1
Jun 84	48	36	8	7	1
Apr 84	41	38	6	14	1
Feb 84	36	40	5	18	1
Dec 83	38	35	8	18	1
Sep 83	37	45	11	6	1

Of eligible voters, 18 percent were uncommitted (that is, they said they would not vote, or did not know, or refused to say which party they would vote for), as compared with the same proportion in March and a 9 percent non-vote in the 1984 general election.

The poll figures are subject to a maximum statistical sampling error of plus or minus 2 percent.

Of people who voted for the New Zealand Party in the 1984 election, only 3 percent remain loyal, compared with 17 percent four months ago. The Labour Party is a major beneficiary of this collapse in support.

The Democratic Party remains in much the same position as in the previous survey, with half of its 1984 voters inclined to support other parties. Labour gains more of the shifting votes than does National.

Direct switching between Labour and National is in National's favour but does not offset the gains Labour has made from the minor parties.

The major cause of Labour's dip in popular support is the fact that 15 percent of Labour voters are now uncommitted.

Of 1984 Labour voters, 70 percent would remain loyal (79 percent in March), 15 percent are uncommitted (11 percent), 13 percent would switch to National (6 percent), 1 percent would switch to the New Zealand Party (unchanged), and 1 percent to the Democratic Party (2 percent).

Of 1984 National voters, 84 percent would remain loyal (77 percent), 8 percent are uncommitted (13 percent), 7 percent would switch to Labour (8 percent), and 1 percent to the New Zealand Party (unchanged).

Of 1984 New Zealand Party voters, 45 percent would switch to Labour (36 percent), 29 percent would switch to National (20 percent), 20 percent are uncommitted (22 percent), 3 percent would remain loyal (17 percent) and 3 percent would switch to the Democratic Party (unchanged).

Of 1984 Social Credit (now Democratic Party) voters, 32 percent would switch to Labour (36 percent), 29 percent would remain loyal (32 percent), 23 percent would switch to National (20 percent), and 16 percent are uncommitted (11 percent).

The switching of votes leaves the four parties, and the uncommitted group, with support derived as follows.

Comes from	Labor percent	National percent	NZ Party percent	Democ Party percent	Uncommitted percent
'84 Labour voters	65	12	28	19	31
'84 National voters	6	66	17	2	14
'84 NZ Party voters	12	8	27	10	12
'84 Social Credit voters	6	4	-	68	6
'84 All other voters	1	-	10	-	1
Non voters in '84	4	4	3	5	28
Newly Eligible voters	6	6	15	5	8

USSR WANTS TO BOOST NON-OIL IMPORTS

BK121317 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is willing to buy more Indonesian non-oil commodity goods in an effort to boost bilateral trade. Shapovalov, deputy chief of the Soviet trade mission in Jakarta, made the remarks to newsmen today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral trade. He noted that both sides have faithfully upheld the principles of bilateral trade since the trade agreement was signed in 1956. Both sides have also reaped mutual benefits from the trade ties. He stressed that the Soviet Union is determined to improve trade and economic relations with ASEAN member countries, including Indonesia.

TRADE WITH PRC 'HEAVILY IN FAVOR' OF JAKARTA

BK071524 Hong Kong AFP in English 518 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 7 (AFP) -- The trade balance in the first year of direct trade between Indonesia and China was heavily in favor of Indonesia, an executive of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) said Thursday. The acting chairman of Kadin's China committee, H.M.B. Nawawi, told reporters Indonesian exports to China were worth 200 million dollars and imports from China 50 million dollars.

Indonesia froze relations with China 18 years ago after accusing China of complicity in an abortive coup d'etat in 1965. Trade relations resumed in June 1985 with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the chambers of commerce of the two countries. However, Jakarta and Beijing have yet to resume normal diplomatic ties.

Mr Nanawi said Kadin saw many opportunities to further develop trade with China, but that Indonesian businessmen needed first to learn more about trade with China.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR VOWS TO PURSUE 'LOOK EAST' POLICY

BK140907 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the government will carry on with its look east policy despite criticisms from various groups in the country. He reiterated that the government still firmly believes that with the work ethics of the East, Malaysia will be able to achieve success. The prime minister hits out at some quarters who still think that the white men are superior. He says this kind of mentality does not bring any good to the country. This is true because the hard-working values of the West have now eroded. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was speaking at a youth day gathering and launching of a national culture month in Kuala Lumpur.

MAHATHIR ON MALAY REPORTERS WORKING FOR ZIONISTS

BK161005 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0940 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pendang, Malaysia, Aug 16 (BERNAMA) — Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Saturday certain reporters working for Jewish-owned foreign publications are trying to destabilise Malaysia. He said that through their distorted articles the writers hoped to bring chaos to the country by inflaming the emotions of people who were already opposed to the government. He said some foreign newspapers and magazines had supported the opposition All Malaysia Islamic Party (PAS) and the Democratic Action Party (DAP) in the hope that the two parties would win the recent general election. They wanted the two parties to win so that trouble would break out, he said at an Idal-Adha gathering in this northern peninsular Malaysian state of Kedah. He said the Zionists were dead set against Malaysia because of the country's wellknown support for the Palestinians and so were using their newspapers and magazines to hit at countries opposing them. He said they also used their publications to paint a distorted view of Malaysia's economic position.

VOPM ON GOVERNMENT JOINT OPERATION CASUALTIES

BK131249 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Battle report": "More Than 20 Enemy Soldiers Were Either killed or Injured in a New Joint Military Operation Launched by the Malaysia-Thai Forces"]

[Text] In May and June of this year, collaborating once again with the Southern Thai military authorities, the Malaysian reactionary authorities launched a new offensive against the revolutionary bases along the Malaysia-Thai border. From 24 May to 4 June, the two reactionary groups launched a joint military campaign comdenamed "Operation 8602" in the northern Perak-Thai border, eastern Kedah-Thai border, and the northeast Kedah-Thai border. The military operation was a follow up to an earlier one condenamed "Operation 8601," launched in February of this year.

In their offensive against the area where our forces operate in the eastern Kedah-Thai border, at least 5 Thai soldiers were either killed or injured when they stepped on landmines plantd by our forces.

As soon as that military operation ended, the Malaysian and Thai authorities launched another joint military campaign codenamed "Operation 8603" against our forces operating in the norther Perak-Thai border from 5 June onwards. In the operation, 3 Thai soldiers were killed and 14 others were injured by landmines. The operation ended on 20 June.

SINGAPORE

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES UNITY IN SPEECH

BK171558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore, Aug 17 (AFP) — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Sunday that Non-economic factors such as cultural values and social attitudes held the key to future progress for Singapore. It was "social, cultural, non-economic factors that made us successful economically," he said, and future success also "depends on non-economic factors."

In a nearly two-hour address to government, business and community leaders which sounded to some analysts like a valedictory, Mr Lee defended himself against allegations of interference in the private lives of Singaporeans. His government's active promotion of such policies as the use of English has a working language and housing resettlement aimed at racial intermingling have made Singapore a unified country, he said. Without such action, "I don't think we would be here today." Mr Lee said, adding: "It took 27 years to get 50,000 people to sing together in the same lanuage" — a reference to the August 16 national day celebrations.

Mr Lee once again turned to the problem of educated women who failed to find mates because men of equivalent background preferred to "marry down," and the Singapore's declining birth rate. The country falls "14,000 babies short every year," he said, and this posed a real threat to its future. Where, he asked, would the engineers and other professionals be found to steer the country beyong the year 2000. "We are born unequal, and we've got to make the best of the lot," he said, adding: "This is the way nature works."

Speaking successively in Malay, Mandarin and English, Mr Lee stressed the need for cohesion among the various races, language groups and cultures that make up the nation of Singapore. While urging Singaporeans to preserve their native languages and cultures, he warned against letting "Western values, Western lifestyles seep into our lives." In one of several swipes at foreign correspondents, he accused them of seeking to "purvey their set of values."

Dressed in a pale pink shirt open at the neck, Mr Lee said Singaporean society could never be homogeneous, but "we can be a free, tolerant, easy society." Although theprime miniser focused on non-economic concerns, he touched on Singapore's competition with the other newly industrializing countries of Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea, which, he said, enjoyed unified cultures. Singapore workers have almost priced themselves out of the market, but companies would still be willing to pay a premium to operate in Singapore if they were offered premium service and quality, Mr Lee said.

NAVIES ARRIVING FOR 'STARFISH-86' EXERCISES

BK160712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore, Aug (AFP) — The New Zealand frigate Southland sailed in here Saturday for the biggest-ever naval exericise among the navies of New Zealand, Britain, Malaysia and Singapore. The 10-day exercise, codenamed Starfish 86, due to start Wednesday, will see some 26 ships, including an Australian submarine, conducting weapons training and tactical manoeuvres in the South China Sea. Another Leander-class frigate, the Canterbury and a P-3B Orion antisubmarine reconnaissance aeroplane due early next week will be New Zealand's contribution to the annual exercise under a 1971 defence pact among the five countries.

The Southland's captain, John Leonard, said Saturday that the five-nation exercises were not Wellington's only standing treaty for multilateral exercises, following New Zealand's formal exclusion last week from the ANZUS Treaty grouping it with Australia and the United States. It would be fair to assume greater importance for the five-power exercises in that respect, Commander Leonard told reporters, but he described as an exaggeration press reports that Starfish had become "critical" to Wellington because of the ANZUS situation.

The New Zealand contingent of two frigates to Starfish 86 was the same as in the past five years, he said. "What is critical, is to have exercises" said Commander Leonard, adding that the New Zealand Navy did so with Australia and other countries in the region.

He pointed out that the Southland took part in an exercise at Slindo in the Java Sea with the Indonesian Navy in July and that the Cantebury was arriving here Monday from "exercise joint venture" in the Cook Islands.' Under the five power defence arrangement put together in the wake of the British pullout from Singapore and Malaysia, aimed at providing a defense umbrella for Malaysia and Singapore, New Zealand has kept its 1st Infantry Regiment based in Singapore along with air and medical support units.

Australia coordinates the air force arm for the group from the north Malaysian base of Butterworth where it has stationed a squadron of Mirage fighter planes and a detachment of P-3C surveillance planes.

The British presence in the defence of its two former colonies has been low-key in comparison, with the nearest military support based in Hong Kong. However, for Starfish 86, two frigates from the task force now depoloyed in the region are to join the usual batch of gunboats from Hong Kong to make it the biggest yet British participation, defence sources said.

TRUCE SIGNED WITH COMMUNISTS IN DAVAO DEL NORTE

HK160208 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The first local cease-fire between the government and the communist rebels was signed Thursday [14 Aug] in Laac, Davao del Norte. The signing was held in a basketball court in the presence of armed rebels, churchmen, local residents, and local government officials. This development came as communists and government negotiators prepare for national level peace talks in Metro Manila. The signers of the truce agreement were Davao del Norte Governor Prospero Omatong and mayors of the province and National Democratic Front [NDF] and Communist Party representatives led by Froilan Mauriel and Edwin Vergara of the Davao del Norte regional NDF and regional NPA Command.

First Under Aquino Government

HK150555 Hong Kong AFP in English 0551 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Laac, Philippines, Aug 15 (AFP) -- Communist rebels and civilian officials here have signed the first local cease-fire agreement under President Corazon Aquino's government. The agreement -- signed Thursday in this southern municipality at a table on an earthen basketball court surrounded by armed rebels, churchmen and local residents -- was forged as negotiators in Manila prepared for national-level peace talks. Viewed as an experiment by the rebels and authorities, the pact covers nine of Davao del Norte's 21 municipalities apart from insurgency-rocked Laac, located 900 kilometers (560 miles) south of Manila [sentence as received].

Mrs Aquino, in a May visit to Davao City, near this province, proposed local truces apart from a nationwide cease-fire she planned at that time to discuss with leaders of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF). She named Davao del Norte a pilot area for "rehabilitation" of rebels through livelihood training and job placement. Provincial Governor Prospero Omatong said the agreement takes effect upon the president's approval.

In Manila, presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE when informed of the Laac agreement: "Apparently this is part of the result of that effort there." Mrs Villadolid could not immediately say if the president had been informed but confirmed that a Davao businessman instrumental in bringing about the pact, Jesus Ayala, was "an adviser of Mrs Aquino on Mindanao affairs." Mr Ayala, who was expected to formally convey the agreement to Mrs Aquino, was out of the country, aides said.

Local officials and rebel leaders who signed the pact told an AFP correspondent that they had the blessings of superiors for the move. The agreement was signed by Mr Omatong, mayors of the municipalities, and four rebels representing the NDF, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA). The CPP and the NPA -- its estimated 16,500-strong armed wing -- are the main components of the NDF, the underground alliance of leftist forces. Mr Omatong said the military was not a signatory but agreed beforehand to the experiment after objecting to a plan for a regional cease-fire. The region which would have been affected comprises five provinces on southeastern Mindanao Island.

Under the agreement signed in a village called Upper Mabuhay, the rebels agreed to "cancel all planned tactical offensives against the military" and declared a moratorium on armed hostilities. The military in turn will stop anti-rebel operations, refrain from establishing new detachments and pull out "abusive" units and men. Mr Amatong also said that the absence of the military in the pact signing "only proves the supremacy of civilian authority over the military." The national cease-fire talks also exclude the military, but Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Force chief General Fidel Ramos advise Mrs Aquino on the talks.

Brigadier-General Romeo Recina, the regional military chief, was unavailable for comment but his aide Colonel Roberto Manlongat told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was not aware of the cease-fire agreement. "I am not aware of that," he said, but added that should Mrs Aquino approve the agreement, "then we will enforce it." Col Manlongat said the cease-fire agreement would have to be referred to the military, "because necessarily, we are a party to it."

COMMUNIST CEASE-FIRE OFFER REJECTED IN MINDANAO

HK170052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Military authorities have rejected the cease-fire offer from communist rebels in several provinces in the southern Philippines. A military official, the regional military commander, told reporters the guerrillas' refusal to give up their arms made the offer unacceptable. Communist insurgents in the north of Mindanao last week declared a unilateral truce in their 17-year-old guerrilla war during peace talks between communist leaders and the government. They made the offer to church and civilian officials led by the Misamis Oriental province governor. He said he was willing to go back to the hinterland to negotiate further with the rebels.

Rebels Must 'Give Up Their Cause'

OW161105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Aug. 16 KYODO -- Military authorities Saturday rejected a temporary cease-fire forge last week by local government officials and communist-led insurgents in northern Mindanao, southern Philippines. The truce, which took effect August 9, was agreed upon during negotiations between a civilian panel headed by Misamis Oriental Government Vicente Emano, and insurgent's representatives led by George Madlos, a northern Mindanao communist party official.

"The offer is unacceptable. Complete and lasting peace cannot be realized unless the rebels give up their cause, lay down their firearms and surrender," a military spokesman quoted Brig Gen. Mariano Adalem, chief of the regional military command as saying. The spokesman said that during the negotiations, the insurgent's leaders, whose forces operate in six northern Mindanao provinces, had ruled out the surrender of their firearms as a precondition for a cease-fire in their areas. Brig Gen Jesus Hermosa, chief of the constabulary command based in Cagayan de Oro, also expressed" serious misgivings about the real intentions of the rebels for a cease-fire," saying that their ultimate objective was to "seize power and control government."

Thousands Flee, Fear More Fighting

OW181011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Aug. 18 KYODO -- Thousands of villagers fled their homes fearing renewed fighting after military commanders rejected a temporary cease-fire forged last Saturday by civilian officials and the communist-led insurgents in northern Mindanao, southern Philippines, a military official said Monday. Col. Manuel Dizon, commander of the Army's 3rd Infantry Brigade, said more than 2,000 families evacuated six mountain villages in Gingoor town, about 60 kilometers northeast of this city in Misamis Oriental province since Saturday. "The evacuees are afraid of being caught in a cross fire and do not want to return home unless they are assured of peace in the area," Dizon said. A top leader of the New Peoples Army (NPA) in northern Mindanao, George Madlos, had offered a region-wide truce but the military regional commander, Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, said the offer was "unacceptable" because the rebels will not give up their arms. Misamis Oriental Governor Vicente Emano led civilian officials in initiating the regional cease-fire agreement to allow evacuees in the coastal towns of the province to return to their homes after being displaced at the height of the military offensive against the NPA early this year. Meanwhile, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported that the insurgents in the Bicol region in the southeastern part of the northern Philippine island of Luzon are also considering a cease-fire agreement with the local government. Representatives from the leftwing umbrella organization, the National Democratic Front, and the government of President Corazon Aquino are currently negotiating a nationwide cease-fire to end the 17-year insurgency.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT OF MISUARI'S RETURN

HK180752 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano denied an alleged report that quoted him as saying that MNLF chief Nur Misuari is returning to Manila next month for talks with President Aquino on the Mindanao situation. More from Jojo Ismael: [Begin Ismael recording] According to Tamano, he was not able to talk to Misuari when he was in the Mideast recently. However, he said that MNLF Vice Chairman (Abdul Bakiah Abu Bakar) announced his willingness to take part in negotiations between the MNLF and the new government. Tamano added that it was not appropriate to name the president's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, as the official negotiator in talks with the MNLF leaders. Tamano expressed readiness to assist in government efforts to settle the Bangsa Moro issue in Mindanao. [end recording]

ENRILE REVEALS 3-STAGE COMMUNIST PLAN

HK141203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Philippine communists plan to seize power by infiltrating key government posts and naming a candidate to run in the 1992 presidential election, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Thursday. Mr. Enrile told a women's club here that the three-stage plan by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) would be implemented by the CPP-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition. He said that in the first two-year stage NDF elements "will be assigned to key positions in the various levels of the government." Mr. Enrile said that in the second two-year stage, top-ranking officials would be discredited and "the infiltration of sensitive positions in the ministries will be intensified." The NDF in the final two years will call for "salary increases and more benefits for all government employees," by which time the CPP would have chosen the NDF candidate for the 1992 presidential election, Mr. Enrile said. "I'm not saying that they are there now but this is their plan," he added.

Mr. Enrile said the plot suggested that the communists realized they must now work inside the government aside from conducting its armed insurrection, to succed. Mr. Enrile provoked a public squabble with cabinet colleagues two days ago when he accused some government agencies of harboring former communist rebels. President Corazon Aquino, whom he helped to power in a February revolt, has said she will retain these individuals if they have already renounced violence.

TARGET LIST FOR KIDNAPPING PLOT REVEALED

HK180602 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Military men still loyal to deposed President Marcos are allegedly behind the plot to kidnap President Aquino, members of her Cabinet and top officials of the Armed Force of the Philippines. [AFP]

An officer of the former Aviation Security Command (Avsecom, now Pafsecom [Philippine Armed Forces Security Command]) told THE MANILA TIMES yesterday he has been asked by some of his colleagues to help in the attempt to overthrow the Aquino government.

The Avsecom officer, one of the several military men who have not been given any assignment since the takeover of Mrs. Aquino, said the military "loyalists" behind the "coup plot" are mostly identified with former AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

He said he turned down the invitation. He also refused to identify the pro-Marcos military men planning to sow terrorism in their attempt to put up a counter-revolutionary government.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile revealed Wednesday that the Marcos loyalists are planning to kidnap several Cabinet ministers during the visit of President Aquino to Indonesia and Singapore from August 24 to 27.

Enrile told Mrs. Aquino the military intelligence service has submitted to him a report of the alleged kidnap plot.

In a press conference Thursday, Enrile divulged details of the plot. Besides the Cabinet men, the defense chief identified several other government officials allegedly included in the target list of the Marcos diehards.

As revealed by Enrile, those on the target list are: President Aquino, Vice-President Salvador Laurel, AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, Brig. Gen. Ramon Farolan, Gen. Canieso, Gen. Salvador Mison, navy flag officer Serafio Martillano, Gen. Eduardo Ermita, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, Jaime Cardinal Sin, Father Joaquin Bernas, Jose Cojuangco, Butz Aquino, Gen. Sotelo, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Chief Justice Claudoi Teehankee, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Tourism Minister Jose Gonzalez, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Justice Manuel Herera, Commissioner Ramon Diaz of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Agrarian Reform Minister Heherzon Alvarez, Transportation Minister Hernando Perez, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin, Jr, Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez, Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, PCGG Chairman Jovito Salonga, businessman Eugenio Lopez, Jr., MWSS [Metropolitan Water and Sewarage System] Administrator Jose Yap, Manila Acting Mayor Mel Lopez, PCGG Commissioner Raul Daza, telecommunications Director Sibal, NFA [National Food Authority] Administrator Emil Ong, ormer Communist Party of the Philippines Chairman Jose Ma. Sison, former NPA commander Bernabe Buscayno, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, rebel commanders Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda.

According to Enrile, the Marcos loyalistas are also planning to seize military camps and important communications facilities to ensure the success of their coup plot.

The defense minister said the coup plot will be carried out in an early morning blitz to surprise government troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino.

PANEL WARNS AQUINO FURTHFR COUP ATTEMPT POSSIBLE

HK160917 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 16 (AFP) — A top-level committee has warned President Corazon Aquino that backers of deposed ruler Ferdinand Marcos may again attempt a takeover during one of her foreign trips, a newspaper said here Saturday.

THE MANILA CHRONICLE, saying it was shown an unpublished report given to Mrs Aquino Thursday, quoted the panel as saying that the July 6 failed coup led by Arturo Tolentino was mainly meant as propaganda to embarrass the government.

But "The event was so planned and structured that depending on the response of the military, it could readily have been transposed into an actual takeover or coup d'etat," the panel was quoted as saying.

The committee said the involvement of Mr Marcos in the attempt remains an "unknown factor," according to the daily.

Mrs Aquino's visits to Indonesia and Singapore next week and the United States next month "raise high risks" of a second attempt, it reportedly said.

Mr Tolentino, Mr Marcos's would-be vice president, named himself "acting president" while Mrs Aquino was out of town, seizing the historic Manila Hotel With thousands of civilian supporters and some 300 armed troops.

The efforts collapsed in less than two days after the armed forces rallied behind Mrs Aquino, and hoped-for mass support for the coup never came. Mr Tolentino later said it was just a symbolic act of protest.

Health Minister Alfredo Bengzon, chairman of the six-man committee which prepared the report, could not be reached for comment on the newspaper's account.

Presidential spokesman Alice Villadolid said: "I cannot confirm that. All I can tell you is that the Bengzon committee reported to the president... Thursday evening but decided not to issue a statement to the press."

Asked if the story seemed correct, she said, "I didn't see the report."

The daily said the panel blamed intelligence agencies for failing to forecast the coup attempt and recommended the creation of an intelligence body enjoying the president's confidence and directly under her office.

But Mrs Aquino had created the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) and appointed a retired general, Luis Villareal, as its head a day before receiving the Bengzon report.

The committee opted to continue digging into the unknown factors and urged the president to dismantle factions in the military, take "immediate and effective action" against certain coup participants, and monitor the leaders of the attempt, THE CHRONICLE said.

MILITARY OFFERED MONEY, COUP PLOT BASED IN HAWAII

HK180546 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Marcos loyalists are luring members of the armed forces into joining them in their plan to overthrow the Aquino government by offering huge salaries to those who would defect, sources at the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

The same sources added that the loyalists are expecting a mass defection of military personnel before their forces finally initiate lightning attacks on strategic military camps and communication centers.

The monthly salaries offered to defectors are P5,000 for enlisted personnel; P30,000 for lieutenants; P50,000 for captains, major and light colonels; P100,000 for full colonels, and P200,000 for generals.

The sources said the document recovered by the Defense Ministry enumerating details of the plot was signed by a certain Eddie Figueras. A handwritten letter accompanying the document said the funds for military personnel are available anytime.

Defense sources also told THE MANILA TIMES that Eddie Figueras was once a Manila mayoral candidate. He was also charged and convicted for his involvement in an assassination plot against the former president.

He, however, was pardoned by Marcos and became one of his leading supporters. He is now based in Hawaii, MND [Ministry of National Defense] sources added.

Meanwhile, former Lanao Governor Ali Dimaporo yesterday said the so-called loyalist plot to take over the Aquino government and kidnap top officials "is in reality, a communist plot."

He said he will fight the plotters even if it means losing his life.

Dimaporo also claimed that such a plot, if truly initiated by Marcos loyalists, "is virtually impossible."

CON-COM MEMBERS URGE AQUINO TO CANCEL U.S. TRIP

HK151543 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] Members of the Constitutional Commission sought yesterday the cancellation of President Aquino's trip to the United States on grounds that the country is still under a revolutionary government.

Those who objected to the U.S. trip, led by human rights lawyer Rene Sarmiento and local goverments committee chairman Jose Nolledo also cited reports about a plan of the so-called Marcos loyalists and former KBL leaders to stage nationwide civil disobedience drive during the President's absence.

"The trip is not only premature but also ill-advised considering that things are not yet normal under the present revolutionary government," Sarmiento, also a leader of cause-oriented groups in the assembly, said.

Sarmiento, until recently a law partner of former Sen Jose W. Diokno, warned that "the government is still in its infant stage to be left alone in this period where everything is still uncertain."

Nolledo said the purpose of Mrs Aquino's U.S. trip can be done through ambassadorial level without exposing the country to dangers.

Nolledo recalled that even when President Aquino was still in the country, her government was already threatened during the infamous Manila Hotel caper.

Mindaluz Quezada, also a cause-oriented Con-Com member, reminded the President that there are more urgent problems awaiting President's action.

Adolfo Azcuna suggested that the President should first wait for the outcome of her visits to Singapore and Indonesia before deciding whether the U.S. trip should be made.

The President will be away for four separate days during her ASEAN trip. Her projected U.S. trip will last at least eight days.

They all pleaded to Mrs Aquino to reconsider her U.S. visit in the light of reports that elements opposed to her government are determined to intensify their activities to destablize her government.

Some Con-Com members, however, disagreed.

Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, leader of the Con-Com opposition, said the Aquino government has attained a level of stability to be threatened. He described the reported plan of the Marcos loyalists to intensify the destabilization activities during Mrs Aquino's absence as a "fantasy."

He said Mrs Aquino should pursue her economic recovery mission as an imperative component of the stabilization program.

Vicente Foz, committee on constitutional bodies chairman, shared Ople's view, adding that Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, can handle the nation's security requirement even during Mrs Aquino's absence.

Former MP Homobono Adaza was the first to agitate for the cancellation of Mrs Aquino's U.S. trip for security reasons.

MINISTRY THREATENS TO VOID LABOR PACT WITH U.S.

HK151549 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Aug 86

[By Sandra De Jesus]

[Text] The Labor Ministry warned yesterday that unless the US Pacific Command Air Force (PACAF) reverses its decision terminating the services of 200 workers in Wake Island and replacing them with Thais, the Philippine Government might be forced to nullify the RP-US Offshore Labor Agreement (OLA).

OLA governs the recruitment of Filipinos in all US military facilities in the pacific.

The warning was aired by Labor Deputy Minister Rogelio V. Garcia to US Labor Attache James P. Murphy, following reports that even while the layoff issue is still under review by a joint RP-US special committee, the PACAF has reportedly decided to repatriate the first batch of workers from Wake Island within the next few days.

Garcia said if the PACAF decision is not immediately reversed, "It can only reflect negatively on the mutual obligations of the two governments, particularly in guaranteeing the assured and orderly supply of labor in the development and defense of the Pacific."

The workers, who have served in the island since 1947, are also protected by the OLA which embodies the mutual desire of the two governments to promote and maintain sound and equitable recruitment and employment practices. Thus, Garcia said, the layoff has the effect of nullifying the agreement itself which, he said, may not be to the best interest of the United States and the Philippines.

Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez has written President Aquino recommending that immediate negotiations through diplomatic channels be made as a "last-ditch" effort to save the Filipino workers from being displaced.

U.S. SENATOR ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

HK180756 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] U.S. Senator Richard Lugar arrived in Manila today for a 3-day official visit. This is part of his Asia-Pacific tour aimed at demonstrating U.S. interest in the region. He is expected to meet President Aquino, Vice President Salvador Laurel, and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. He is to discuss with the president her forthcoming visit to the United States in September. Lugar headed the U.S. delegation sent by the Reagan administration to observe the February elections and reported that the elections were marred with fraud.

RUSSIAN MISSILES SAID POINTED TOWARD U.S. BASES

HK160828 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Four SS-11 and SS-12 Russian missiles equipped with warheads 1,200 times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima are aimed towards the American military bases in the Philippines. This was revealed by Lean Alejandro, secretary general of Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan — New Nationalist Alliance], who referred to a report by a well-known physicist on the "Straight from the Shoulder" TV program last Thursday night. However, Alejandro's revelations failed to influence viewers and other guests on the programwho insisted on the maintenance of U.S. military bases.

PRESSENCE OF U.S. BASES COULD PROMPT ATTACK

HK151603 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Philippines faces a Soviet nuclear attack for allowing continued presence of the American Subic Naval Base and the Clark Air Base here, a visiting Soviet parliamentarian said yesterday.

Aleksey Drugov, a member of the Presidium and holder of a doctorate in Afro-Asian studies, said foreign military bases do not vouch for the host country's security but rather put it in high risk.

Drugov is visiting the Philippines together with Dr Viktor Gorchakov, another Presidium member, under the sponsorship of the Philippine committee on solidarity.

Drugov explained that the Soviet Union will never launch a nuclear attack against a country which does not posses any nuclear weapon.

He said Russia will also refrain from starting a nuclear war, not even against the United States, because of the extensive damage such an encounter could bring to all forms of life.

However, he stressed that if ever a nuclear war starts, Russia cannot assure that it will not attack the Philippines because of the American bases here.

On reported storage of nuclear arms in U.s. military bases, he said the U.S. Government has a standard worldwide policy of neither confirming nor denying such information, "so you can never know what is going on in the bases in your territory."

Drugov also echoed the message delivered by Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok last July 28 that a withdrawal of U.S. military presence in the Philippines will not go unanswered by the Soviet side.

He said this means Russia is ready to discuss and accept certain obligations so that the U.S. will not feel its security threatened in the region when it leaves the bases in the Philippines.

The Soviet Union is prepared to go to any level to lessen its military presence and armaments all over the world on a reciprocal basis which guarantees balance and security for both sides, he added.

Dr Gorchakov, on the other hand, said that government officials led by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel appeared enthusiastic in developing further relationships between Russia and the Philippines.

He said his government, through the committee on solidarity for Asia and Africa, is willing to expand combined researches and scientific conferences which are being undertaken now in countries like Japan, Vietnam, and Korea.

COLUMNIST ON NBC FILMING OF NPA AMBUSH

HK150301 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Aug 86 p 5

["Political Tidbits" Column by Belinda Olivares-Cunanan: "Where to Draw the Line"]

[Text] Recently a friend of mine who came from abroad told me that he was appalled at having viewed a three-minute NBC Nightly News report on American television about the bloody ambush of a government military unit in Gumaca, Quezon, which resulted in the total wipeout of some 15 soldiers. It seems that all the gory details were documented from start to finish.

Apparently this same film went around the world, as other friends of mine residing in some European capitals also saw it. Their reaction was the same as that of the viewer from the U.S.

My friend from the U.S. said that the showing of the film stirred some controversy there as hundreds of viewers called up the NBC to protest the violence. The story had ended with a look into the truck where the bodies of all the massacred soldiers lay.

Reports indicate that some people even with NBC itself were disturbed by the fact that quite obviously the American freelance photojournalist who filmed it, 37-year old Jon Alpert, had known of the ambush way in advance. The question that disturbed even NBC people was, was the ambush staged for his benefit?

There are some unconfirmed reports circulating even here in Manila, that either Alpert himself or NBC allegedly paid a handsome amount to the rebels to stage the ambush. The amount of 30,000 is being mentioned as fee, except that if could not be determined whether it is in dollars or pesos.

In fact, it appears that the controversy got so hot in the U.S. that Alpert had to show his original, unedited footages to the NBC executives. He said that he had known of the ambush the night before it happened, but denied vehemently that it had been staged for his benefit. He was quoted by an American magazine as saying that "it had been planned for weeks and would have happened regardles of our presence."

It seems that Alpert and a 33-year old colleague, reporter Maryann DeLeo, had lived with the rebels in the mountains for two weeks prior to the ambush, and that the initial contact work took six weeks.

A magazine article that lauded Alpert's "journalistic coup" quoted the much-awarded if sometimes controversial photojournalist as saying that "I was so concentrated on getting the story that I didn't think about being in danger." And that "I was horrified when I saw the truck (where the dead bodies lay), but I kept on filming."

While the Alpert film stirred reactions around the world, however, here only one still photo found its way into the local papers, which was credited to a local photojournalist. But it was enough to make people talk about it and the conclusion most everyone arrived at was that the photographer knew in advance of the ambush. The question on everyone's mind: How was he able to do this?

My friend from America, who brought the news of the controversy was surprised at the non-reaction of the government and the military. He thought it was probably because they did not realize that the documentary had gone around the world.

He said that at the very least the government and the military should have called the photojournalist, or the company that he was representing, the NBC network, to explain the circumstances of his being there, his contacts, his advance knowledge and other pertinent details.

This critic felt that the government should have invoked questions of national security and interests in this case; that the foreign journalist had presumably entered the country as a guest of the Philippine Government, having gotten a visa (unless he cam in through the backdoor). But by showing a film that documents in bloody, gruesome details the ambush of troops of the legitimate government, the critic argued, the journalist was undermining the interests of this government that had allowed him to come in.

It is argued that the State should uphold its interests above being hospitable to foreign journalists, some of whom do not, anyhow, seem to care about its welfare.

In fact my friend would not hesitate to advocate that the NBC network should be disciplined, even to the extent of imposing a ban on its people coming here.

Others would raise moral and ethical questions: If you knew that people are going to be massacred, should you "cooperate"? Some would argue that the government troops represent the "legitimate" forces, as against the rebels. What are the moral implications, then, of showing the legitimate troops being massacred? Is one not aiding or abetting the "Enemy of the State" by propagandizing their gains? Are there nor moral constraints in the journalism profession or is a "scoop" all that matters?

The charge of a pay-off to the rebels does complicate the moral aspect, if it is true. For this would mean buying out the lives of the Filipio soldiers.

Of course there is the other side of the coin. Some journalists would probably argue that they are there to get "all the news all the time," from whichever side they come, and that there are no politics involved in this profession. Moreover, they could argue, if the government were to clamp down on coverage of the opposing forces, wouldn't that constitute censorship, which goes against freedom of expression and of the press, and violates access to information and news?

It could also be argued that journalists are not in the business to decide which side is moral or not.

Both sides do have their own valid arguments. Where does one really draw the line?

This column believes that many journalists would probably behaved the way Alpert did: Get out the story and to hell with the politics of it. Many locals would probably do exactly as Alpert had done. In fact it is obvious that there were Filipino journalists at the ambush scene.

But I feel that we cannot run away from the moral responsibilities of our profession. Moreover, as a Filipino, I feel that the national security and interest dictate that there should be some kind of regulation of such coverage, and that it is up to the Filipinos to do so vis-a-vis the foreign journalists.

The Gumaca incident will not be the last of its kinds, and it is time that both the government and the military establishment come up with definitive policy on this sort of thing. It should begin with an investigation of the Gumaca event, and all its circumstances.

Columnist Corrects Error

HK150329 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Aug 86 p 5

[From "Political Tidbits" column by Belinda Olivares-Cunanan]

[Excerpt] Yesterday we wrote about the coverage of an NPA ambush of a government militay unit by a noted free-lance American photo-journalist, who had a pre-arrangement with the NPAs.

There was one minor error in yesterday's column which should be straightened out: The NPA ambush covered by John Alpert occurred in March in Guinobatan, Albay, and not in Gumaca, Quezon, as we had said. The confusion arose from the fact that an ambush in Gumaca, Quezon, had been covered, also apparently with foreknowledge, by a local photojournalist, on June 30.

Other than this, however, the facts remain correct, and the national security, morality and ethical issues raised valid.

A news item in one local daily recently reported that an NPA commander, who wished to remain unnamed, had stated that the NBC team had paid the NPA ambushers $30,000 to stage the Albay ambush which killed all 15 military men. The source had said that the NBC team had been witness to a site "rehearsal" prior to the ambush.

This column maintains that the government and the military should investigate the circumstances of the ambush, particularly the serious charge of a big pay-off by the American TV network. National interest and plain human decency dictate it. [passage omitted on unrelated topic]

NPA DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR 'KILLING FIELDS'

HK120753 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City -- New People's Army leader Saturday confirmed the existence of so-called "killing fields" in Misasmis Oriental, but claimed that many of the victims were killed either by the military or private armies.

Ma Luisa Purcray, alias Commander Meriam of the NPA's Front 12, admitted in a taped statement that there are several such killing fields in Misamis Oriental where the remains of purged NPA members are buried.

However, commander Meriam said that many of the victims were civilians killed by soldiers during military operations.

The amazon also said other civilian victims were those found to have betrayed the rebels cause.

Commander Meriam also denounced the existence of some private armies which she claimed have been responsible for the killing and other atrocities in the hinterlands of this city and Misamis oriental.

However, military authorities here claimed that all those buried in mass graves were NPA members purged from the underground movement and others were uncooperative civilians "salvaged" by the rebels.

Col. Manuel Dizon, 3rd Infantry Brigade chief whose troops operate in areas where most of the mass graves were unearthed, said at least 110 bodies have been exhumed from these grave sites since January this year.

Military intelligence reports, Dizon said, also indicated that no less than 300 armed rebels and supporters have been killed in the on-going purge of the dissidents' ranks dubbed as "operation Zombies."

Military authorities have discovered mass graves in Lugait, Upol, and Claveria towns and in barangay Taglimao, this city.

NPA KILLS HIGH-RANKING COMMANDER, 15 FOLLOWERS

HK120852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have executed a high-ranking comrade and 15 followers after he opposed an ongoing purge, a military official said here Tuesday. Vianne Laure, commander of a guerrilla front covering half the southern province of Misamis Oriental near this city, was killed along with 15 NPA men under his command three weeks ago, Colonel Manuel Dizon told reporters. Prior to that, he had been dislodged in a reorganization of the hierarchy after opposing an ongoing campaign to execute suspected government spies among the guerrilla ranks, Col. Dizon added, citing intelligence reports. His comrades interpreted his opposition to "Operation Zombies" as proof that he was a government spy, the colonel said. Col. Dizon had earlier said some 300 NPA members and supporters had been killed by the NPA since the bloody purge began in the north. Authorities have exhumed the bodies of more than 100 former guerrillas and supporters said to have been executed by the NPA on suspicion of being government spies. Mr. Laure's alleged successor, Maria Luisa Porcray, admitted in a taped statement released to the press Sunday that several of the mass graves that had been uncovered contained the remains of NPA members and civilians found to have betrayed the movement. But she also said many of the victims were civilians killed either by the military during operations or by private armies of local warlords. The NPA is the 16,500-strong armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

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USSR'S KAPITSA TO VISIT JAPAN 27-29 Aug

OW190949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will visit Tokyo August 27-29 for talks with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and other ministry officials, a senior official said Tuesday. The official in the foreign ministry said Kapitsa plans to brief Japanese officials on the details of a speech made July 28 by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he touched on the future security in Asia and the Pacific. Japanese officials, he said, expect to discuss bilateral problems as well as the timing and other details of a prospective visit to Japan by Soviet Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev. The official, who declined to be named, said Japan intends to tell Kapitsa that some parts of Gorbachev's speech indicated an "incorrect understanding of Japan," and to ask Soviet leaders to "correct" their views of Japan. He was partly referring to the phrase that Japan and the Soviet Union need to cooperate in a quiet atmosphere free from past problems.

JAPAN, U.S. OPEN FIRST ROUND OF MOSS TALKS

OW190527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Tuesday began three days of trade talks under the MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) formula mainly to discuss U.S. access to Japan's telecommunications, electronics and auto parts markets. In Tuesday's session the U.S. and Japanese officials are to review the progress of a bilateral agreement reached last January concerning telecommunications equipment.

Representing Japan at the sub-cabinet talks are Shingeo Sawada, vice minister at the ministry of posts and telecommunications, and Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister for international affairs. The U.S. negotiators are headed by Bruce Smart, undersecretary of commerce for international trade. They will discuss ways to expand Japan's imports of U.S. auto parts Wednesday, to be followed by consultations Thursday on electronics equipment.

U.S. and Japanese officials held year-long MOSS talks until January on opening Japan's markets to U.S. telecommunications goods, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, electronics goods and forest products. They have recently agreed to discuss trade issues concerning transportation items such as auto parts in an expanded MOSS framework.

GROUPS TO RALLY AGAINST CALL BY TWO U.S. VESSELS

OW190035 Naha Radio NHK in Japanese 2210 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Two U.S. naval vessels capable of carrying nuclear weapons are to call at White Beach, a U.S. base in Katsuren-cho on Okinawa, today. The submarine "Tunny" arrived at the beach a short while ago and the cruiser "Long Beach" will arrive very soon. They both are here to replenish supplies and provide rest for crews. The submarine "Tunny" made its appearance offshore just after 0600 [2100 GMT] and is now dropping anchor. The cruiser "Long Beach" is expected to enter port around 0800 [2300 GMT]. The "Tunny" is scheduled to stay at White Beach until 1800 [0900 GMT] today and the "Long Beach" until 1600 [0700 GMT]. The nuclear-powered submarine "Tunny" is capable of carrying nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. This is the first visit to Okinawa for the submarine. The "Long Beach" is also capable of carrying Tomahawk missiles. Their port calls are said to be linked with the scheduled call at Sasebo in Nagasaki Prefecture by the battleship "New Jersey" on 24 August.

Their port calls mark the first visit to Okinawa by nuclear-powered U.S. vessels in more than 5 and 1/2 years. They also represent the 19th such visit since the reversion of Okinawa to Japan. The Okinawa prefectural authorities have been conducting radiological monitoring in waters around White Beach since yesterday evening.

Reformist groups in the prefecture are strongly opposed to the visit of the two nuclear-powered naval vessels. The Okinawa Prefectural Council for Prohibition of A-H bombs, which is affiliated with the JCP, and the Okinawa Prefectural Council Against A-H bombs, which is affiliated with the JCP, are to hold spot rallies separately today to voice their protest of the visit.

NAKASONE TO MAKE FINAL DECISION ON SDI 2 SEP

OW170744 Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Japanese government has decided that participation in Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research work will not run counter to the 1969 Diet resolution on the peaceful utilization of space, it was learned Thursday.

According to government sources, the government concluded, firstly, that the resolution sets the limit on space development by Japan and does not prevent Japan from joining research under the initiative of the United States.

Secondly, the "peaceful purposes" mentioned in the resolution means non-military purposes. The SDI is a defense weapon aiming at eradication of nuclear arms from the earth. Joining the SDI research will contribute to upgrading non-military technologies.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will make the final decision on Sept. 2 at a conference of the ministers concerned as to whether Japan will take part in SDI research.

The resolution in question was adopted at the Diet in May 1969 when the National Space Development Agency was inaugurated. The resolution said in part, "Every item that Japan puts into space and the development of rockets must have peaceful purposes."

This has been a guideline for the Japanese research and development of space.

HIROSHIMA MAYOR WELCOMES GORBACHEV DECLARATION

OW190349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima Tuesday released a statement welcoming the Soviet announcement of an extension of its unilateral freeze on nuclear tests until next January 1. The statement said the Soviet extension, though limited until January 1, will help realize Hiroshima citizens' wish for peace. The mayor said in the statement he hopes the Soviet action will lead to the abolition of nuclear weapons. The Soviet UKnion first unilaterally declared its nuclear test moratorium on August 6 last year on the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945. The latest extension is the fourth since then.

14 AUG SPEECHES MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

DPRK-USSR Amity Chairman Speaks

SK190455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association and minister of communications, at a meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 14 August to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Kim recording] Today we greet the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland under magnificent circumstances in which, together with all the people throughout the country, we are giving new impetus to the struggle to implement the decision of the 11th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee after receiving, with endless excitement, "the historical experience of founding the WPK," an immortal classic work published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Japanese imperialists' colonial rule ended in our country 41 years ago, and our people's protracted cause of liberating the fatherland was achieved brilliantly. [applause]

During the period of national suffering when the Japanese imperialists' rule was most dismal, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, having embarked along the road of taking the lead in the revolution, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the people, illuminated the bright future path of the Korean revolution and developed the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle to achieve liberation and the communist movement to a new, higher stage. By leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] and the patriotic anti-Japanese forces by using profound strategy and tactics, the respected and beloved leader successively dealt serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and led the Korean revolution along the single road of victory as a whole.

While revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution and the sun of the people, and while overcoming all difficulties and grim trials under his leadership, KPRA members and the patriotic people drove the Japanese imperialist aggressors into the abyss of defeat by struggling unyieldingly and heroically. While leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, the great leader Comrade Kinm Il-song developed the brilliant revolutioary tradition -- the everlasting cornerstone of our revolution and the source of the victorious and invincible strength of our party and people -- and laid the organizational and ideological foundation of our party. [applause]

The Korean communists and the KPRA members, who had been indoctrinated and fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, struggled, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism and protecting with arms the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world. Under the leadership of the Lenin party, the Soviet people and army defeated fascist Germany in the great fatherland war and decisively helped defeat the Japanese imperialists by participating in the war against Japan. During the course of waging a joint struggle against the Japanese imperialists, blood ties of friendship were firmly cultivated between the Korean and Soviet people as class brothers and as revolutinary comrades-in-arms. With the 15 August liberation as the momentum, Korea-Soviet friendship embarked along a new road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The liberation of our fatherland from the Japanese imperialits' colonial rule was an historic victory which our people attained with the courageous Soviet Army and was an epochal event opening a new era in our people's struggle to achieve self-reliance, independence, and socialism.

Over the past 41 years since liberation, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have vigorously enjoyed days of great change and creation. By successfully performing the revolutionary mission in every stage according to the line and policy set forth by the great leader and by vigorously accelerating socialist construction, our people have established in our country an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and appression and have turned our backward country, over a short period of time, into a powerful socialist country which possesses a strong, self-reliant people's economy, a brilliant national culture, and a self-defense capability. [applause]

Under our party's leadership, the revolution in our country is now tirelessly developing to a new, high stage. Under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- our people are now vigorously accelerating the struggle to remold man, nature, and society in a communistic way and are effecting a new upsurge in the struggle to occupy the 10 major long-range targets of grand socialist economic construction in the 1980's. With their hearts filled with optimisim over conviction in the future of the fatherland and the revolution, our people are now hastening the complete victory of socialism.

All the victories and successes our people have attained in past revolutionary struggles and construction work are a result of the wise leadership of the WPK Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as well as a brilliant fruition of the devoted struggle of our people, who have energetically struggled by rallying firmly around the party and leader. [applause] [end recording]

After noting that for our people reunifying the fatherland is so pressing a task that its solution cannot be delayed even for a single day, he said that the biggest obstacle to realizing national reunification at present is that the U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea by the use of forces, are enforcing colonial rule there. After noting that the WPK and the government of the republic have put forward the most just policies and reasonable proposals to reunify the fatherland by independent and peaceful means, without interference from the outside, and have made every sincere effort possible to realize them, he exposed in detail that, opposed to this, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet have endlessly pursued maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and provoke a new war.

He then went on to say that the government of the republic has insisted on cohosting of the Olympics between the North and South of Korea in order to rescue the Olympic movement from a crisis, to hold a successful 24th Olympiad, and to create an environment favorable to realizing the reunification of Korea.

He stressed that to ease tension in Korea and to settle the Korean question by peaceful means, the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all weapons of mass destruction, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, after abandoning their military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there.

He then stated that he was extending deep gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet Government and people for paying, as they have in the past, deep attention to the course of developments in our country and for postively supporting and encouraging our people in their socialist construction and in their just struggle for national reunification.

He continued as follows: [Begin Kim recording] Comrades, under the leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people are now actively struggling to implement the grand programs adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the Soviet Union tasks designed to accelerate science and technological revolution, to equip the national economy with modern technology, and to promote public welfare according to the CPSU strategic lines to promote the nation's socio-economic development are being carried out successfully. The Soviet Union has been staging a vigorous struggle to accelerate the consummation of socialism and has consistently made efforts to oppose the imperialists' war maneuvers and defend peace and security in the world.

The Soviet party and government has taken measures to unilaterally halt nuclear tests to eliminate the danger of thermonuclear war, put forward initiatives to dismantle nuclear weapons completely before the end of this century, and put forward proposals to utilize space for peaceful purposes on the condition that it be demilitarized and to reduce Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons by 50 percent. It has also put forward proposals for the countries in Asia and the Pacific to make joint efforts in unity to ease tensions not only in Europe, but also in Asia and the Pacific region and to turn this region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons. Considering this a clear expression of the Soviet Union's peace-loving stand to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and preserve and consolidate peace in the world, the Korean people fully support this. [applause]

In recent speech delivered in Vladivostok, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced various plans and proposals to prevent the strengthening of forces, nuclear forces in particular, in Asia and the Pacific and to guarantee peace and security there; warned of the danger of maneuvers to fabricate the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to turn South Korea into a forward nuclear base; and expressed supported for the struggle to realize peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country by our people and our proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. This greatly encourages our people.

The Korean and Soviet people have formed relations of friendship in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause and have constantly solidified and developed these relations. Today, the great Korean-Soviet friendship marks a time of brilliant flowering. Meeting and talks with the Soviet party and state leaders by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 were an historic event that has upgraded the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher level. [applause]

Today, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union are being strengthened and developed to a new, higher level in directions that benefit the people of the two countries. Following last year's grand celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, the people of our two countries last July meaningfully celebrated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a joint, happy event. This shows that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are further developing with he passage of time.

Endlessly solidifying and developing the Korean-Soviet friendship generation after generation is a unanimous desire and unchanging belief of the people of the two countries. In the future, we will also make every effort to expand and develop on a full scale our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and protect peace in Asia and the world, and in the joint struggle for socialism and communism. Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]

Soviet Charge Speaks

SK190856 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Speech by Boris Morozov, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to the DPRK, at a 14 August meeting held in the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 41st anniversary of the fatherland's liberation -- recording in Russian with superimposed Korean translation]

[Text] First I would like to thank you for inviting us to this meeting today marking the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Korea. [applause] This anniversary has special significance in the history of relations between our two fraternal peoples. On 15 August 1945, our struggle against the Japanese militarist forces victoriously came to an end on this Korean peninsula. For victory in this struggle, the officers and men of the Soviet Army, who made a decisive contribution to liberating the people of your country and numerous (? oppressed) people of the world, laid down their lives. The brave Korean patriots who fought vigorously and victoriously under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, were also willing to lay down their lives.

We all remember well the celebrations held last year. These celebrations contributed to Korean-Soviet friendship, which is being strengthened with each passing day. The grand Liberation Tower, which was rebuilt prior to the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation, realistically proves that the Korean people do not forget the Soviet people's internationalist duty.

Fifteen August is a new milestone in the annals of the social reforms in Korea in the modern history of the independent Korean state. The stubborn and devoted efforts of the people have brought about exceptional growth in this land in a short period of time. [applause] With the heroic efforts of the workers, farmers, and working intellectuals and with the material and spirtual support of the socialist cooperative community, the former Japanese colony has been converted into a socialist state with advanced industry and productive agriculture. Impressive successes have been attained in many fields, including those of culture, education, sports, and health during the period of the people's regime.

The Soviet people sincerely wish the Korean friends great success in their struggle to carry out the decisions of the (?Sixth) WPK Congress and to realize reunification of the country, their long-cherished desire, on an independent, peaceful, and democratic basis. [applause]

Comrade, the Soviet people, enthusiastically supporting CPSU policy, are making vigorous efforts to carry out the large-scale action program to advance the country's social and economic development adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. [end recording] He continued by noting that the Soviet people, upholding the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress, are effecting great successes in the struggle to carry out this decision, and that, in particular, labor productivity is increasing in all fields of the people's economy.

He noted that Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, in his recent speech in Vladivostok put forward various plans and proposals to prevent an arms buildup, especially the buildup of nuclear arms, in the Asian and Pacific region and to safeguard peace and security in this region. He said that the situation remains tense because the U.S. imperialists are aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula. He then continued: [Begin Morozov recording, superimposed with Korean translation] As reaffirmed in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union actively supports DPRK peace initiatives to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to solve the national problem facing the Korean people. [applause]

As Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, for the sake of the real interests of Korea there is no good reason whatsoever to turn away from the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK. We expect that the international meeting on establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, to be held in Pyongyang in September, will be a new contribution to the world people's struggle to prevent the danger of war. [applause]

This meeting will confirm that broad social circles of the world support the Korean people's just struggle. We, the Soviet people are encouraged by the enthusiastic suport of the DPRK for the constructive Soviet proposal to reduce nuclear arms, significantly reduce conventional weapons and arms, and improve the international situation. We regard this support as [word indistinct] of the socialist forces on the world stage. This enables the friendly and cooperative relations among the peoples of the socialist countries to be continuously strengthened and developed.

Dear comrades: I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the WPK leadership, to you, and to all workers of the DPRK for supporting the line of the Soviet state and the CPSU. [applause]

In the Soviet Union, basic significance is given to developing and completing Soviet-Korean relations. The comradely and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK actively helps strengthen security on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian and the Pacific region and solving the task of socialist and communist construction in our two countries.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea are blooming and developing in all fields based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism, and that they are characterized by the spirit of investigating new forms in many fields, including the political, economic, trade, cultural, and scientific fields. [applause]

The past 2 years since the unforgettable visit to the Soviet Union of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has been especially successful in the relations of friendship between us. [applause] This brief period has been filled with milestones of cooperation at present and in the future in all fields in relations between our two countries. New treaties and agreements have been signed; a series of important agreements has been made; and the legal basis for Soviet-Korean relations has been reinforced. These relations have been made firm by the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The recent observance of the 25th anniversary of the signing of this treaty manifested the special significance of this treaty in solidifying the relations of alliance between the Soviet Union and Korea and in strengthening security in this region of the world. I express my firm conviction that Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation will dependably serve the peoples of our two countries in the cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

On this glorious holiday of the 41st anniversary of Korean liberation, I send my congratulations to you and all the workers of the DPRK through you, and wish you new success in the struggle for socialist construction and reunification of the country. [applause] Long live the immortal Soviet-Korean friendship and unity! [applause] [end recording]

'OUTLINE' OF DJP'S DRAFT AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

SK190053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 p 6

["Outline" of DJP's Draft Amendment to the Constitution Announced on 18 August]

[Text] Basic Framework

1. The government shall take the form of a pure parliamentary cabinet system under which the president shall have formal and ceremonial authority, while the prime minister and the cabinet shall hold substantial rights to administer national affairs.

2. The people's right for free choice of government shall be guaranteed by empowering the National Assembly, composed of representatives of the people, to elect the head of government and by providing that the majority of the Cabinet members shall be chosen from among the National Assemblymen.

3. The existence of a dictatorship shall be impossible through the decentralization of power and mutual control among the prime minister, Assembly and the court.

4. General drawbacks of the parliamentary cabinet system shall be remedied by working out institutional devices for national security and political stability, which include, among others, the prevention of the abuse of the government's right to disband the Assembly and of the Assembly's no confidence right against the Cabinet.

5. The people's basic rights shall be guaranteed to the greatest possible extent.

6. The National Assembly shall become the supreme organ through the strengthening of its authority and invigoration of its function.

7. The judiciary section's independence shall be further strengthened since it is the last stronghold for the protection of the people's basic rights and the Constitution.

8. Substantial progress of politics by political parties shall be sought.

9. An epoch-making turning point shall be effected for the realizaton of a happy welfare state by expanding and intensifying the state's duty to improve social welfare conditions.

10. Sound economic order to be harmonized with economic freedom and public welfare and interests shall be established.

General Principles and Basic Rights.

1. The state's protection of the people living abroad shall be strengthened.

2. The restriction of basic rights will be allowed in unavoidable cases, but should be made within the minimum scope.

3. The rights of habeas corpus shall be guaranteed for all citizens arrested.

4. Any detention or arrest of criminal suspects shall be notified to their families.

5. No criminal suspect shall be arrested or detained without being notified of his right to have an attorney and of the reasons for the arrest or detention.

6. Censorship of the press and publication shall be banned.

7. The provision on the ban on double compensation for soldiers and policemen shall be adjusted in a reasonable way.

8. A system for extensive criminal compensation shall be stipulated so that suspects found to be innocent may seek compensation.

9. A new provision to protect victims of crimes in such a way as to provide the state's compensation shall be established.

10. A new provision on the quarantee of a minimum wage shall be established.

11. The right to join in collective action of workers at public enterprises shall be expanded and guaranteed.

12. A new provision on the duty of the state to prevent disease and to promote the guaranteed provision of medical care shall be established.

13. A new provision on the state's duty to formulate policies on the increase in the number of housing units shall be established.

14. A new provision on the protection of rights of scientific technicians shall be established.

15. A new provision on the state's duty to safeguard people from disasters shall be established.

16. A new provision on the state's duty to protect the physically-handicapped and the elderly shall be established.

17. A new provision on the safeguarding of maternity care shall be established.

18. The state shall be made responsible for making efforts to ensure equality between men and women.

19. A new provision on the state's duty to implement policies on the improvement of the social welfare of women and juveniles.

Power Structure

1. The President

1) Status: The president shall represent the Republic of Korea as the symbolic head of state and shall assume formal and ceremonial authority without assuming political responsibilites.

2) Election & Term: The president shall be elected by the National Assembly for a five-year official term and shall be allowed to seek re-election once.

3) Should the president be unable to perform the duties of his office, the National Assembly speaker shall take on the role of the president.

4) The president's authority shall be limited to formal and ceremonial ones such as the giving or receiving of credentials to or from delegates of diplomatic missions, the right to proclaim bills, the right to grant amnesty, the right to disband the Assembly and to take emergency measures at the request of the prime minister.

The president shall have the right to nominate the prime minister and to confirm the election of the prime minister by the Assembly and to appoint a chief justice recommended by the prime minister with the approval of Assembly.

The Government

1) The Cabinet

A. Formation: The Cabinet shall be composed of the prime minister and ministers numbering more than 15 and less than 30, and the majority of ministers shall be chosen from among the assemblymen.

B. The Cabinet shall be granted all substantial administrative rights, enabling it to decide on major state affairs. Affairs that should pass through the Cabinet include basic plans on state affairs, bills, major diplomatic policies, major military issues, emergency measures and martial law, disbandment of the Assembly, amnesty and civil rights restoration and national referendum.

2) The Prime Minister

A. The prime minister shall be elected among National Assemblymen by the National Assembly at the nomination of the president. There shall be no debate on the nomination.

The president shall nominate a candidate recommended by the majority party within five days after the Assembly holds its first meeting.

B. The prime minister shall execute administrative rights at the resolution of the Cabinet as the head of government, and shall assume all political responsibilities.

The prime minister shall have the right to appoint ministers and public officials, to conduct diplomacy, to present bills, to command the armed forces, to proclaim martial law, to take emergency measures and to disband the Assembly.

C. Institutional devices shall be implemented to prevent the premier's abuse of authority. The exercise of the right to dissolve the Assembly shall be restricted on a large scale by making impossible any disbandment for the first two years after the Assembly's inauguration.

In case the premier decides to disband the Assembly, the legislature may challenge the decision and elect a new premier, thereby nullifying disbandment.

The Cabinet session shall become the top decision-making organ, and the premier shall not be given the right to veto bills.

3. The National Assembly

1) The Assembly shall function as a unicameral system for the efficient and swift management of state affairs under the current national circumstances requiring the concentration of all national energies to cope with possible national crises and to achieve economic progress.

2) A proportional system of representation shall be adopted to allow representatives from all walks of life present their diverse political opinions and the special interests of each profession.

3) The term of National Assemblymem will be five years instead of the current four years in order to reduce political and economic losses caused by frequent elections and to help the assemblymen perform their duties faithfully and without haste.

4) The Assembly's authority shall be drastically strengthened and be invigorated to ensure the people's right to choose the goverment directly and to make the Assembly the center of deliberation of all state affairs.

The head of the first opposition party shall be treated with the same respect due to the speaker, enabling the opposition leader to contribute the politics as a spokesman for political parties.

5) The Assembly's right to impeach the president, prime minister and ministers shall be recognized to prevent the abuse of power by the prime minister and ministers.

6) A constructive no-confidence formula shall be adopted for ensuring political stability by making it impossible for the Assembly to pass a no-confidence motion against the prime minister without electing the next prime minister and by prohibiting the filing of a no-confidence motion within two years after the prime minister is elected.

4. The Court

1) The Supreme Court shall be granted the right to review unconstitutionality to help it play its role as the organ to guarantee the faithful observance of the Constitution.

2) The Chief Justice shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the National Assembly, nominated by the prime minister.

3) Justices shall be appointed by the president at the request of the prime minister, by chief justice nominated, and judges shall be appointed by chief justice.

4) The guarantee of the status of judges shall be strengthened, by providing that judges shall be dismissed only through means of impeachment or sentence or imprisonment.

5. Constitutional Committee

1) The Constitution Committee shall be formed with nine members, each three nominated by the prime minister, chief justice and the Assembly.

2) The committee may exercise the right to dissolve an unconstitutional political party and to judge impeachment.

Economy

1. The state shall adjust the economy reasonably for the balanced development of the national economy.

1) Provisions will be established newly to empower the state to curb and adjust the concentration of economic power by monopoly and the abuse of economic power by a small number of people.

The state shall be given the duty to support and foster small and medium industries substantially and to establish a fair trade order.

2) A new provision will be established to make it compulsory for the state to make positive efforts for the promotion of public welfare and interests, and the balanced development of all sectors of the nation.

Amendment of the Constitution

1. An amendment to the Constitution shall be proposed only by a majority of National Assemblymen.

2. An amendment to the Constitution shall be confirmed by the direct judgment of the people.

Others (Interim Provisions)

1. An election of Assemblymen to form a new National Assembly shall be held at least 60 days before a revised Constitution is put into effect.

2. The president shall be elected at least 45 days before the revised Constitution is put into effect, and the prime minister shall be elected at least 30 days before the revised Constitution is put into effect.

NKDP CALLS DJP AMENDMENT 'PLOY' TO RETAIN POWER

SK190043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party denounced yesterday that the draft for constitutional revision being proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, featuring a parliamentary cabinet system, is a ploy to prolong its grip of power.

In a statement, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "The draft amendment of the DJP is designed to prolong its dictatorship, ignoring the people's desires."

He criticized the ruling party of being obsessed with "defeatism" towards a direct popular election of the president which asks for the people's opinion firstand.

Hong noted, "The ruling camp, which suffers from such "defeatism," is confident of staying in power only by winning majority seats of the National Assembly. This proves that there is an undemocratic scheme underlying the parliamentary election system it is seeking to introduce.

He went on, "It is against the spirit of the rival party leaders' earlier agreement to ensure the people's free choice of their own government."

As to the DJP draft's prohibition of the censorship of the press, Hong pointed out that the ruling camp need not wait until the constitutional amendment be finalized to cease its "oppression of the press," if it has a real intention to do so.

DJP CHAIRMAN MEETS KIM YONG-SAM BRIEFLY 18 AUG

SK190108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 P 4

[Text] Ruling DJP chairman No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam met unexpectedly in a reception yesterday evening and they had brief talks in a shower of camera flashes of newsmen.

Their meeting was made at the Press Center building where the Journalists Association of Korea celebrated the 22nd anniversary of its founding. They chatted about constitutional revision.

"You have had a lot of work these days," Kim said.

No replied, "I've heard that you have had lots of trouble. I hope you can manage things as your predecessors did."

It was their first encounter since they met at the funeral of Hong Chin-ki, former chairman of the CHUNGANG [ILBO] daily newspaper, last month.

Kim called upon the No. 2 man of the ruling party to "make efforts to achieve a true democracy."

No also noted, "In our caucus today, some assemblymen recalled that the opposition party had demanded the parliamentary cabinet system during the Yusin period. But now, we want it. This is an irony of history, isn't it?"

He added, "I'd like to have dialogues with anybody, if possible."

Kim said, "The most important thing in democracy is to know the will of the people. I think you will agree." No noted, "A democracy, I think, is a two-way concession."

JAPANESE ENVOY EXPLAINS ROYAL POSTPONEMENT TO CHON

SK190134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP) -- Ryozo Sunobe, former Japanese ambassador to Korea, Monday paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. In a meeting earlier in the day with Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong at Yi's office. Sunobe explained the Japanese Government's decision to postpone a visit here by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, originally scheduled for this fall. Sunobe came here as a special envoy for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He will return to Japan on Tuesday, winding up a three-day visit.

NORTH SAID TRAINING IRANIAN KAMIKAZES FOR GULF WAR

SK160022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Seoul (Naewoe) -- Iranian air force pilots are undergoing a "special air attack training" in North Korea with utmost secrecy, an informed source said yesterday.

The training, which is being conducted in Wonsan, is designed to teach the pilots on the "kamikaze-style" air attack or a suicidal crash on a target in the war against Iraq, the source revealed.

The number of Iranian pilots undergoing the training was not available, because both North Korea and Iran have kept mum, the source added.

JAN-JUN '86 IMPORT-EXPORT STATISTICS OUTLINED

SK110436 Seoul YONHAP in English 0421 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- Ten countries accounted for 76.8 percent (12.6 billion U.S. dollars) of South Korea's exports in the first half of this year, the Korea Traders Association (KTA) reported Monday. Korea exported 13.3 billion dollars worth of products in the first six months.

The United States topped the list of the 10 major exporting countries (39.1 percent, 6.4 billion dollars), followed by Japan (13.9 percent, 2.3 billion dollars) and Hong Kong (5.4 percent, 893.9 million dollars. Also among the top 10 were Canada, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Britain, Panama, Singapore and Norway, according to a KTA analysis of Korea's external trade performance in the January-June period.

The first-half exports were led by textiles (24.1 percent, 4 billion dollars), electronics (17.3 percent, 2.8 billion dollars) and ships and floating structures (10.1 percent, 1.7 billion dollars). Also among the top 10 export items were steel products (6.7 percent, 1.1 billion dollars), footwear (6.1 percent 993 million dollars), automobiles and auto parts (4.3 percent, 705 million dollars), machinery (3.8 percent, 619 million dollars), marine products (3.5 percent, 580 million dollars), electric products (2.6 percent, 430 million dollars) and synthetic fiber products (2.6 percent, 424 million dollars). The exportation of these 10 major items totaled 13.3 billion dollars, accounting for 81 percent of Korea's total exports, compared with 80.4 percent last year.

Reflecting the appreciation of the Japanese yen, electronics jumped from third place on the 1985 list to second place this year. Automobiles and auto parts also went from eighth place last year to sixth place this year. Automobiles and auto parts recorded the highest growth rate (135.2 percent), followed by paper products (116.2 percent), machinery (70.8 percent) and electronics (42.1 percent).

Crude oil, which last year topped the list of import items, relinquished that position to industrial machinery, whose imports in the six-month period totaled 2.4 billion dollars, representing 15.2 percent of Korea's total imports. The importation of electric products and parts exceeded 1.8 billion dollars, accounting for 11.2 percent of the total imports, followed by crude oil, representing 12.5 percent.

The list of top 10 import items also included ships and floating structures (5.6 percent, 908.1 million dollars), chemicals (5.2 percent, 843.7 million dollars), textiles (5.2 percent, 837.9 million dollars), steel products (5.1 percent, 816.1 million dollars), coal (3.2 percent, 512.4 million dollars), optical, medical and measuring apparatuses (2.6 percent, 425.9 million dollars) and food grains (2.6 percent, 424.8 million dollars). The importation of these 10 major items totaled 11 billion dollars, representing 68.4 percent of the total imports.

In the six-month period, Korea sustained trade deficits with 32 countries and recorded surpluses with 52 nations. Korea's trade deficits with Asian countries totaled 2.7 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis, according to the KTA report.

LOCAL AUTONOMY PLANNED FOR CITIES, COUNTIES

SK100033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The local autonomy system will be put into practice in all counties and cities nationwide although its implementation will be waived in provinces.

The four "special cities" of Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, and Taegu, and Kwangju which will be elevated to "special city" status in November, will also be subject to the enforcement of the local self-rule.

The local assemblies will be formed in all cities and counties throughout the country during the first half of next year.

The decision to that effect was made in a high-level joint consultation between the officials of the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] yesterday.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong and DJP chairman No Tae-u attended the meeting.

The party and the administration also agreed to ban the political parties from participating in the local assembly elections.

In the 100-minute session, the administration asserted that the local autonomy system should be implemented first in the five special cities and nine provinces, while the ruling party maintained that it should start from all small cities and counties, a ranking government official said.

Party sources said that lower-echelon administrative districts in special cities such as "ku" will be excluded from the implementation of the autonomy system.

As for the timing of the local self-rule enforcement, the ruling camp reaffirmed that it will go ahead with the plan to implement the local autonomy system during the first half of next year.

Rep. Ko Kon of the DJP told reporters that the ruling camp reflected the public opinion advanced in the public hearings in 13 major cities across the nation last month.

A majority of people claimed in the public hearings that political parties should be banned from participating in the local assembly elections and the local self-rule should start from small cities and counties across the nation.

The party and the administration also agreed that the heads of local administration will be appointed by the central government for several years after the implementation of the autonomy system.

After the party-administration meeting, Rep. Ko, who is the DJP's chairman of the panel for research of the local autonomy system, noted the necessity of the reform of the local administrative structure following the implementation of the local self-rule system.

He went on that the Home Ministry set aside 480 billion won for the expenditure required for the implementation of the local autonomy system.

The Government Administration Ministry is consulting with the relevant ministries to delegate as many administrative affairs as possible to the provincial administrations, Ko told reporters.

The government plans to transfer the national tax on the sale of cigarettes and telephones to local taxes.

The ruling camp will finalize a draft plan on the local autonomy system in a consultation late this month.

CHEA SIM, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR USSR, POLAND, GDR

BK181312 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 18 -- A high level delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea left here this morning on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation, led by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its Council; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and defence minister; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its commission for organization; Nu Beng and venerable Tep Vong, National Assembly vice-chairmen; and others.

Also present on the occasion were G.D.R. Ambassador Rolf Doch, Polish Ambassador Ludwik Klockowski, Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Igor Ognetov and Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Anh Kieu.

Chairman Chea Sim and his delegation will be guests of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the S.E.J.M. [parliament] of the P.P.R. and the People's Chamber of the G.D.R.

TEXT OF 11 AUG CGDK CABINET MEETING COMMUNIQUE

BK160158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Full Text" of the communique issued by the annual CGDK Council of Ministers meeting held in a "liberated zone inside Cambodia" on 11 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the CGDK was held on 11 August 1986 in a liberated zone inside Cambodia under the august chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and attended by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, His Excellency Im Chhudet, representative of Prime Minister Son Sann; and several other ministers of the CGDK.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, unity, warmth, and cordiality.

2. The Cabinet of the CGDK examined and discussed all aspects of the situation of our struggle during the period from the 8th dry season to the present, and noted with satisfaction the following points of particular development:

a. The resistance forces of our three sides continued successfully to advance in attacking the Vietnamese enemy more deeply everywhere in the interior of the country; particularly in the Tonle Sap Lake region and even in the zone surrounding Phnom Penh.

b. We regularly conducted activities around Phnom Penh and important provincial capitals and townships, such as Battambang, Moung, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Kompong Speu.

c. The armed forces of the three factions of the CGDK have more and more closely cooperated with each other in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and in assisting each other everywhere, such as in Battambang, Pursat, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom Provinces.

d. Cambodian people and Khmer soldiers and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have more actively participated in the national liberation struggle along with our tripartite National Army, enabling our national liberation resistance forces to develop and grow steadily.

3. The Cabinet pledged to further enhance the situation, especially to strengthen cooperation among the three forces of the CGDK and consoidate the great national union both inside and outside the country within the struggle until Vietnam agrees to hold talks with the tripartite CGDK and to withdraw its aggressive forces from Cambodia.

4. The Cabinet would like to appeal to the Vietnamese leadership to reconsider its position regarding the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. The Vietnamese leaders must clearly realize that the root cause of their serious difficulties in Vietnam stems from Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. So long as the Vietnamese leaders refuse to settle the problem politically by withdrawing all their aggressive troops from Cambodia, they will never be able to extricate themselves from their serious predicament in Vietnam. On the contrary, they will continue to be worn and tired out both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam and to become more utterly isolated in the world.

5. The Cabinet would like to once again express thanks to all friends in the world for supporting the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly for supporting the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

The Cabinet appeals to the world community to continue supporting this eight-point peace proposal to force Vietnam to agree to negotiate with the tripartite CGDK to settle the Cambodian problem politically, so Cambodia can once again enjoy peace and happiness and so peace, happiness, and stability can be guaranteed in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

6. The Cabinet would like to praise our compatriots both inside and outside the country for almost unanimously supporting the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. After the prominent representatives of the three factions of the CGDK had applied their signatures and the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea solemnly publicized it to the whole world, the world enthusiastically and vigorously supported this eight-point peace proposal as a charter of our nation for the present and the future after Vietnam pulls out of Cambodia.

All of us vow to spare no efforts to overcome all obstacles to turn this charter of our nation into a concrete force both at home and abroad pushing for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem according to the sacred aspirations of our people and nation in line with the UN resolutions without any external interference and calling for Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodia people's right to self-determination.

All of us pledge to spare no efforts to make Cambodia in the future an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia within the great national union and national reconciliation among all Cambodians with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the president.

7. In conclusion, the Cabinet would like to express solemn praise to all fighting forces, combatants, and female combatants who are braving all obstacles in the valiant struggle agianst the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and who have won one satisfactory victory after another.

The Cabinet of the CGDK would like to warmly praise our people and the fraternal Khmer soldiers and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who, with a lofty sense of patriotism, have joined with the forces of the tripartite CGDK in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Please, continue to hold aloft your banner of patriotism and join with our CGDK forces in more vigorously attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Democratic Kampuchea, 11 August 1986

SRV REGIMENT COMMANDER KILLED IN MONDOLKIRI

BK190404 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From the 'Report from Various Battlefields" Feature]

[Excerpt] Mondolkiri Battlefield: On 10 August, our national army launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese regiment position at (?Ok Taok). After 15 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed this position. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemies, including a regiment commander, 2 battalion commanders, a company commander, 2 platoon commanders, and a Vietnamese provincial expert; wounded 17 others; destroyed a 12.7 mm gun, 1 b-41, 1 m-79, a 15 watt telegraph set, a rice warehouse, 32 military barracks, and some war materiel; and seized a quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES BANGKOK CORRESPONDENTS

BK160107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Diplomatic observers are making a mistake if they think the new Vietnamese leadership will be more reasonable and flexible over the Kampuchean issue, President of the Khmer resistance Prince Norodom Sihanouk said last night.

Speaking at a dinner held in his honour and sponsored by the foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand and the Reporters Association of Thailand, Prince Sihanouk said he would not make any more proposals to solve the conflict.

"Certain observers imagine, mistakenly in my view, that with the gradual disappearance of elderly leaders the new generation of Vietnamese leaders will be more reasonable.

"That is to know rather badly this generation to which belongs the famous, and apparently charming Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach," he said.

"The leaders of tomorrow are young wolves with long teeth, far from being choir boys full of goodwill."

"Thach for instance is more arrogant than his venerable elders."

Prince Sihanouk said Mr Thach has said the Vietnamese "have the whole cake (Kampuchea). Why should we cut it in four and give three slices to those rebels, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan?"

He also advised countries not to yield to the charm of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "I do not think Gorbachev's assumption of power should prompt us to yield to his charm. Only his wife seems really very charming," said the prince.

"The shameless attitude of the Soviet Union regarding the Kampuchean issue is reflected very faithfully in recent remarks by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa who said, 'Sihanouk will never return to Kampuchea," he said.

"Thus the Soviet Union, like Vietnam, considers Kampuchea to be a permanant colony deprived of the right to liberate itself."

Prince Sihanouk described as "naive" those who think that Vietnam, because of its great economic difficulties and international isolation, will have to renounce its colonialism in Kampuchea.

"Also naive are people who believe the Soviet Union will one day get tired of financing the Vietnamese occupation of my country," he said.

"Vietnam is in Laos and Kampuchea forever because that is in accordance with the expansionist and colonialist tradition of North Vietnam."

The prince said that last year he had pleaded for the adoption by the resistance and governments supporting the resistance, for new proposals and even concessions to offer the Vietnamese.

"Today I think our coalition government and our great supporters, ASEAN and China notably, have gone far enough in the way of conciliation and of peace.

"At the end of this, in effect, we will find nothing but contempt and new rebuffs from the adverse camp. Personally I renounce to go any further," he added.

Prince Sihanouk said he considers the eight-point peace proposal as the best possible foundation from which countries interested in Kampuchea can set out fruitfully in the search for a peaceful solution.

"I would be very surprised if the government I have the honor to preside over can go any further in the way of conciliation -- unless it is decided, something that is completely ruled out, to capitulate and to offer our country to the occupier on a silver plate.

"Allow me to say to you, that even on a personal basis, I will no longer formulate any proposals or suggestions to facilitate a solution to our problem."

Although he reiterated that he is not optimistic about the outcome of the resistance's struggle, he said that the Vietnamese are quite mistaken if they think the "old Sihanouk" is tired or discouraged.

"This is a profound illusion," Prince Sihanouk declared, adding, "winning or losing, it is my duty as a Khmer patriot, the traditional leader of my people, to continue as long as I live side by side with other Khmer patriots, our sacred struggle against the invader and occupier, no matter who he may be."

More on Sihanouk Address

BK181344 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Feature: "Bangkok AM Special Report"]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea, on Friday 15 August, talked to members of the press at a dinner hosted by the Foreign Correspondents' club of Thailand at the Oriental Hotel's Grand Ballroom. He first made his presentation, rather sympathetic summary of his country's and his people's fate and ordeal.

[Begin Sihanouk recording] Allow me at the outset to present my warm thanks to your distinguished president, Mr Paul Wedel, to Mr Phaisan Sicharatchanya, chairman of the professional committee, and to the eminent Thai and foreign personalities, who sponsor this evening's gathering, and have masterly organized it in the superb surroundings of the Oriental Hotel. I would like to assure you, Mr President, of my sincere gratitude for the very friendly welcoming words you have just pronounced. I am deeply touched to acknowledge the presence in this numberous audience, apart from many many distinguished journalists, of scientists, university professors, diplomats whose presence bears testimony to the interest, the sympathy, and the support which they nobly grant to the Khmer people, the most unfortunate on earth, and to the Khmer resistance which struggles against the Vietnamese aggressors, occupiers, and colonizers. These personalities show, at the same time -- I take the liberty of believing -- their sympathy and friendship towards me.

May I be allowed to pay a particular tribute to the Thai press which has revealed itself to be the best informed with regard to the Cambodian problem, and the situation prevailing in my country. This press, written and spoken, has rendered, and continues to render, immense services to my country by making it known in detail, with comprehension and objectivity, the Khmer question, in order that ASEAN Asian and world opinion do not forget the drama that we Khmer live. Our calls have always found in you convinced defenders. Allow me to thank you very cordially.

The foreign press, the international press, through her distinguished representatives in Bangkok, deserves all our esteem. She represents, as it is normal, very different opinions and interests, but she carries on her profession -- which is not easy -- with much consciousness. She is assisted, as far as Cambodia is concerned, by the fact that the military developments take place nearby, and that press statements or communiques from the different Khmer or Thai information services are regularly addressed to her. I salute here these professionals whose cables and articles reach the whole world.

Ladies and Gentlemen. As you know, I predicted long ago that the expansionist and colonialist ambitions of Vietnam as well as its deep-seated bellicosity, together with the aims and strategic interests of the Soviet Union in Indochina and Southeast Asia, were accordingly elements which made very difficult, if not impossible, the hope to get us soon out of the current political impasse. Last year, in my expose to the Press Club of Bangkok, I made you aware of my very serious fear in this regard. I cannot but repeat them today, and I hope you would render me justice by accepting that my pessimism originated from an objective analysis of the situation prevailing in Cambodia. We collide with an unwieldy situation, which is the real nature of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, two countries which it is impossible to try to persuade by appealing to goodwill, or even -- and this is more serious -- to what we consider to be their own interests. Thus today, as probably tomorrow, it will be impossible for us to find a solution to the only problem worthy of interest to us all -- the independence, the peace, and the wellbeing of the Khmer people, victims of Vietnamese arrogance and of the cold ambition of the Soviet Union toward the people located at the borders of its empire.

Despite the categorical rejection and without any examinations of our latest peace plan, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's 8-point proposal, intended to facilitate a peaceful political settlement of the Cambodian problem, it would neither be just or realistic to believe that it was useless and should be interpreted as new proof of the Cambodian resistance's weakness towards Vietnam. Some people have pointed out that our government had consented to so-called considerable concessions to the profit of an arrogant and intransigent adversary, such as the withdrawal in two phases of the Vietnamese forces of occupation, the conclusion of ceasefire, the formation of a quadripartite government -- Our coalition went as far as accepting within itself the enemies' collaborators, something which was not done following the Second World War by the French or Yugoslav resistances, etc.

If I had advocated and obtained, not without pain, the agreement of my coalition partners to offer such a flexibility or some apparent concessions susceptible of being misunderstood by our friends, it was not certainly because I was so naive to believe, or even hope, that the Vietnamese and their creatures of Phnom Penh would be susceptible of no longer refusing systematically the principle of negotiation or of an international conference.

As many of you are well aware, my great friend, the People's Republic of China, and the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, also known as the Khmer Rouge, were for a long time extremely unwilling to my suggestions to show ourselves reasonable and flexible, whose aim was not but to draw toward our camp the sympathy and the support of the international community, and to place our adversaries, Vietnamese and allies, in more and more uncomfortable and unpopular political and diplomatic position at the international level.

That was not a Machiavellian maneuvre. If Vietnam had, by miracle, accepted my proposal, well then, so much the better, as we would have been drawn towards peace. I was intimately convinced of the contrary, but you never know. If in March this year, the People's Republic of China, the party of Democratic Kampuchea, and some other friendly countries finally decided to accept and support my idea, it was because I had been sucessful in convincing them that even if we went as far as to the extreme possible and reasonable limit, the Vietnamese and their servants would continue definitely to put up a categorical and arrogant no to us, and that is what happened.

What is the interest then of our 8-point proposal? Quite simply -- to bring to the whole world proof of the Vietnamese complete refusal to negotiate even in the most advantageous conditions for them. We have ascertained that an impressive number of heads of state and government and ministers of foreign affairs of friendly countries have spontaneously applauded our new proposal recognizing the fact that it gives evidence of a commendable willingness and that they could form a realistic foundation on which a project of settlement to our problem would begin. The international community, hence, has not considered our proposals as a sign of weakness, but it has sympathized more closely with us.

The moral condemnation by this community of Vietnam and its collaborators of Phnom Penh will thus increase even more the pressure being already applied by Hanoi in order to induce it to modify its perfectly unreasonable attitude. It will constitute an important trump in our struggle to recover justice, independence, and freedom for Cambodia and her people. [break in recording]

I consider that the last proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in eight points constitutes already the best possible foundation from which the countries interested in Cambodia can set out fruitfully in the search for a peaceful solution, equitable, and beneficial for the whole world of our problem. I would be very surprised if the government I have the honor to preside can go any further on the way of conciliation unless it decided something that is completely ruled out -- to capitulate and to offer our country to the occupier on a silver plate.

Allow me to say to you that even on a personal basis, I will no longer formulate any proposals or suggestions to facilitate a solution to our problem. In order that a solution can be found to the current impasse, it would be necessary that a minimum of goodwill or respect for the United Nations' Charter and for the search of peace exist on the other side. If this willingness does exist only in our side, if our closest friend, the People's Republic of China, which in a still very recent part, appeared to me as a little too rigid in her approach to the Vietnamese problem, Vietnamese-Cambodian problem, does not receive in return but provocations and contempt, it would be harmful to our armed struggle to appear still weaken [as heard] towards the enemies who make mockery of our attitude too conciliatory.

As you have understood, as I have told you many times, I am not at all optimistic of the outcome of an unequal struggle, but I affirm that the enemies of my homeland are quite mistaken if they think that the old Sihanouk, le vieux Sihanouk, is tired or discouraged, that would be a profound illusion.

Winning or losing, it is my duty as a Khmer patriot, the traditional leader of my people, to continue as long as I live, side by side with the other Khmer patriots, our sacred struggle against the invaders and occupiers, no matter who he may be, of my country. [end recording]

Further on Sihanouk Address

BK160452 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0350 GMT 16 Aug 86

[By L.D. Baptist]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 16 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The United States could play a bigger role in helping toward achieving a peaceful solution in Kampuchea by persuading the Soviet Union and Vietnam to soften their stand on the issue, Kampuchean resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said last night.

He also called on the United States not to reject the Khmer Rouge and to accept the formation of a quadripartite government composed of the three resistance factions and the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime once Vietnam agreed to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

He saw the formation of a quadripartite government in Kampuchea as the reasonable solution which would satisfy all sides interested in the problem -- China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the free world.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand, Prince Sihanouk said China had been trying without success to persuade Moscow and Hanoi to soften their tough stand on Kampuchea by indicating to Vietnam that it could expect Chinese aid to rehabilitate its deteriorating economy.

Indicating that Washington could provide aid to Vietnam if it abided by the UN resolutions on Kampuchea, he added that the United States "being a rich and influential power" could also try to bring about a settlement of the conflict through its negotiations with Hanoi on the issue of US servicemen Missing in Action (MIA) during the Vietnam war.

"In dealing with Moscow, I think, the US could also try, as China is trying hard, to persuade Russia to soften the tough stand of Vietnam on Kampuchea and to accept the formation of a quadripartite government," he said.

The United States, which provides humanitarian aid to the two non-communist factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Prince Sihanouk, and votes for the ASEAN-sponsored UN resolution of Kampuchea annually, has made it clear that it would not normalise relations with Hanoi unless Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea.

Although it follows ASEAN's lead on the Kampuchean issue, Washington does not recognise the Khmer Rouge, responsible for the brutal rule in Kampuchea from 1975 to 1978 when it was ousted by Vietnam's invasion and installation of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

In calling on the US not to reject the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk, who lost five children and 14 grand-children during their rule, spoke of the need to be realistic.

He said a quadripartite government in Phnom Pehn with the participation of the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin regime would satisfy the interests of all parties concerned.

The Khmer rouge would represent the interests of China, Heng Samrin's group those of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and the non-communist factions represented the free world.

Prince Sihanouk said that the Khmer Rouge could not be eliminated because to do so would be to destroy the coalition, recognised by the UN as the legitimate Government of Kampuchea.

This would enable Vietnam to say that there was no longer a problem and therefore no reason for the UN to discuss the question of Kampuchea as well as give the Phnom Penh government the opportunity to claim the Kampuchean seat in the UN.

Prince Sihanouk said that China's recent suggestion to reduce the strength of the Khmer Rouge to the level of its coalition partners when Vietnam withdrew from Kampuchea, was a compromise to assure the Western world that it would not pose a threat to its partners and the Kampuchean people since both China and the Khmer Rouge had rejected his idea to disarm all Khmer factions, including the Heng Samrin forces.

He said the Khmer Rouge presence was the main pretext for Vietnam to remain in Kampuchea in its self-claimed role to protect the Kampuchean people.

PHICHAI FACES NO-CONFIDENCE MOVE WITHIN PARTY

BK180257 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Dissidents belonging to the Democrat Party's southern factions are planning a no-confidence move against party leader Phichai Rattakun over his handling of the party's nomination of Cabinet ministers, sources said.

They said that southern MPs Den Tomina (Pattani) and Samphan Thongsamak (Nakhon Si Thammarat) were suspicious over what might have transpired at a private meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at the latter's Sisao Thewet residence on Sunday August 10 -- a day before the announcement of the cabinet list.

The sources said the morning after the meeting, party MPs and executive members began a heated debate to decide whether the party should join or opt out of the coalition government.

The meeting ended in favour of joining the coalition, said the sources, adding that the meeting was also told by party spokeswoman Supatra Masdit that the list of Democrat candidates for cabinet ministers had not been submitted to the prime minister.

But the sources claimed that the list had already been given to the prime minister by Mr Phichai without the knowledge of many MPs.

The sources added that dissident MPs who were not appointed began to ask how many potential candidates for the 16 cabinet posts were contained in the list submitted to Gen Prem by Mr Phichai.

The party resolved to submit the names of 25 nominees.

In Pattani on Saturday, hundreds of Mr Den's supporters gathered outside his Muang District house to urge him to leave the party to protest the party's reversal of a pledge to appoint the MP to the cabinet.

Son of widely respected religious teacher Hayi Surong and a four-time MP, Mr Den says he was promised by party Secretary-General Wira Musikaphong that he would receive a cabinet post if he could deliver five out of eight parliamentary seats in the three southernmost provinces to the party.

Mr Den said his Muslim supporters felt that they had been cheated and they wanted him to resign from the party.

But he said he had told his supporters to be patient, explaining that he needed time to think the matter over.

He added he was trying to find out if Mr Phichai had submitted a list of 26 potential candidates to the prime minister as agreed by the party.

"If the party leader actually handed in 16 names to the prime minister, then it is clear that he was not being sincere to us Muslim MPs. If this is true, then I will ask for a no-confidence debate against him in the party," said Mr Den.

Asked whether he would accept an offer for him to become a secretary to Mr Phichai, Mr Den said he would first have to consult with the other Muslim MPs.

OPPOSITION PARTIES FORM 'SHADOW CABINET'

BK150143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The non-coalition parties will coordinate efforts to monitor the government's activities, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Suntharawet said yesterday.

The former communications minister said the opposition party leaders would assume the role of shadow ministers with each having different areas of responsibility.

Ruam Thai leader Narong Wongwan has been assigned agricultural affairs; Bunchu Rotchansathian of the Community Action Party, finance; UDP leader Buntheng Thongsawat, justice; Progressive leader Uthai Phimchaichon, local administration; and Mr Samek, communications.

The non-coalition parties would meet on Wednesdays to coordinate efforts in Parliament to prevent internal conflict, he said.

Mr Uthai said the parties with less than 10 MPs -- the Progressives (nine), Muan Chon (three), National Democracy (three), and New Force, Puang Chon Chao Thai, Liberal, and Democratic Labour (one each) -- agreed yesterday to combine with him as the coordinator.

The group, said Mr Uthai would coordinate their efforts through him with the UDP (38), CAP (15), Prachakon Thai (24) and Ruam Thai (19).

Mr Uthai said the combined 115 MPs would be enough to form an effective opposition to challenge the government's administration. The opposition group will hold separate meetings and the party leaders would meet on the eve of the Thursday House meetings to coordinate strategy.

Parties and MPs will be given responsibility for areas in which they are familiar in order to maximise their effectiveness and prevent repetition.

The opposition would probably not form a shadow cabinet, said Mr Uthai, because MPs will be given special responsibilities.

Mr Piyanat, the Ruam Thai secretary-general, said representatives from each party will coordinate focus on matters of public consequence, and not just opposing everything because they are the opposition.

Sitthi on Foreign Policy; Talks With Laos

BK151520 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that foreign policy will stress expansion of foreign markets and pursuance of economic, commercial, and political cooperation with other countries.

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] We will cooperate with ASEAN countries in holding the summit meeting next year. Together with ASEAN members, we will fight against trade protectionism. Regarding the economy, we will not limit ourselves to cooperating only with certain countries but will cooperate with any country in order to expand markets for our exports and strive for mutual cooperation. In the political arena, there will be little change in policy. Concerning the Cambodian issue, we will not make any new proposals other than what has already been made. We will leave it to the CGDK to negotiate with Vietnam for the Vietnamese pullout. We will abide by UN resolutions and will follow up what we have already proposed. We hope that the new Vietnamese leader will consider the matter favorably.

[Unidentified reporter] There has been criticism that with your continuing as foreign minister, the Indochina problem will be exacerbated.

[Sitthi] No, it should rather be the opposite. They have sent messages expressing their desire to reach a settlement with us. Laos sent a message yesterday saying that it agrees to hold talks with us at the local level. It did not continue to insist on government level talks. I told our officials to reply to Laos that we are willing to discuss trade or any other matter. I have instructed that contacts be established between our provincial governors and Lao provincial chiefs so that trade and friendly relations between people can resume and the atmosphere be improved. There has been an indication of change on their part. [end recording]

'TEXT' OF FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

OW181313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 86

["Full text" of the 18 August communique of the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the LPDR and the SRV, held in Hanoi 17-18 August; read by announcer]

[Text] The 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the LPDR and the SRV was held 17-18 August in Hanoi, the capital of the SRV.

I. The conference reviewed the situation of the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia over the past 8 years. That struggle, though tortuous and complex, has led to a new situation very advantageous for the three Indochinese countries and the forces of peace. Through their utmost efforts, the forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries had hoped that they would be able, over a period of 3 to 4 years, to cause Vietnam to collapse and reverse the situation in Cambodia. However, 8 years have elapsed. Overcoming the greatest trials, the Cambodian people, emerging from the abyss of genocide, have quickly risen back to life and scored extraordinary achievements in all fields. Particularly, the resounding political, military, and economic victories in 1984 and 1985 have marked a turning point in the Cambodian revolution.

Vietnam and Laos, through still encountering many difficulties, are on a trend of steady and vigorous changes. The militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and between the three countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries has unceasingly consolidated and strengthened. The three Indochinese countries have become a positive factor and played a decisive role in the peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

II. Developments of the situation in Southeast Asia over the past 8 years have further brought out the contrast between the two opposing stances and attitudes on the Cambodian issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries have demanded the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and have declared a time limit for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese tropps from Cambodia. Conversely, the other side has adamantly demanded a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia but refused to renounce the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The PRK has controlled all Cambodian territory, and has declared its national reconciliation policy and its readiness to hold talks with opposing individuals and the opposing Khmer group, in order to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Conversely, the other side has invariably demanded the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to Cambodia.

The key to the eight-point proposal of 17 March 1986 is the demand to abolish the PRK regime and to recognize the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in fact, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, in an attempt to bring it back to Cambodia. That totally runs counter to morality and the actual situation in Cambodia, and is -- of course -- unacceptable. That is also an illusion, because they want to use talks to abolish the PRK regime, which they have failed to achieve militarily in the past 8 years.

III. The situation over the past 8 years has eloquently proven the just stand and good will of the three Indochinese countries as well as the unjust stand and absurb attitude of the other side. The former's stand is consistent with broad segments of the world people who want a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the expulsion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and the restoration of lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Only a small segment of the opposing forces is against the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The conference declares that if all parties agree on the two fundamental issues -- that is, the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- it is possible right now to negotiate a plan to achieve these two things in order to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to cooperate with all parties with a view to achieving such a political solution at an early date.

IV. Pending a political solution on Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the SRV and the PRK -- on the basis of the current situation in Cambodia -- reaffirm that the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia will continue and that the total withdrawal will be completed by 1990 as previously stated. If the troop withdrawal is capitalized upon, running counter to the peace and stability of Cambodia, the SRV and the PRK will exchange views and take appropriate steps.

V. The three Indochinese countries always treasure and wish to soon restore the long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. While protecting their independence, these three countries are constantly striving to reestablish the normal and good neighborly relations with the PRC. On several occasions, the SRV has proposed the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks interrupted since March 1980. However, the Chinese side has not so far responded favorably, but has, on the contrary, performed some acts showing a lack of good will. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have united in opposing imperialism. Both China and Vietnam can be the beneficiaries of peace, independence, cooperation, and economic development. There is no reason why China and Vietnam cannot hold talks because of their differences which can be settled through negotiations.

With this spirit, the SRV once again declares its readiness to enter talks with China at any level and anywhere whatsoever. The two parties would put on the negotiating table their respective proposals on problems of common concern. Only with good will and a truly serious approach can problems be settled.

The conference welcomes the LPDR's rational and sensible stand of normalizing relations with the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; of nonaggression against each other; of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and of peaceful coexistence.

The conference contends that the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations as well as of the relations between the LPDR and the PRK and the PRC constitutes a very important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VI. The conference reaffirms the consistent policies pursued by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in respecting Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its present boundaries. The normalization of relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on the one hand and Thailand on the other constitutes a very important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With this spirit, the SRV declares its readiness to negotiate with Thailand with a view to solving substantial problems arising from their mutual relations and the building and development of friendly and goodneighborly relations in the framework of peaceful coexistence.

The SRV and the PRK fully support the recent statement by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan on the Lao Government's readiness to try its utmost at the governmental level as well as at the local level in order to create favorable conditions for increasing mutual understanding and confidence with respect to the Kingdom of Thailand. They welcome the LPDR's good will to restore negotiations with Thailand with a view to normalizing relations in all aspects between the two countries.

The conference takes note of the 13 August 1986 statement by the Thai foreign minister that Thailand will not authorize the use of its territory to cause destabilization to and undermine the governments of neighboring countries, and wholly supports the PRK proposal on the establishment of a zone of peace along the Cambodian-Thai border. In the zone on the Cambodian side, there will be only PRK Armed Forces, and in the zone on the Thai side, there will be only Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Thailand. Neither side can allow foreigners to use the zone in its own territory to conduct activities against the other side. Both sides will agree on the breadth of, as well as the form of, international control over that zone of peace. Meanwhile, the PRK reiterates its desire to discuss with Thailand the issues of Cambodian refugees and Thais arrested and detained in Cambodian territory.

VII. In the proposals by the Indonesian, Malaysian, and Singapore foreign ministers, there are many points the three Indochinese countries do not agree with, but there are also points the three Indochinese may consider. The three countries hold that now more than ever, the establishment of a framework of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia and an end to aggression and threat from outside is an urgent demand and the most cherished interest of the people of the region's countries.

The three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with the Asian states, other countries in the region, and all countries relating to peace in Southeast Asia, in order to make this region a zone of peace and stability in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Also, in that spirit, the three Indocinese countries declare their support for the Indonesian proposal of turning Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

VIII. The conference highly appreciates the proposal by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden concerning the establishment of a tribunal to determine the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and welcomes all efforts and initiatives of any country in the world as well as of the UN secretary general himself, in order to contribute to restoring peace and stability in the region.

IX. The conference welcomes the results of the government-level talks between the United States and Vietnam and Laos on the issue of searching for Americans missing in action, and holds that the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation will contribute to promoting the process in a way conducive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Part Two

I. The conference notes that over the past 8 years, the developments of the situation in Southeast Asia have been closely linked to developments in the world. Since 1978, while the world situation is tense, the Southeast Asian situation has also become tense.

Since 1985, in the world, as well as in Southeast Asia, there has appeared a trend toward dialogue among countries with different social systems. While unceasingly struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries have unceasingly struggled to contribute to the common struggle of the world peoples to end the arms race, to ward off the danger of nuclear war, and to preserve world peace, considering it the prime, urgent task of all peoples.

II. The conference is pleased with the brilliant success of the 27th CPSU Congress, which marked a historical turning point in the development of the Soviet Union as well as for the entire world situation.

The conference fully supports the Soviet Union's tireless efforts in the struggle to establish a global security system in the military, political, economic, and social spheres.

The conference fully supports the Soviet Union's principled stand and important initiatives aimed at promoting a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and ending the nuclear arms race, especially in outer space..

The conference highly values the very important initiatives regarding the Asia-Pacific region advanced by General Secretary Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee in his recent speech in Vladivostok, regarding them as an initial comprehensive peace plan for that region.

The conference welcomes the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, contending that, with the efforts and goodwill of all parties concerned, it is possible to end in the Asia-Pacific region the status of military and political confrontation which has prevailed over the past 40 years and to gradually build a zone of peace in which all countries with different social systems can coexist and cooperate in friendship.

The conference fully supports the Mexico declaration of the heads of India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Greece, and Sweden, for the sake of peace and nuclear disarmament.

III. The three Indochinese countries highly value the importance of the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries to be held in Harare, the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe. They are ready to pool their utmost efforts, together with the nonaligned countries, to ensure the success of the summit conference and contribute to solving the burning major problems posed for all the nonaligned countries: the problem of strengthening the solidarity and might of the nonaligned movement in the common struggle to safeguard peace and oppose the nuclear arms race; the problem of national independence; the problem of struggle for a new international economic order and development.

The conference expresses its solidarity with and strong support for the peoples of South Africa, and Namibia, the frontline countries in Southern Africa, and the African people who are stalwartly struggling againt imperialism and apartheid, for independence and freedom. At the same time, the conference demands that the racist Pretorian regime be punished.

With the Cambodian people's revival over the past 8 years, the PRK -- the genuine and sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people now in full control of all Cambodian territory -- must naturally have the right to demand the return of its worthy position in the nonaligned movement.

However, to prevent the conference from being drawn into issues that are divisive to the movement, to help the conference concentrate on the urgent major problems of the movement, and to ensure the success of the conference, the three Indochinese countries fully respect and advocate maintaining intact the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits on leaving Cambodia's seat vacant and the seventh summit's resolution on Southeast Asia at the Harare conference. The three countries will resolutely oppose any attempt to raise again the issue of the Kampuchea's seat, reverse the judicious resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits, sow division, and undermine the outcome of the eighth summit.

Over the past 8 years, these correct resolutions have postively contributed to promoting a dialogue, the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, and the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN on Conference

BK190650 Hanoi Demostic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[19 August NNAH DAN Editorial: "The Stand Shining With Goodwill of the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries has ended with glorious success. The important communique of the conference once again points out the shining goodwill, consistent stand, and lofty responsibility of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue and to the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference profoundly analyzed the Southeast Asian situation and the steady developments of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam over the past 8 years, underscoring the sharp differences between the two stands, that is, the just stand of the three Indochinese countries on one hand and the unjust stand of the other side.

The three Indochinese countries demanded the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and have announced a time schedule for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The PRK, now in full control of the entire Cambodian country, has stated that it advocates achieving national reconciliation and that it is ready to hold talks with opposition Khmer groups or indivduals on the basis of the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This is legitimate and compatible with a broad section of world public opinion and with the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

The other side, however, has persisted in demanding Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia while refusing to exclude the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It has resorted to all crafty tricks, including the 8-point farce, aimed at abolishing the PRK regime and bringing the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to Cambodia. This is totally against morality and the reality of the Cambodian situation, blocking all roads toward an acceptable political solution in Cambodia.

Those forces which are nurturing the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the three Indochinese countries must quickly draw for themselves a lesson and must not have the illusion of using talks to materialize what they have failed to achieve by military means over the past 8 years.

Once again, with a lofty sense of responsibility and with a goodwill for peace, the three Indochinese countries declared that if all parties agree on the two fundamental issues -- that is, the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- it is possible right now to negotiate a plan to achieve these two things in order to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to cooperate with all parties with a view to achieving such a political solution at an early date.

Pending a political solution, the SRV and the PRK reaffirmed that the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia will continue and that the total withdrawal will be completed by 1990 as previously stated. This stand of the three Indochinese countries is clear, fair, and reasonable and is an important contribution to improving the Southeast Asian and the Asian-Pacific situation. This stand must be taken into account and responded to by the other side. Dialogue is definitely more useful than confrontation.

The 13th conference of Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers pointed out the three Indochinese countries' attitude toward China, Thailand, other ASEAN countries, and the United States. This is a constructive and goodwilled attitude. It is also a policy to respect each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, promote dialogue, settle all disputes through negotiations, normalize relations, and develop good neighborly relations in peaceful co-existence.

The conference affirmed that the militant solidarity bloc between the three Indochinese countries themselves and between the three Indochinese countries on one side and the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries on the other has been constantly consolidated and strengthened. The conference totally supported the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union and its principled stand and important initiatives aimed at bringing about high-level Soviet-U.S. talks, halting all nuclear tests, and putting an end to the nuclear arms race, especially in space. The conference highly valued the many very important initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific put forth by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev in his recent famous Vladivostok statement.

The three Indochinese countries highly valued the importance of the eighth nonaligned summit to be held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, and pledged to do their utmost to contribute to the success of the summit. In this vein, the three Indochinese countries declared that they totally respect the sixth and seventh nonaligned summit conferences' resolutions on leaving the Cambodian seat vacant as well as the seventh nonalighed summit resolution on Southeast Asia and that they advocate upholding these resolutions at the coming Harare nonaligned summit.

While emulating in building and defending the socialist fatherland and scoring achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress, our people joyfully welcome the great results of the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers. The struggle of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese people will continue to experience numerous difficulties and complications. The prospects of this struggle, however, are beautiful. Through their great efforts and their stand shining with goodwill, the three Indochinese countries will increasingly show themselves to be a positive factor in deciding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Together with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as with the nonaligned movement and the world peace movement, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, upholding their goodwill for peace and their just stand, are determined to make their worthy contributions to the common struggle of the people in Southeast Asia, in the Asia-Pacific region, and in the world for the sake of various lofty goals of our times.

SOVIET OFFICIAL LAUDS CONFERENCE, MEETS OFFICIALS

OW190755 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- Igor Rogachev, Soviet deputy minister for foreign affairs, received in Moscow yesterday afternoon the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Indochinese foreign ministers, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem informed the host of the results of the 13th Indochinese Ministerial Conference held in Hanoi recently and brought out the significance of its proposals in the new situation. He stressed that the conference gave full support to the important initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific made by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at Vladivostok.

Igor Rogachev expressed his joy at the growth of the three Indochinese countries' revolution over the past 8 years, fully supported their new initiatives considering this a very big contribution to building good neighbourliness between the countries in the region, improving the present situation in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia and the Pacific and establishing an international security system.

On behalf of the Soviet government, Igor Rogachev warmly acclaimed the constructive foreign policies of Laos, PRK, and Vietnam, and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's constant support and assistance to the three countries' revolution.

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION 17 AUG

OW181700 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18 -- Indonesian Ambassador Yohanes Petrus Louhanapessy gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 41st National Day of Indonesia (August 17). Present on the occasion were Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Phan Hien, minister of justice; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; Senior Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice defense minister; and representatives of the diplomatic corps here. Host and guests raised toasts to the further development of the friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and Vietnam.

POLICE MAKE ARREST IN AQUINO ASSASSINATION PLOT

HK190747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Manila police operatives yesterday arrested a man suspected of being connected with the plot to assassinate President Aquino. Jaime Lazo, who is a cousin of Jose Lazo, president of the Honolulu Friends of Marcos Association, was arrested on the basis of a report of a letter which detailed plans for the assassination. Lazo, however, denied any knowledge of the plot.

Suspect Denies Knowledge of Plot

HK181304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 18 (AFP) — The Manila police Monday arrested an air force reserve officer whom they linked to an alleged plot to assassinate President Corazon Aquino in the next few weeks. Police officers said they had arrested Jaime Lazo, who, they alleged, had been hired by his cousin Jose Lazo, president of the Honolulu Friends of Marcos Association, to assassinate Mrs Aquino.

The arrest was made after they were tipped off by a letter sent by a certain Abner Afuang from Hawaii divulging the assassination plot, the police said. Former President Ferdinand Marcos, toppled by a popular revolt here in February, lives in exile in Honoulu, Hawaii.

Mr Jaime Lazo told police investigators he knew nothing about the plot. He admitted being a cousin of Mr Jose Lazo, but said he had last heard from his cousin many months ago. Despite the denial, police homicide chief Lieutenant Jose Pring said they were holding Mr Jaime Lazo for further questioning. It is not clear whether the assassination plot is linked with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's revelation last week of a supposed plan by supporters of Mr Marcos to kidnap top government officials and military officers.

ENRILE IMPORTS 100 UZI SUBMACHINEGUNS

HK181509 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1,6

[By Victor Agustin]

[Text] One hundred Uzi mini submachineguns were brought into the country by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile early this month as part of the defense ministry's "military training equipment," the INQUIRER has learned.

The Israel-made guns, a favorite of the security group of Enrile, were brought in 10 packages weighing 478 kilos Aug 8. The shipment, which was received by Col. Nicetas Katigbak on the same date, was consigned to "Minister Juan Ponce Enrile c/o Col. Gregorio B. Honasan."

The guns were bought from Israel Military Industries, P.O. Box 1044, Ramat-Hassharon 47100, Israel and were shipped from Tel-Aviv through Scandinavian Airlines System. In Bangkok, the cargo was transferred to Philippine Airlines [PAL], arriving at the Manila International Airport [MIA] on Aug 8.

The shipment's broker was ECJM Customs.

To facilitate the cargo's entry, Honasan, who is special assistant to Enrile on security matters, wrote the MIA customs collector July 25, asking him to:

"Respectfully request release to Mr Fidel P. Baylon and/or Mr Herman Malonzo the goods/items/equipment aboard PAL flight no. 723 under Air Way Bill No. 07902285581 and 079-0228-5544 consigned to Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The shipment, described as "military training equipment," was supposed to be "for transfer to the firearms and explosive unit."

USSR NOT TO REPLACE U.S. BASES IF REMOVED

HK181503 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Rene Caparas]

[Text] Two Russian officials visiting the Philippines yesterday said "the Soviet will not come to your country to replace the U.S. military bases if moves to remove them succeed."

Victor Gorchakov, member of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and Alexei Drugov, delegate of the National Solidarity for Peace, met Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel to discuss economic aid to the Aquino government.

Speaking through an interpreter in a press conference at the Russian Cultural Center on Vito Cruz street, Malate, the Russians noted the "high female activity in the Philippines."

The hailed the intense desire of the Filipinos to adopt the communist policy of government.

The Soviets said they do not consider foreign military bases vital to the security of another country, "but on the contrary, it enlarges the possibility of that country to be involved in a conflict during a nuclear war.

The Russians said "the USSR will not be the first to fire the nuclear weapon and it is the USSR's policy not to direct its targets on countries without nuclear armaments."

"We do not want any military bases in any foreign country not only in the interest of strengthening peace in the USSR but also around the world," they said.

"If the U.S. military bases are pulled out of the Philippines, the USSR has no interest in coming here to replace them," they added.

The visitors said U.S. military bases are a threat to the stability and peace of the Asian-Pacific region, and since the Philippines is a host to U.S. military installations in Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City and Clark Air Force Base in Angeles City, they (the US bases) increase the risks of the Philippines to be "a target in a nuclear confrontation."

They said Russia is "prepared to lessen all its armaments throughout the world in line with its policy of global peace.

"We came here to know you better. Because only by knowing each other can we be in peace," they said.

The Russians cited the friendliness and hospitality of the Filipinos.

The Soviets said "the U.S. and the USSR are going to discuss the presence of U.S. military bases in the Asia-Pacific countries." They apparently referred to the coming superpower summit between U.S. President Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Editorial on 'Unsolicited Advice'

HK181521 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 18 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Unsolicited Advice"]

[Text] A member of the Soviet presidium, here on a visit, warned the Philippines it could be the target of a Russian retaliatory attack because of the presence in the country of U.S. military bases.

It sounds like a piece of friendly advice, but somehow disturbing in light of the fact that not too many nautical miles from us is the Soviet's own version of Subic in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

This is hypothetical but we wonder what they would think if the U.S. were to offer the Vietnamese the comradely suggestion that they would be avoiding getting caught in a nuclear crossfire by removing the Soviet base (which was formerly American) in their territory?

Unsolicited advice grates on the nerves more when it comes from the wrong source.

U.S. SENATOR MEETS WITH AQUINO 18 AUG

HK190215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] U.S. Senator Richard Lugar said President Aquino's visit to the United States would help to raise economic assistance and generate business confidence in the Philippines. Lugar arrived in Manila yesterday [18 Aug] and held talks with President Aquino lasting more than 2 hours. He told reporters he delivered a letter from President Reagan and told Mrs Aquino she could expect an emotional welcome when she visits the United States next month. The U.S. Congress is now debating legislation to provide aid and assistance worth up to $450 million to the Philippines.

TRANSPORT MINISTER SCORES U.S. AIRPORT CHARGE

HK131458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 13 (AFP) -- The Philippines transporation minister Wednesday denounced a U.S. Government report alleging lax security at Manila Airport, and charged that guns were being smuggled into the country through U.S. airports.

"I just hope that the American government will not try to bring us down further to our knees by causing false information to be distributed all over the world. It is most unfair to us," Minister Hernando Perez told a news conference.

The U.S. Transportation Department warned last week about lax security at Manila Airport and told U.S. airlines flying to the Philippines to take special precautions in handling luggage and screening passengers.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole said that following inspections made in May and July, American officials were concerned by unauthorized access to secure areas, where requirements are below international standards.

"I hope Secretary Dole will send back her representatives. We will see to it that her representatives are accompanied at all times so that they will not wander off and claim that we are again lax in our security measures," Mr. Perez said.

Mr. Perez also referred to alleged firearms "being smuggled into the country from the United States."

"That means that the airports in the United States are not performing their duties. They are so lax that the guns are able to pass through their security controls and brought to this country," he added, but did not elaborate.

Manila Airport customs officials last year intercepted several shipments of high-powered firearms, including machine pistols, from commercial planes coming from the United States.

AQUINO'S ENTOURAGE TO INDONESIA, SINGAPORE GIVEN

HK181315 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Philippines hopes to improve, if not reverse, the current balance of trade with Indonesia and Singapore when President Aquino embarks on her first state visit to the two Southeast Asian nations one week from today.

The President is bringing with her an official entourage of only 10 persons, including five Cabinet members and two deputy ministers, to assist her in striking favorable trade agreements with the two Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members.

Indonesia and Singapore currently have a balance of trade advantage over the Philippines.

In a press briefing conducted by Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Ramos-Shahani in Malacanang yesterday, she revealed that Mrs. Aquino's four-day visit to the two countries will be a working one as evidenced by her entourage.

Mrs. Aquino's official party includes Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Energy Deputy Minister Vicente Paterno, Tourism Minister Antonio Gonzalez, Education Minister Lurdes Quisumbing, Shahani, businessman Jesus Ayala, Ms. Maur Padilla, and the president's daughter, Mrs. Ballsy Cruz, who will serve as her personal secretary.

Shahani said that Concepcion will review trade relations with Indonesia and study what other goods and services the two countries may exchange.

Indonesia's better balance of trade lies mainly on its oil exports to the Philippines which reportedly accounts for 15 percent of the country's total.

The Philippine side is also expected to bring up the possibility of reexporting Indonesian rice which currently is creating a glut in the local market because the past administration imported it at the height of the harvest season.

The two sides are currently working on a memorandum of agreement expanding trade between the two countries and this may be signed during the visit of Mrs. Aquino.

The President will leave for the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on Aug. 24 at 2 p.m. and arrive there at 5 p.m.

A state dinner will be given in her honor on the evening of the same day.

Her formal talks with Indonesian President Suharto will be held the following day.

Mrs. Aquino will also watch a cultural presentation, present a wreath at the Heroes Cemetery, tour the Tamih Mini Indonesia Indah, a miniature Indonesia, much like the Nayong Pilipino in Paranaque, and then host a banquet in the evening.

She will leave for Singapore at 9 a.m. on Aug 26 and arrive there at 11:30 a.m.

She will be met at the airport by Singapore head of state Wee Kim Wee and then will have her private talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew after lunch.

Before her meeting with Prime Minister Lee, Mrs. Aquino will be presented with an orchid named after her.

She will also address the Singapore Federation of Chamber of Commerce which will be attended by local and foreign businessmen. It will be one of the major addresses she will make during the two-nation tour.

In the meantime, her ministers will hold talks with their Singaporean counterparts and discuss trade, education, tourism and related subjects.

Mrs. Aquino will leave Singapore the following day after a brief guided tour of the island state that includes a visit to some of the high-tech factories there.

She will be back in Manila at 4:30 pm., Aug 27.

NPA SUPPORTS PEACE TALKS; MUSLIMS WANT TALKS

HK190213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The New People's Army command announced full support for the peace talks between the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Aquino government. The command also accused rightists of sabotaging the talks in a bid to seize power. The NPA stand was made known in a statement issued by the NPA general staff. The statement said the entire NPA is solidly behind the NDF and the Communist Party on the peace talks with the government. It said a genuine and lasting peace has always been the objective of the leftist armed struggle. It also denied newspaper reports that an NPA special operations group is against the talks. The NPA command said no such group exists in the rebel organization.

Meanwhile, Muslim rebels also expressed a desire for peace with the government. The leader of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front made the declaration in an interview with the (al-Jihad) newspaper in Abu Dhabi. Hashim Salamat, who heads the Islamic Front, said President Aquino might be serious in attempting to grant autonomy to the 7 million Filipino Muslims in Mindanao. The Islamic Front is a faction of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front. However, Salamat said any talks concerning Mindanao would have to be arranged outside the Philippines and would have to be held through the Saudi Arabian-based organization of the Islamic Conference.

'Hardcore' Members Reject Talks

HK181353 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Hardcore members of the New People's Army yesterday bucked the political decision of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], criticized the ongoing ceasefire talks as "policy of capitulation" and demanded its repudiation.

The INQUIRER yesterday received a copy of the manifesto by the "NPA/Special Operations Group" that confirmed earlier reports of a major rift among top communist leaders on how to deal with President Aquino's peace initiative.

The "dissident" group stressed that the communist goal is that, "the (armed) struggle will cease only when the issue of national independence is resolved."

This may be the first time that the military arm of the CPP, the New People's Army, has opted to challenge the decision by the political leadership.

Those involved in current talks with government representatives are Antonio Zumel, Saturnino Ocampo and Carolina Malay-Ocampo of the CPP.

The three, however, are conducting negotiations to peacefully settle the 17-year insurgency problem under the aegis of the National Democratic Front, a broader political group that includes the CPP.

The manifesto used strong language, calling the ongoing talks as only aimed "to neutralize the militants and coopt the moderates among the revolutionary ranks."

In short, it admitted a conflict of opinions among at least two major factions within the communist-led rebels.

The NPA group doubted if the revolutionary movement could gain substantial political concessions from the Aquino government.

The government, the group said remains a "puppet of U.S. imperialism" and is therefore incapable of asserting the national sovereignity.

The group's manifesto called the ceasefire talks a continuation of the new American-inspired counterinsurgency strategy that "brought about the ouster of Marcos" through the "February Revolution." [sentence as published]

"The main trend of the government ceasefire effort, though clothed in a spiritual appeal of Christian reconciliation, is to isolate, the left of left from the right of left and is a call to surrender," the group said.

Aside from these objective, according to the NPA group, the government panel will have nothing to offer rebel emissaries.

"The ceasefire will be a short-lived political carnival which would merely be used by both sides for purely political maneuvers," the group stressed.

The manifesto warned party leaders that the ceasefire would force its military arm into a position of passive defense and even lead to the NPA's "organizational death."

The group said only party leaders in the Naitonal Democratic Front would stand to benefit from the talks.

"To the CPP elements in the NDF, the ceasefire is a ticket to a political career...(or, possibly,) ambassadorial position," the group said.

"The CPP misbelieves that they should not be denied a share of the political spoils after the downfall fo the Marcos dictatorship," the group said.

Either, the CPP has forgotten about the protracted nature of the struggle or it is "buckling down to a policy of compromise rather than finishing the fight," the group said.

MNLF TO 'PUNISH' ANY CEASE-FIRE VIOLATORS

HK161321 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Aug 86 p 18

[Text] Davao City -- Two Libya-based emissaries of Muslim secessionist leader Nur Misuari said the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will punish violators of the ceasefire agreement.

MNLF judge Onuda Engcong and Ustadz Gulam Abdullah Decayan, vice-chairman of Misuari's eight-man consultative committee, told residents of Piapi, a predominantly Muslim area along Quezon Boulevard, that the MNLF hierarchy will not hesitate to "punish" erring guerriallas.

Onuda, a Maguindanaon who is known as a "hanging" judge even to Muslim professionals for sentencing to death several guerillas who violated policies, did not elaborate on the MNLF ceasefire policy.

The two Muslim leaders were here recently to ask armed Moro rebels to respect the ceasefire call of the government.

Last week, they met with some 500 Muslims and held a consultation on the establishment of the 13-province autonomous government in Mindanao as provided for in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

The Davao Moros accepted the proposed autonomous region through a show of hands.

The two emissaries were accompanied here by old MNLF leaders Guro Majeed Sarif Omar of Zamboanga city and Hadji Yahya Ankai of Basilan.

Their presence was relayed to the Davao Metrodiscom and Office of the City Mayor by Director Cabinanan Q. Mamukid of the office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities.

Onuda, who is said to be a member of MNLF Central Committee, debunked reports about factionalism in the MNLF ranks. "Misuari, Hashim Salamat, and Dimas Pundato, are one," he said.

'SEMICOLONIAL, SEMIFEUDAL' CONSTITUTION LIKELY

HK111447 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Former political detainee Jose Ma. Sison said yesterday that the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] would most likely produce a "semi-colonial and semi-feudal" Constitution "embellished with the jargon of bourgeois nationalism and liberal democracy." He said this is because the country is still in a "semi-colonial and semi-feudal" state.

Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, warned that the creation of such a Constitution will "never put to rest the legal democratic movement and the armed revolutionary movement."

He said that a genuine land reform must be granted since it is the "main substance of the people's democratic revolution."

In his critique of the new Constitution being drafted, and of the Constitutional Commission, held at the Ateneo de Manila University, Sison also expressed pessimism on the incorporation of "nationalist and democratic" provisions, in the new Constitution.

He said that while it will be "very likely" that the Bill of Rights will "no longer be sullied" by a provision allowing the president to issue executive warrants of arrest and searches, she will still be given "wide discretion" on making executive agreements on foreign credit and extension of privileges of transnational corportions.

Granting such powers would mean that "foreign vultures will continue to plunder on the country's natural and human resources," he said. He added that those powers "does not eliminate or reduce the gains made by foreign investors in the 1973 Constitution and the country's previous constitutions."

Sison said, granting "excessive privileges and control of strategic enterprises "to foreign corporations," must come to an end." He said a nationalist constitution must abrogate all unequal treaties, executive agreements and laws, which have made the Philippines "subservient to U.S. imperlisms."

In his speech, Sison also predicted that there would be "constitutional silence" on the issue of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons. He also said that because of the presence of "big number of clericalists" in the Con-Com, there would be "strong attempts to cast away "such liberal democratic expressions as the separation of the church and state."

Asked whether the human rights situation has changed, Sison also pointed out that "only the middle class appears to have been relieved politically." He said that up to now "workers remain the object of police and military brutality. [as published]

LIST OF WHO WIELDS INFLUENCE UNDER NEW REGIME

HK130945 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 86 p 15

[Column by Rodolfo V. Romero: "Who's Who in the Aquino Era"]

[Text] Businessmen here and abroad are these days engaged in an exercise rendered necessary by a change in the political leadership of the nation. I refer to the identification of the Filipinos who wield the highest degree of influence within and on — in other words, the listing of who's who in — the new national dispensation. My Aquino-era who's-who list is made up of the following names arranged, to the greatest extent possible, in alphabetical order.

The Executive Secretary, Joker Arroyo, heads the list. He is followed by the president of Ateneo University, Fr. Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J. and the president of Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, Cesar F. Buenaventura. Then there are President Aquino's brother Jose Cojuangco Jr., and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Jose S. Concepcion Jr. Next come the chairman of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights, Jose W. Diokno, the Minister of National Defense, Juan Ponce Enrile and the chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines, Jesus P. Estanislao. Obviously, the Governor of the Central Bank would be an influential personage in any national administration.

The letter G is represented by the Minister of Justice, Neptali Gonzales, and the chairman of the Commission on Audit, Teopisto Guingona Jr. They are followed immediately by the Deputy Minister of National Defense, retired general (and former ambassador to Iran) Rafael Ileto. The new president of the Philippine National bank, Vicente R. Jayme, has access to the Presidential ear, as does businessman Ricardo A. Lopa, Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law.

The Minister of Agriculture and Food, Ramon V. Mitra Jr., clearly enjoys the President's confidence. The Minister of Natural Resources, Ernesto M. Maceda, is another man to reckon with in the Aquino administration.

In the economic policymaking sphere the No. 1, naturally, is the Minister of Finance, Jaime V. Ongpin, who undoubtedly is one of the closest advisers of Mrs Aquino. A part of that sphere, the making of policy to govern the transporation and communication sectors, is the domain of Hernando B. Perez. Supervision of the local governments is the responsibility — being discharged in rather controversial fashion by Aquino Pimentel Jr. Still another Minister Cabinet member with clout is the Budget Minister, Alberto G. Romulo.

Two of the most respected individuals in the land are the Chief of Staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, General Fidel V. Ramos, and the primate of the Catholic Church in this country, Jaime Cardinal Sin. They also are two of the people closest to the chief executive. Not very far behind is the chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, former Senator Jovito R. Salonga. Infulential but highly controversial is the Minister of Labor and Employment, Augusto S. Sanchez.

No list of the people who carry weight with Mrs Aquino would be complete without the name of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Claudio Teehankee. The president is also known to have a high regard for the academic director of the Center for Research and Communication (and Constitutional Commission member) Bernardo M. Villegas.

The chairman of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, Luis R. Villafuerte, and the general manager of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, former Representative Jose V. Yap, round out my who's-who list for the brand new administration of Corazon C. Aquino.

SUSPECT IN RIZAL PARK KILLING ARRESTED

HK180800 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Police arrested yesterday the sixth suspect linked to the mauling and killing of Steve Salcedo, a Cory sympathizer, during a loyalist rally at Rizal Park last 27 July. Sergeant Florentino Mangalon identified the suspect as Richard de los Santos, a student of the Far Eastern University. De los Santos was photographed mauling Salcedo. He will be charged with murder.

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ROK ACCUSED OF 19 AUG DMZ SHOOTING INCIDENT

Termed 'Grave Armed Provocation'

SK191420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1350 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The South Korean puppet army has committed a grave armed provocation again in the western area of the frontline. Around 1950 today, South Korean puppet army soldiers committed again a grave armed provocation of firing some 300 rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire from a position near Manuri in the estuary of the Imjin River in the western area of the frontline. The shooting was aimed at our People's Army guardpost located on the opposite side. The large-caliber machinegun fire from the South Korean puppet army soldiers greatly jeopardized the personal safety of members of our DMZ police unit.

Such armed provocations by the rascals totalled as many as five in August alone. Such indiscreet military provocations by the South Korean puppet army in the area of the Military Demarcation Line recently are a deliberate and calculated maneuver designed to extremely aggravate the situation in our country and to further intensify North-South confrontation. The South Korean puppet clique should not miscalculate our self-restraint and should not act indiscriminately.

MAC Senior Member Protests

SK200458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army fired over 300 large-caliber machinegun bullets from its position near Manuri at the estuary of the River Imjin in the western sector of the front at the post of our side on its opposite site at around 19:50 August 19. In this connection, the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a message of protest to the enemy side.

Noting that the firing by the South Korean puppet army was a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and a deliberate armed provocation aimed at heightening the tension, he said: We cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that the enemy continues firing at us in disregard of our repeated protests. Sternly protesting against the reckless firing by the South Korean puppet army, he strongly demanded the enemy side to take thoroughgoing steps to prevent the recurrence of such military provocation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS USSR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

SK200147 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Aug 86

[19 August DPRK Foreign Ministry statement supporting GPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevic Gorbachev's announcement that the Soviet Union has decided to further extend its nuclear test moratorium to 1 January 1987]

[Text] Preventing nuclear war and defending peace and security in the world are pressing issues facing mankind at present. Halting nuclear tests is a first step for curbing the nuclear arms race, for dismantling nuclear weapons, and for preventing nuclear war.

On 18 August, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recalled in a televised speech that the Soviet Union had unilaterally halted nuclear tests from August last year until 6 August this year. He then announced another extension of the nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. The measure taken by the Soviet Union is a constructive and affirmative one. It is a practical contribution to preventing the danger of another world war, nuclear war, to defending peace and security in the world, and to improving the international situation as a whole. The Soviet measure is a clear expression of a serious aspiration for peace in the world.

The DPRK Government and Korean people, highly evaluating the Soviet measure of unilaterally extending the nuclear test moratorium as another clear expression of the consistent Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet party and government, fully support this.

As a powerful peace-loving force, the Soviet Union has recently put forth various proposals to guarantee peace in Europe and Asia, including a proposal to completely dismantle nuclear weapons on a global scale, and is now struggling to realize these proposals. Following its first measure of unilaterally freezing nuclear tests from 6 August until 31 December last year, the Soviet Union has extended the period many times to date. Such initiatives by the Soviet Union have gained broad support and sympathy from the people of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people.

The aspirations of the world's people for peace have grown stronger than at any previous time. The U.S. imperialists, however, have openly continued nuclear tests, ignoring the ardent desire of the world's people for peace, and are now persistently trying to make a success of the adventurous star wars plans. As a result, at no time has the danger of nuclear war threatened the survival of mankind as gravely as it does today. Defending peace and security in the world is a solemn demand of the times and mankind's unanimous aspiration, which cannot be delayed for even a moment.

If and when the Soviet Union's recent measure for freezing nuclear tests becomes a global one and measures are taken in various parts of the world to ban nuclear tests, mankind will be spared a nuclear holocaust and a new phase will have been opened for consolidating peace and security in the world. The Soviet Union's recent peace-loving measure also corresponds to the aspirations and demands of our people, who are struggling to ease tensions created on the Korean peninsula and to create a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. Today, the Korean peninsula is a place facing the greatest danger of nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists, who have brought some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds into South Korea, are now building 36 nuclear armories there and rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely acute, while continuing nuclear war exercises such as "Team Spirit-86." Because of the U.S. imperialists' augmentation of nuclear weapons and their maneuvers to provoke nuclear war, the danger of a new war being created in our country is increasing the danger of a global nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should give deliberate thoughts to the consequences to which their extremely irresponsible and adventurous acts are likely to lead and should affirmatively respond to a proposal to create a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Today, when banning nuclear tests and dismantling nuclear weapons have become an agenda item for world politics as a common aspiration of the world's peace-loving people, the United States should abandon its anachronistic policy of strength, stop further pursuing an adventurous nuclear armament policy, and halt all nuclear tests without delay.

The DPRK Government and Korean people will actively struggle to turn the Northeast Asian region, including the Korean peninsula, into a nuclear-free zone of peace and will spare no efforts to prevent nuclear war on earth and guarantee lasting peace in firm unity with the people of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS 15 AUG LIBERATION DAY

SK191100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 14 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle for the Fatherland's Prosperity and Reunification"]

[Text] Today, under the leadership of the party and leader, our people are vigorously struggling to achieve the prosperity and development of the fatherland and its independent and peaceful reunification. Under these circumstances, the meaningful 15 August National Day is being observed. Forty-one years ago today, the Korean Communists and people ended the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule which had continued for nearly half a century, and achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation.

The great leader Kim Il-song has taught: Through the liberation of our fatherland, in our country the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, which continued for nearly half a century, ended and the cause of national liberation was achieved, thus paving a broad path for building a new Korea.

The liberation of the fatherland was the brilliant fruition of the arduous struggle which the Korean Communists and people waged for a long period to regain sovereignty of the country. Since the first day of the Japanese imperialist aggressors' occupation of our fatherland, our people vigorously struggled to recover our lost country and to achieve national independence. In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the lead in carrying out revolution. By doing so, he illuminated the future of the Korean revolution by organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and patriotic people upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution and the sun of the nation and pioneered the future of the Korean revolution by dealing serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors through his indomitable fighting spirit and peerless heroism.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the overall Korean revolution along the single road of victory with outstanding strategy and tactics and with the art of outstanding military tactics, and thanks to the struggle of the fallen revolutionary patriots and the patriotic people, the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation was achieved. The liberation of the fatherland was a historic victory which our people won by struggling with the heroic Soviet Army.

Our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle reached a new stage in the wake of World War II. During this period, the Soviet people and army defeated fascist Germany and participated in the war against Japan. By doing so, they decisively helped liberate the colonial peoples of the East from Japanese oppression. The heroic Soviet Army performed shining feats in the struggle for the freedom of Korea and its liberation and, in this struggle, numerous men and officers of the Red Army sacrificed their precious lives.

Our people will never forget the role of liberator played by the Soviet Union, which helped liberate the fatherland with blood.

The 15 August liberation was a milestone marking an epochal change in our people's social and political lives and in the development of our revolution. Through the liberation of the fatherland, the cause of national liberation was achieved in our country and our people have become masters of their destinies and people of dignity who seek new independent lives and are building a new society.

During the course of 40-odd years since liberation, our people have traversed the path of a rewarding struggle and creation. This course has been the glorious path along which the chuche idea has been embodied under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thus effecting epochal changes in the struggle for sovereignty, independence, and socialist construction and greatly contributing to the development of the era and history. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution to victory. By doing so, in a short period he has turned our country into a socialist power with an advanced socialist system, self-reliant national economy, splendid national culture, and power to defend itself.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in the course of brilliantly inheriting and consummating the chuche revolutionary cause, has won great immortal achievements and established a permanent foundation for final consummation of the revolutionary cause.

Today, our fatherland is in a period of great prosperity, and its position is growing with each passing day. By continuing to accelerate revolution and construction based on the successes that have been won, we should achieve prosperity and the development of the country, reunify the divided fatherland, and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause.

Adhering to the party's line of the three revolutions and accelerating socialist construction are the important tasks for strengthening the might of the country and winning victory in the revolutionary cause. According to the line of the sixth party congress, we should hold the banner of the three revolutions aloft and bring about ceaseless upsurges in industry, agriculture, construction, and transportation -- as well as in all other areas of production and construction. The chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy should be accelerated and progress made in attaining the great 10 long-range goals. Our functionaries, party members, and working people should display the lofty revolutionary spirit in implementing party policy and carry out all their work responsibly and with the attitude worthy of masters.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the noble intent to pass an even richer and more prosperous fatherland on to coming generations, has unfolded great economic construction plans. Tideland reclamation, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon complex, construction of the Kumgangsan power station, the construction of salt fields, and the construction of the Sariwon calcium fertilizer plant are great projects for drastically strengthening the economic might of the country, changing the country's appearance, and improving the people's living standards. The entire party, the whole country, and all people should turn out to brilliantly accomplish these tasks.

In consummating the revolutionary cause, we should steadily defend, inherit, and develop the revolutionary traditions of our party. The revolutionary traditions established during the blood-stained struggle of the anti-Japanese revolution are the precious revolutionary treasure for consummation of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle and enriched during the course of accomplishing the multifaceted revolutionary tasks following liberation are being continuously developed through the energetic struggle of our party. We should defend the purity of the revolutionary traditions of our party and inherit and develop them brilliantly.

All party members and working people should endlessly cherish the achievements our party has won in building the party and in revolution and construction and should properly accomplish the task to glorify it.

The prosperity of the fatherland and the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause are guaranteed by the might of the party and the revolutionary ranks. All party members and working people should arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea, and should think and act only according to its demand. They should unite around the party and the leader even more firmly. Deep in our hearts we should cherish the pride and confidence of upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song -- who has rescued the destinies of the fatherland and nation from crisis and basically changed its position and situation -- as the great leader. We should be loyal to the leader generation after generation and thoroughly embody the party's leadership in all areas of revolution and construction.

The reunification of the divided fatherland is our nation's supreme desire. Forty-one years have passed since the fatherland's liberation. Nonetheless, facist colonial rule is still being imposed in half of our fatherland. South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists. There is no dark world and colony in the world like South Korea. Ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea, achieving national sovereigty as a whole, and achieveing reunification of the country are the urgent tasks that can be delayed no longer.

Our party and the government of the republic, proceeding from the mission for the fatherland and nation, has put forward numerous proposals for the reunification of the fatherland and has made all efforts. In recent years alone, rational and realistic proposals, including the ones for tripartite talks, parliamentary talks, and talks between military authorities, have been proposed to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, alleviate tension, and create a favorable environment for peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have not accepted our just proposals. Instead, they are moving along the road of confrontation and war. In particular, the wretches are viciously scheming to exploit this year's Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games in maneuvers for two Koreas. It is the trend of history that the people's wish becomes reality and the cause of justice is victorious. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must not forget the lesson of history and must halt the maneuvers for national division and schemes for the provocation of a new war. With the support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world and with the concentrated efforts of the whole nation, our people will reunify the fatherland without fail.

The Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution. It is very important to consolidate unity with the people of the socialist countries and the revolutionary forces of the world. The people of Korea and the Soviet Union are comrades-in-arms and class brothers who struggle shoulder-to-shoulder for common ideals and objectives. The Soviet people, who extended support and encouragement to us in periods of severe trials, are still extending firm solidarity toward our people's struggle for socialist construction and reunification of the fatherland.

Traditional Korean-Soviet friendship is deepening and developing to an even higher stage following the visit to the USSR of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and following the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries. It is expanding in all fields. This was vigorously displayed at the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. We firmly believe that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will further strengthen and develop with each passing day as relations of true class alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Today, under the correct leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet people are winning great successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress. Our people rejoice over the successes of the Soviet people as if they were their own. Our party and the government of the republic actively support the Soviet people's struggle to achieve Lenin's cause, and the peace initiatives of the Soviet party and government to oppose war and defend the peace and security of Europe, Asia, and the world.

Today the international situation is tense and complicated. This reality calls for all the world's peoples to firmly struggle to prevent war and defend peace. With the ideas of independence, friendship, and peace, we, along with all revolutionary people of the world, will firmly struggle to thwart and smash the imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new world war and make active efforts to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones and expand them. In unity with the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and in unity with all peace-loving people of the world, our people will actively struggle to consolidate and develop the antiwar, anti-nuclear peace-loving movement and the Nonaligned Movement.

Ever victorious is the revolutionary cause of our people, who are vigorously advancing for the prosperity of the fatherland and its reunification by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

DPRK-PRC TIES VIEWED IN CONTEXT OF YOUTH VISIT

SK200304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 August article: "Youth Envoys of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] A youth delegation from China will arrive in Pyongyang today to visit our country. The delegation is composed of some 200 people. The Korean people and youths warmly welcome the Chinese youth delegation with warm feelings of friendship for the fraternal Chinese people and youths. The visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation is important to strengthening and developing the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship generation-to-generation, and in developing the youth movements of the two countries.

Korean-Chinese friendship has a long history and deep foundations. Fighting shoulder-to-shoulder and shedding blood together during the arduous days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the communists and peoples of Korea and China learned that their fate was connected into one. The peoples of the two countries were even more aware of this during the days when they fought against the common enemy in the same fighting ranks during the Korean war, and demonstrated to the entire world the might of the friendship and unity cemented in blood.

From then until now -- through the postwar period and the period of socialist construction -- the peoples and youth of the two countries have closely supported and cooperated with each other, keeping faith with each other as class brothers and comrades-in-arms. Pages of history are printed with the proud stories of the youth of the two countries who have contributed to Korean-Chinese friendship. The youth of Korea and China -- who are hot-blooded, talented, and buning with a sense of justice -- did not hesitate to lay down their noble lives for the sake of their comrades-in-arms, and helped each other whole-heartedly in the struggle for revolution and construction, demonstrating their wisdom and talents.

The past, present, and future of Korean-Chinese friendship cannot be mentioned apart from the intimate friendly relations between the party and state leaders of the two countries. The party and state leaders of the two countries have formed intimate friendly relations based on noble comradely fidelity, have fertilized the flower garden of Korean-Chinese friendship, and have provided a dependable guarantee to continuously strengthen and develop Korean-Chinese friendship, while often visiting each other.

The youth are the heroes of the future, and they are entrusted with the honorable task of shouldering the future. The future of Korean-Chinese firendship also depends upon the youth of the two countries' new generation. The visit to China last year by the friendship youth delegation of our country and this visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation are a clear manifestation of the firm determination of the youths of the two countries to strengthen and develop Korean-Chinese friendship generation-to-generation. The youth of Korea and China have followed the road of victory and glory under the correct leadership of their parties, and have made brilliant achievements. During the visit to Korea by the Chinese youth delegation, the two countries' youths will hold various meetings sharing successes and experiences in the youth movement, revolution, and construction, and various events suitable for the youths will be organized. In the course of all this, the youths of the two countries will promote understanding and trust, and will be connected even more closely by friendly feelings like the inseparable ties between flesh and blood. The peoples of the two countries expect great things from the youth. The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the youth of Korea and China to create between Korea and China an eternally unchangeable beautiful rainbow of friendship in conformity with the expectations of their peoples.

PRC'S QIN JIWEI ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR 'HOLIDAYS'

OW191901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, and commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Army Corps commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on August 19 to spend holidays. They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

U.S.-ROK MINESWEEPING EXERCISES DENOUNCED

SK190400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 17 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 August commentary: "Powder-Reeking Odor Spreads Over Southern Sea"]

[Text] Since 15 August, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military gangsters have been staging joint mine-sweeping training exercises.

These exercises are taking place in the sea off Yosu, South Cholla Province. Airplanes of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, the 5th Air Force, the Tactical Air Force Command, and the puppet naval ships are participating in this joint training. It has been learned that the joint training will last for more than 10 days.

Because of this reckless war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, the southern sea is engulfed in gunsmoke again and tension is being aggravated throughout the Korean peninsula. This military exercise is being staged as we are again calling for realizing talks between military authorities and for urgently taking measures to ease tension and as the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle is being enhanced, prompted by the U.S. imperialists' undisguised economic aggression and the Asian Games. Thus, this exercise is attracting greater attention from the people.

The military exercise in Yosu is the open expression of the will of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to advance along the road of aggravating tension and a new war, refusing our peace proposal. This is also an undisguised threat against the youths, students, and people who have vigorously risen in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle throughout South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have adhered to constant military exercises and armed provocations since the beginning of the year in an attempt to seek an outlet to maintain and prolong the aggravating colonial military fascist rule by triggering a northward aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, having turned all of South Korea into the site of powder-reeking war exercises by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in defiance of the unanimous opposition of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, staged a joint river-crossing support training exercise even before the gunsmoke of the earlier exercise had disappeared. Following this, they carried out a joint naval exercise involving forces of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet and the puppet navy in the East Sea of Korea. The puppet clique has each day kicked up the commotion of large-scale war exercises -- including "Ttangbbol", "Pangpae" and "Ulchi" -- under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Civil defense training has also been staged even more viciously.

A few days ago the puppets even perpetrated a vicious armed provocation by firing several hundred rounds of gunfire at our side's guardposts in the DMZ.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets frequently make absurd powder-reeking remarks revealing their ambition for northward aggression. On 15 August when the war exercise began, traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his ambition for reunification by winning victory over the communists while raving about true liberation and so forth. All facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are going to ignite the fuse of war against our republic in the end. On the pretext of checking someone's aggression during the Asian Games, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are staging military commotions. This is an excuse for concealing their northward aggressive war commotion. The threats of the warmongers who are staging adventurous military commotions, refusing our repeated peace proposals, cannot persuade anyone. What the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will obtain from the policy of military adventure is merely their own downfall.

They talk about successfully hosting the Asian Games. However, their remarks only serve as a warning that international sports games should not be held in South Korea where the smell of gunpowder never fades, and their remarks will only serve to make the South Korean people's struggle against the Asian Games more fierce. The U.S. imperialists and puppet clique should act with discretion.

SUPREME MILITARY COMMAND IN ROK RESTS WITH U.S.

SK170843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday comes out with a signed article headlined "Who Has Prerogative of Supreme Command?" In connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists rejected talks between the military authorities, claiming as if the question of detente on the Korean peninsula were one related with the North-South relations. If the question of detente on the Korean peninsula can be solved by the efforts of the North and the South, as claimed by the U.S. imperialists, it means that the South Korean "regime" has real military power. This is a preposterous assertion, the paper notes, and says:

The U.S. imperialists have exercised real military power in South Korea over 40 years since they occupied it and the South Korean "regime" has never exercised the prerogative of the supreme command over the Army.

In August 1948 the United States forced upon Syngman Rhee the "tentative military agreement" stipulating that the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea will continuously exercise the right to organize, train and equip the present South Korean ROK Army on the order of his home government or within his authority and has "the right to seize overall operational control over it".

After the provocation of the aggressive war in Korea, the United States seized prerogative of the supreme command over the puppet army more tightly. After the war, the U.S. imperialists clearly specified that the South Korean puppet army is under the operational command of the U.N. Command through "minutes of agreement".

The puppet army is dependent entirely on the United States not only in supreme command but also in the supply of weapons and military equipment, and the right to use them also is in the hands of the commander of the U.S. forces. When the United States organized the combined forces command, it maintained prerogative of the supreme command over the South Korean puppet army. Seizing it, the United States has driven the puppet army to the road of crimes.

We held that the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces should participate in talks between the military authoritis, because he seizes real military power in South Korea. In rejecting talks between the military authorities the U.S. imperialists showed that they are not interested in detente and peace in Korea but pursue only the policy of aggression and war.

U.S. IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF SOUTH KOREA

SK150921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets have set the stage for sundry functions under the name of "liberation day anniversary," claimed that South Korea was "liberated" on August 15, 1945, and it was brought by the United States. NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "What Kind of 'Liberation' and 'Independence' Can There Be to a Colony?" brands this as a sheer lie reversing black and white, and says:

August 15 did not bring liberation to South Korea. The colonial rule only changed hands--from the Japanese imperialists to the U.S. imperialists. Upon landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists took the place of the Japanese imperialists as the new colonial ruler. The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of modern colonialism, have put on South Korea the garb of an "independent state" by framing up the "National Assembly," "government" and the like to make the South Korean "regime" appear as a lawful one. But it is a marionette "regime" which exercises no sovereign right. Through a string of "treaties" and "agreements" they signed with South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have grabbed the right to military occupation of South Korea, the supreme command of the puppet army and main economic arteries including finance and banking to establish their colonial domination, freely trampling upon the sovereignty of the South Korean people. They keep the South Korean puppet regime on a tight leash and have the right to slay even the South Korean "president" or replace him with another any time they want.

The South Korean people are languishing today, their national soverignty and freedom violated under the brutal colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. Do the phraselogy of "liberation" and "independence" fit such place? It is scandalous of the dispicable colonial puppets to talk about "liberation" and "independence" while prolonging their days under the patronage of the U.S. imperialist master. Their desperate attempts to stage the Asian Games and the Olympics in Seoul, defying the opposition of the South Korean and world people, are also motivated by their criminal objective to disguise South Korea as "an independent state."

If South Korea is to be truly liberated and made independent, it must be liberated from the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule and a national independent regime be established there.

MAC MEETING DISCUSSES RETURN OF KOREAN WAR DEAD

SK191158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1145 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Aug 19 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) here announced Tuesday that it has renewed efforts to gain North Korea's cooperation in returning the remains of UNC war dead during the Korean war (1950-53). The announcement was made after the 479th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretariat held at the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday morning.

In the meeting, UNC passed to the North Korean side new evidence and other information about the probable location of remains of UNC personnel killed in action in the North during the war. Also passed was a list of the 2,233 UNC prisoners of war and 18 civilians still unaccounted for and a list of 308 personnel missing or killed in action whose remains are believed to lie in the North, according the announcement. At the meeting, UNC proposed that both sides cooperate on this humanitarian issue through the active exchange of information, search for, exhumantion and repatriation of remains of military personnel located in their respective areas of control, the announcement said.

DJP, NKDP LEADERS MEET, DISCUSS PENDING ISSUES

SK200023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Political leaders pledged yesterday to make sincere efforts to find a compromise on constitutional amendment through frank dialogues for the future of the nation.

They agreed in a dinner meeting that joint efforts should be made to produce a new constitution by agreement and achieve "genuine democracy."

The ruling and opposition parties will set about negotiations over how to rewrite the Constitution at the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly from next week on the basis of the separate draft amendments of their parties.

The political leaders were invited by Prime Minister No Sin-yong to his official residence at Samchong-dong which was rebuilt recently.

Attending the dinner were Assemly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, No Tae-u of the ruling Democractic Justice Party, Yi Min-u of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-Sop of the second opposition Korea National Party.

Also present were floor leaders of the three parties, Minister of State Chong Chae-chol for political affairs and Assembly vice speakers Choe Yong-chol and Cho Yon-ha.

The top politicians shared the view, in particular, that the parties are urged to jointly cope with the radical moves of the left-leaning student activism.

DJP chairman No said that "all of us have to pay keen attention to the left-leaning trend, and we have to avoid extreme confrontation among ourselves."

The evening get-together lasted for two hours and 45 minutes from 7 p.m. The contents of the talks were announced by Ha Su-pong, chief secretary to the premier, from the host side.

NKDP President Yi told the ruling camp leaders, No and No, that "The government should release political prisoners boldly and solve the pending issue of the amnesty and restoration of civil rights (for Kim Tae-chung and others).

Yi claimed that the solution of the issues will help create an atmosphere conducive to a revision of the basic law on the basis of partisan accord.

Premier No replied that "all problems will be solved automatically if an agreed constitutional amendment is achieved."

No's chief secretary Ha told reporters, "The leaders did not meet to discuss specific agenda. They exchanged views on overall situation of the nation. [no closing quotation marks as received]

NKDP President Yi said that the government should reinstate "democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, to create an atmosphere for constitutional revision by agreement.

He also noted that the freedom of the press should be guaranteed to remove the trend of distrust in society.

"To achieve the amendment to the basic law by agreement, we have to cut many knots. Youths who sometimes make radical moves should be forgiven," Yi stressed.

Yi went on, "The Constitution should be amended, not for a specific person but for the national and people's interest."

After the dinner meeting, Yi met reporters separately and revealed that he called for the convocation of a special National Assembly session to deal with the fire of the Independence Hall, the Korea-U.S. trade conflicts and other outstanding issues.

He said he strongly protested the police firing of tear gas bombs directly on opposition assemblymen who had tried to attend a human rights rally at Myongdong Cathedral last month.

"I urged Premier No and DJP Chairman No to make their best efforts to solve various problems by conveying what I told them to President Chon Tu-hwan," Yi added.

He said he now believes that talks between rival parties will be held briskly on the level of party representatives and floor leaders.

Requested to appraise the result of the meeting, Yi said, "It is significant in that I spoke on various questions openly, without any reservation."

Meanwhile, minor opposition leader Yi Man-sop said emphatically that the representatives of rival parties should have frequent talks with one another to tackle current problems.

"If we failed to solve questions by having dialogues, we will become sinners before history," he noted.

He added that when politicians give a dream and hope to the general public, they will begin to trust the government.

PHOUN SIPASEUT DEPARTS FOR HANOI CONFERENCE

BK180958 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo-member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers [CM], and minister for foreign affairs, left here for Hanoi by special plane on August 16 to attend the 13th Conference of Indochinese Foreign Ministers to be held there on August 17 and 18. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo-member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the CM, and other high ranking officials. Vu Tien and Li Hach, respectively charges d'affaires of the SRV and the PRK to Laos, were present at the send-off.

Returns From Hanoi 19 Aug

BK191522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, returned to Vientiane by a special plane today after attending the 13th plenary conference of the foreign affairs ministers, of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK, which was held 2 days ago in Hanoi.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

BK150435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] In implementation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and with the desire to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with mutual benefits on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and respect for one another's independence and territorial integrity, the governments of the LPDR and of the Republic of Zimbabwe have agreed to establish the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from 14 August 1986.

THAI DAILY SAYS RESISTANCE PLANNING CONGRESS

BK180247 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Aug 86 p 2

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] An anti-communist Laotian movement will hold a congress at the end of this year in a foreign country to elect a new leader for its underground political party, an informed source said.

The course said the movement, known as the United Front of Lao People for Liberation of Laos (UFLPLL), will elect a successor to Gen Phoumi Nosavan, the Front's late president who died of pulmonary edema in November last year.

He said the congress, whose participants will comprise representatives from the Laotian communities in foreign countries all over the world, might be held in France where most of the ex-Laotian leaders have settled down after they fled Laos in 1975 when the country fell to the communists.

According to the source, Gen Khamkhong, former commander of the Laotian Second Army Region, who was dismissed from the post in 1965, is currently in charge of the front's military affairs while Thao Khamouan Lattanavong, former Laotian banker, currently takes care of its political work.

Gen Phoumi announced the formation of the anti-communist liberation movement of Laos in October 1982 when Thao Khamouan and Gen Khamkhong were in charge of the party's finance and war veterans respectively.

Gen Khamkhong, a Savannakhet native, and the 60-year-old Thao Khamouan are considered front-running candidates along with Gen Khamkou, another ex-Laotian military officer in charge of intelligence, to take over the leadership of the anti-communist Laotian movement.

The UFLPLL, whose 7,500 Laotian rebels currently operate against the Vientiane force and Hanoi troops in Laos along its frontier with Thailand mostly in the southern part of the country, was established with the merge of several anti-communist resistance groups in 1976-1980.

The source said several local commanders of the anti-communist rebels during that time proposed that Gen Phoumi be president of the front to unite their resistance movement.

The UFLPLL is one of the three major rebellion groups, currently operating against the communist Vientiane regime and Vietnamese troops in Laos.

The other two underground movements are the United Front for National Liberation of Laos (FUNL) or "Hom Laos", comprising of Hmong hilltribe fighters led by Gen Vang Pao in northeastern Laos, and another anti-communist group led by Chao Boun-eua Na Champassak who earlier succeeded his father Thao Sisou.

Most of the leading members in the UFLPLL were from southern Laos while the FUNL mostly comprises key figures from the Laotian capital of Vientiane, according to the source.

The FUNL, the source said, has about 2,000-3,000 anti-Vietnam rebels while Chao Boun-eua's group has a battalion of its guerrillas operating in the Laotian province of Champassak bordering Thailand and Kampuchea.

According to the source, the FUNL, one of the UFLPLL counterparts, was established in 1982 and an ex-officer in the former non-communist Laotian Army, Gen Thonglit, was picked up by Gen Vang Pao to be commander of the FUNL's forward army.

He also said that in 1981 the UFLPLL, led by Gen Phoumi, agreed with the leading Kampuchean resistance force of the Khmer Rouge to cooperate in their struggle against the Vietnamese forces in the two neighbouring countries.

The agreement, the source said, was made between Gen Phoumi and the Khmer Rouge Supreme Commander, Son Sen, in a meeting held at the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Pead-um close to the Thai-Kampuchea-Laotian border opposite the Thai northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani.

The agreement, however, led to friction between Gen Phoumi and another leading member of the UFLPLL, Phagna Inpeng who at that time became dissatisfied with cooperation between the front and the anti-Hanoi Kampuchean guerrillas.

Phagna Inpeng, said the source, later lobbied for an opposition to the agreement among the Laotian communities in France where he has been taking asylum.

His lobbying campaign, according to the source, later led to misunderstanding among the Laotian communities in foreign countries, especially in the U.S. that he was apointed by Gen Phoumi as the front's new leader.

A senior official of the UFLPLL claimed that the misunderstanding as well as some technical problems have caused the reluctance by the FUNL of Gen Vang Pao to officially join with the UFLPLL in their struggle against Hanoi's troops in Laos.

Though, so far, no official alliance has been formed among the three major anti-communist groups in Laos, the three groups, claimed the official, have been cooperating with each other in the field.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS HELD IN BOLIKHAMSAI, VIENTIANE

BK150437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Since mid-July, the provincial and district party and administrative committees as well as grass-roots party units and various services in Bolikhamsai Province have organized political life campaigns to study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. In these significant political life campaigns, the cadres as well as state employees of various services throughout Bolikhamsai Province have studied, profoundly understood, and together extensively contributed views to the draft political report.

Through the campaigns, all the cadres and state employees have come to clearly understand the glorious achievements and great victories scored by our people. They have also understood clearly various weak points and remaining problems that must be settled in a proper way. During the campaigns, they also examined and criticized themselves and one another so as to together settle correctly remaining problems in carrying out their tasks in conformity with the line and policy of the party on the implementation of the strategic tasks in localities, in particular on the guiding of various production units to switch to implementing the new economic apparatuses in an effective manner.

Further reports say that the political life campaigns and campaigns to study specialized subjects of teachers in Long Sang and Long Son areas in Nasaithong District, Vientiane municipality, concluded at the Phialat secondary school on 8 August after 5 days of work. The campaigns were attended by some 94 teachers from the area. The political life campaigns were guided by Khamphong Phanvongsa, deputy minister [of education] and chief of the educational department of Vientiane municipality, along with a number of academic cadres concerned.

In the campaigns, they studied the political documents of the party Central Committee, resolutions and instructions of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane municipality, instructions of the educational department of the municipality, and review reports for the 1985-86 school year together with the action program for the 1986-87 school year of the educational committee of the municipality.

SAYABOURY, CHAMPASSAK STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

BK180515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Various branches of work at the grass-roots level in Sayaboury and Champassak Provinces are currently studying the draft political report, which will be submitted to the fourth party congress by the LPRP Central Committee. During their study, all sectors, services, and production bases have applied the tasks and orientation in the new period to their action plans, particularly to organizing and implementing tasks in each respect. At the same time, they expressed their unanimous views on the issue of turning economic sectors into financially viable enterprises and on the implementation of the new, socialist economic management mechanism and regarded the contents of the draft political report as the direction for carrying out each aspect of work in the years to come.

Military School Ends Study

BK101448 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] In mid-July, the primary combined military training school organized a session to study the documents on the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the forthcoming fourth party congress. Attending the study session were all officers and men attached to various units in the school. During the study session, the participants contributed extensive and profound views to the draft political report. After the end of the study, the school administration outlined a program to be fulfilled to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress so as to make it profoundly significant and full of glorious achievements and victories.

Army School 303 Studies Report

BK101444 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Army School 303 attached to the Army General Staff Department recently organized a session for cadres and members to engage in a political life campaign with a view to building the units under the school administration to become strong and progressive in all respects and to enable leading and command cadres as well as party members to clearly understand and appreciate the party's line and policies. The participants also studied and contributed views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the forthcoming fourth party congress. To promote a campaign to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress, the school, together with Battalion 245 and the livestock breeding settlement of the school also participated in the political life campaign.

BRIEFS

Japanese Offer Aid -- Vientiane, August 13 (KPL) -- The government of Japan has agreed to grant 513 million yen to the Lao PDR as aid in the second stage of reparation of electric power stations in Vientiane. A document on the aid was signed here on August 12 by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and Japanese Ambassador Toshitaka Tada. This is only a part of Japan's 1986 aid for development in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 13 Aug 86 BK]

PREM ASSIGNS MINISTERS, DEPUTY PREMIERS JOBS

BK200213 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Aug 86 p 6

[Excerpts] Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun has been named the first deputy premier in an order issued by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to delegate authority to his deputies and PM's office ministers.

According to a PM's office order dated August 15, Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Social Action executive Phong Sarasin, Adm Sonthi Bunyachai, and Ratsadon leader Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan were made the second, third, fourth and fifth deputy premiers respectively.

The order empowered Adm Sonthi 69, to countersign all Royal Commands on the premier's behalf except those concerning Defence Ministry affairs.

It also assigned the five deputy premiers and six ministers attached to the Prime Minister's Office to take charge of official agencies, mostly in line with the allocation of Cabinet portfolios to the four coalition partners. [Passage omitted]

The order, however, did not assign any particular deputy premier to take charge of administration affairs during the absence of the prime minister.

Other assignments in order are as follows:

Deputy Premier Adm Sonthi Bunyachai: The Secretariat of the Prime Minister, Office of the Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister, Office of the Juridical Council, Office of the Civil Service Commission and Office of the Commission of Counter Corruption.

Deputy Premier Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan: the National Statistical Office, National Youth Bureau, Office of the National Education Commission, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, Sports Authority of Thailand, Zoological Park Organization and Office of the Auditor-General.

PM's Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan: Office of the Juridical Council, Office of the Civil Service Commission, Office of the Commission of Counter Corruption, Office of the Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister.

PM's Office Minister Suli Mahasanthana: Office of the Board of Investment, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Budget Bureau and Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.

PM's Office Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya: The Public Relations Department, Mass Communications Organization of Thailand and Tourism Authority of Thailand.

PM's Office Minister Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset: The National Statistical Office and Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation.

PM's Office Minister Amnuai Suwankhiri: Office of the Auditor-General, Sports Authority of Thailand and Zoological Park.

PM's Office Minister Wichit Saengthong: The Office of the National Education Commission and National Youth Bureau.

DEN DENIES LOBBYING FOR PHICHAI'S OUSTER

BK190235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Embittered leading Muslim MP Den Tohmina denied yesterday he was launching a move to grill Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun for excluding him from the new cabinet. The Pattani MP described as "unfounded" a press report that he was lobbying southern Democrat MPs to push for a "no-confidence" motion against Phichai for his handling of the nomination of party members to the coalition government.

"I have to date made no contact with any other southern Democrats and have no idea whether the issue will be raised for discussion," he said.

Admitting that he felt heavy-hearted, the influential Muslim figure said the party's failure to nominate him as a minister has angered Muslim constituents in the south. "They inquired me why Premier Prem did not select me as a cabinet member -- a move tantamount to insincerity toward the Muslims," he added.

He said he has to calm down his Muslim colleagues because "it is still not known whether Prem or Phichai deleted my name from the cabinet list."

Son of a Muslim revered teacher Haya Surong, the four-time Pattani MP, said he was approached by Democrat deputy leader Chuan Likphai and secretary general Wira Musikaphong to defect from Chat Thai Party on a condition he would be made a minister in case the Democrats became partners of the post-election coalition government.

Den was the key figure who led the Democrats to win five parliamentary seats in the Muslim-dominated southern border provinces in the July 27 general election.

An informed Democrat source said that Wira proposed Den as one of 16 Democrat ministers during a meeting called to select the party ministerial nominees. "And no one raised any objection to Den's nomination," said the source who asked not to be identified.

"Even Wira and Chuan expressed doubts why the announced cabinet list did not include Den," he said.

Den said he has not yet decided whether to take the heed of some Muslim leaders' call for him to resign from the party. "But should they adopt a resolution calling for my resignation, I'm bound to comply with it," he said.

Meanwhile, Wira, a deputy interior minister, conceded that the "Den controversy" would pose a serious problem on the party's future election campaigns in the south because the Muslims have been the party's stalwarts.

"The party got more southern seats because we promised the Muslims of a cabinet portfolio," he said.

PRACHUAP DELIVERS POLICY PROPOSAL ON CRIME

BK200229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry gave Duputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun its suggestions for incorporation in the Government's policy statement yesterday.

A source said the ministry is putting special emphasis on the acceleration and intensification of suppression of crime, particularly involving war weapons and drugs.

While the draft also emphasises the need to ease unemployment and upgrade labour welfare, it falls short of saying the ministry will introduce a social security bill.

Laws to suppress vice will be strictly enforced, according to the draft, and entertainment establishments will be made to comply with the law.

The source said Interior Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun wants drastic action to wipe out the narcotics trade. The minister was quoted as saying the authorities must earnestly suppress marijuana cultivation.

"The officals concerned, including governors, cannot deny their responsibility if the cultivation of marijuana for commerical purposes is dicovered under their jurisdiction," said Gen Prachuap.

QUEEN EXPLAINS HER ILLNESS TO WELLWISHERS

BK190510 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] An unrelenting desire to improve the well-being of people in rural areas and refusing to rest despite fatigue and exhaustion caused Her Majesty the Queen to fall ill and disappear from public view, Her Majesty said yesterday.

Addressing a large audience of birthday well-wishers at the Dusit Dalai Pavilion in Chitlada Palace, Her Majesty described her illness as a costly lesson, but said the many letters she had received has encouraged her to try to recuperate from her ailments.

Calling her sickness "bad fortune", Her Majesty said she was pleased to see a large number of people assembling to express birthday wishes.

Although now fully recovered, the Queen expressed thanks to well-wishers who were concerned about her health and to those who had come to the palace.

"When I was younger I spent hours talking and showing you photo slides of achievements in attempts to help the poor. That is because you had given me money to give to the people in remote areas and I considered I had a duty to report to the donors on how and on what I had spent the money," Her Majesty said.

The Queen said she had to act as a representative because the people who received the money could not thank the donors personally.

Her Majesty said although her health had improved, she would be unable to travel for some time. But the Queen added that she was happy to receive letters and telephone calls from well-wishers.

Her Majesty said she thought the concern expressed by the people was the best gift she had ever received and it had made her feel happy that there were people who sympathised with, and were concerned about, her long disappearance from the public eye.

"I have fought against various rumours and I have realised that kindness and concern for others have been traits of the Thai people for countless hundreds of years," Her Majesty said.

She said she was delighted the people had used the occasion of her birthday to perform good deeds.

"I'd like to tell you that you have made great merit because by doing so you are healing a person who is recuperating from illnesses and trying to get back to normal," the Queen said.

Her Majesty emphasised that she had fallen ill because she was trying to do too much and trying to see as many people as possible in remote areas to raise their standard of living. The Queen added that she wanted to help the children of people in remote areas through education and to help eradicate malnutrition.

The Thai people were capable but needed someone to help train them to use their capabilities to upgrade their living standards.

Her Majesty the Queen said she wanted to spend every minute of her time for the benefit of the people and had defied recommendations from well-wishers to rest.

"I did not think it would be an expensive lesson. Had I followed the Lord Buddha's teaching of the Middle Path, I would not have fallen ill and wasted so much time like this," Her Majesty said.

The Queen added that she was spending time on her health and was leaving work to her children because she did not want it to be interrupted.

SITTHI SAYS SRV WANTS TO HAVE GOOD TIES

BK181324 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] At the Sanam Luang ground this morning, the Parents and Teachers Association of the Suan Kulap College organized a charity walkathon chaired by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. A large number of school alumni, teachers, and students joined in the event. On the occasion, the foreign minister talked to correspondents of the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand on the new Vietnamese leadership's stand on the Cambodian issue.

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] I hope that Sihanouk will be successful [in his current Southeast Asian tour]. I will meet with other ASEAN members, first with Malaysia, and will discuss our position. We will leave it to the CGDK under the leadership of Sihanouk to play a role in peace talks with Vietnam for Vietnamese troop pullout.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the Vietnamese leadership signaled a change of its policy?

[Sitthi] It remains to be seen. Vietnam sent congratulatory messages to us and exchanged messages on occasion of the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations. It also agreed to our request to release our fishermen. This is good attitude. It is holding a meeting of the three Indochinese countries. It wants to have good relations with China. Its messages to us show that it desires to have good relations with us. We will wait to see if it is sincere. [end recording]

ISOC TO REDUCE STAFF, WILL KEEP SECURITY STAFF

BK151514 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Army Assistant Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Charuai Wongsayan said on 12 August that the Internal Security Operation Command [ISOC] plans to reduce the size of its staff; thus far the size has been reduced substantially in proportion with the diminishing work load. The army assistant chief of staff for civilian affairs said ISOC will maintain the present level of staffing only in those areas concerning security, such as operational intelligence which needs armed men. ISOC will meanwhile expand work concerning political operations and development of programs already established, such as the national reserved militia program, the national defense volunteer program, and the village self-defense and development program. The work will concentrate on achieving targets set for economic and social development in rural areas where government service is still not available.

The assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs said that, although theoretically the revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is considered over, CPT elements continue to operate in certain areas. ISOC therefore will have to maintain its strength in some areas where CPT activities continue, including urban areas. He said a study is being conducted in order to determine the workload of each ISOC unit and the personnel needed by each unit. He said that ISOC expects to be able to reduce its staff by 50 percent.

PLANTERS PROTEST U.S. SUGAR SALES TO PRC

BK191306 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] Somphap Siworakhan, secretary general of the Sugarcane Planters Association, said that on 19 August the association would hand a protest note to the U.S. Embassy in Thailand over the sale by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of 145,850 metric tons of raw sugar to China at the cost of 4.75 [U.S.] cents per pound on 11 August. Sugarcane and sugar producing countries agreed that the U.S. move was responsible for the drastic drop in the price of sugar in the world market over the past several days.

Officials of the Australian Government have already protested over the U.S. sale because it has upset the sugar markets and caused a price drop of 1.30 cents per pound. Somphap said the note would also be submitted to the Foreign Ministry, the Agriculture and Cooperative Ministry, the Commerce Ministry, the Industry Ministry, and the prime minister. "We will ask the government and the U.S. Embassy to stop the United States from selling the rest of its sugar, or about 150,000 metric tons, at the same low price," Somphap said.

SRV SUPPORTS GORBACHEV NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Truong Chinh Comments

OW191524 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, voiced support for the recent Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till January 1, 1987.

In his meeting with Yuriy Myakotnykh, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Soviet Embassy, General Secretary Truong Chinh said that this is a very important peace decision which manifests the unswerving foreign policy of peace and the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union toward the destiny of all nations.

This initiative, he said, is imbued with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress. It also highlights the most noble objective of socialism to constantly take care of peace and security of all nations the world over.

Truong Chinh voiced the Vietnamese people's warm welcome to and full support for the Soviet decision announced by party General Secretary M. Gorbavchev on August 18, 1986. The Vietnamese people, he stressed, are strongly convinced that at present all peace and progressive forces in the world, closely united in a persistent struggle are quite able to stay the adventurous actions of the war-like imperialist and other reactionary forces, repel the danger of a nuclear war and safeguard a durable peace on our planet.

NHAN DAN Comments

OW200747 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 20 -- In a long editorial today, NHAN DAN says that the Soviet Union's decision to prolong its moratorium of nuclear tests will certainly further stimulate the nations' fight for their own existence, peace and international security.

"The Soviet Union's decision," NHAN DAN continues, "is based on logical and principled assessments of the realities in the nuclear era in which the problem facing mankind is not just one of peace and war but peace or extinction. The paper says this decision is all the more important at this juncture when the danger of a nuclear war provoked by the militarist and bellicose policy of the U.S.-led imperialist forces is growing.

"The Reagan administration is whipping up a new and very dangerous arms race which gives rise to the possibility of the deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space. The quick improvement of war techniques makes it imperative to take practical measures to halt the imperialists' military adventure, to check in time development of sophisticated weapons and eventually to terminate the nuclear arms race.

"A complete ban on nuclear tests is an important measure to ward off the danger of a nuclear holocaust, to prevent the perfection of nuclear weapons and to accelerate the process of disarmament. It will be the first step toward the settlement of burning global questions and to divert the huge expenditures and the great potentials of human knowledge and technology to the service of human life."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The responsible persons in Washington must realize that nations are firmly against the danger of a nuclear holocaust and against the nuclear arms race. They will not let the US use its disarmament talks with the Soviet Union as a smokescreen." NHAN DAN stresses that the decision of the Soviet Union announced by Mikhail Gorbavhev on August 18 would provide the U.S. more conditions to assess the world situation more seriously and calmly and not to miss an opportunity to end the arms race. "Together with other peoples in the world", NHAN DAN concludes, "the Vietnamese people demand that the U.S. live up to its commitments at the Geneva conference, first of all by signing with the Soviet Union an agreement on cessation of all nuclear tests."

CPV ACCLAIMS TRUONG CHINH-GORBAVHEV MEETING

OW191517 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today acclaimed the result of the meeting in Moscow on August 12 between General Secretary Truong Chinh and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

After hearing a report of Truong Chinh on the result of the meeting, the political Bureau praised it as a new, important step forward in the militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It valued highly the strong support and valuable assistance of the party, state and people of the Soviet Union for the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

The Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction at the unanimity of views between the two parties, states and peoples on strengthening the Vietnamese-Soviet all-round cooperation. It voiced full support for the Soviet important initiatives relating to Asia and the Pacific, and the Soviet-U.S. summit talks on the disarmament on nuclear weapons and on consolidating world peace.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES HUN SEN, PHOUN SIPASEUT

BK181532 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] On 18 August, at the Presidential Palace, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of Cambodia; and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of Laos, who were in our country to attend the 13th regular conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Present at the reception were Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos; and Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia. Also on hand were Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador; and Comrade Tep Henn, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the state, and the people of Vietnam, Comrade Truong Chinh warmly greeted the victories in all fields of the three Indochinese peoples and welcomed the fine success of the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers. The conference concluded recently in Hanoi.

The comrade general secretary highly valued the total identity of views on the issues raised at the conference and the measures set forth by the conference aimed at strengthening the special relations and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, coordinating their efforts to lead their just cause to victory, and resolving the problems concerning peace in Southeast Asia.

Comrade Truong Chinh was pleased to learn that the latest conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers warmly welcomed the important statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, at Vladivostok, and that it also affirmed that, while incessantly striving for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries have also made ceaseless efforts to contribute to the world people's common struggle to end the arms race, eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and preserve world peace. The comrade general secretary stressed: Although there are still many difficulties immediately ahead, the solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples is a law and a factor ensuring their victory. The people of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam will certainly achieve final victory.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh asked Comrades Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut to convey his best regards and wishes to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, and the other comrade leaders of the Cambodian and Lao parties and states.

Comrades Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut expressed their joy at being in Hanoi to attend the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers at a time when the Vietnamese people are enthusiastically engaging in emulation activities to score achievements in honor of the anniversaries of the August revolution and the National Day, 2 September. They informed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh of the fine success of the conference and affirmed that the Cambodian and Lao peoples pledge to do their utmost to ceaselessly strengthen and consolidate the special relations and all-round cooperation between the three peoples in the interests of each country and for the sake of peace and stability in the region.

Comrade Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut sincerely thanked Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh for giving them an extremely cordial reception. The reception proceeded in a very intimate atmosphere permeated with special fraternal friendship.

Hun Sen, Phoun Sipaseut Depart

OW191840 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Laos Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut left here this morning after attending 13th regular Indochinese ministerial conference which was closed yesterday. They were seen off at the government's guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other Vietnamese senior officials. Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were among the farewell party. While here the Kampuchean and Lao foreign ministers and their parties paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

PAST INDOCHINESE PEACE INITIATIVE REVIEWED

OW160829 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 16 -- The three countries on the Indochinese peninsula -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- have persistently worked for the transformation of Southeast Asia and the whole Asia and Pacific region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship. Through their foreign ministries' annual conferences and by their practical deeds, they have made important initiatives and proposals aimed at solving the outstanding problems in the region.

At the first Indochinese ministerial conference of the three countries held in Phnom Penh in Jan, 1980, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea expressed their readiness to discuss and sign bilateral non-aggression treaties with other countries in Southeast Asia, and discuss the establishment of a peaceful, independent, free neutral, stabilized and prosperous Southeast [Asia]

At the second conference held in Vientiane in July 1980, the three countries renewed their fundamental proposals put fourth in the January 5, 1980 joint communique of the first conference, and stressed the necessity to discuss and sign bilateral or multilateral non-aggression treaties between Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Thailand, to sign a bilateral treaty of non-aggression and peaceful co-existence between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. At the same time, they stated their readiness to discuss with other countries in the region the establishment of a Southeast Asia region of peace and stability and to peacefully settle together disputes in the East Sea. At this conference, the People's Republic of Kampuchea put forth a four-point proposal aimed at easing tension and turning the Kampuchea-Thailand border into one of peace and friendship.

The third conference held in Ho Chi Minh City on January 1981 issued a statement saying that in order to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is essential that China put an end to its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese peoples and its policy of interference in other countries in the region. It expressed the three Indochinese countries' wish to sign with the People's Republic of China bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence based on the principles of strict respect for each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, good neighbourliness and settlement of all disputes by peaceful means. At that conference, the three Indochinese countries proposed that a regional conference be held between the two groups -- the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries -- to discuss problems of mutual concern in the interests of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual agreement, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, non-imposition of the will of one group on the other, and non-interference from outside.

At their fourth conference held in Phnom Penh in June 1981, the three countries proposed that a regional conference be held between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries on regional matters of mutual concern with the participation, as observers, of UN secretary general in his personal capacity, and representatives of some other countries to be mutually agreed upon. In case the ASEAN countries are not yet prepared to particpate in a regional conference as mentioned above, the three Indochinese countries proposed a continuation of regional consultations, as proposed by some ASEAN countries, between countries in the region on a bilateral or multilateral basis, to discuss and reach agreement on regional issues of mutual concern. They also proposed that an international conference with a broader participation to be agreed upon by both sides be convened to acknowledge and guarantee the agreements reached in the regional conference or regional consultations. If the United Nations stops recognizing Pol Pot and his clique, the Indochinese countries will consider the possibility of this international conference being convened by the United Nations.

At the fifth conference held in Vientiane in February 1982, the three Indochinese countries once again stated their wish for a positive response from the Chinese side to the proposal dated Jan 28, 1981 of the three Indochinese countries concerning the signing of treaties of peaceful coexistence with the People's Republic of China. they are also prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common concern. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand and Thailand on the other. "The Indochinese countries welcome the trend existing with the ASEAN countries in favour of dialogue with the Indochinese countries".

At the sixth conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in July 1982, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea again called on the Peopole's Republic of China to give a positive response to their proposal of Jan 28, 1981. Vietnam proposed to resume the Vietnam-China talks to settle problems in their bilateral relations... Vietnam reaffirmed its standpoint regarding the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, agreed to take the first steps and decided to withdraw a number of its troops from Kampuchea in July 1982.

The three Indochinese countries are ready to negotiate with Thailand on all necessary measures to ensure security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for each country, and are prepared to organize meetings with Thailand and settle all questions of each side's concern".

They proposed the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, of Burma, of the five countries who participated in the international conferences on Indochina, namely the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Great Britain, and of India. The U.N. secretary general will be invited to attend this conference in his personal capacity. The three Indochinese countries resolutely demand that the U.N. expel the Pol Pot and disguised Pol Pot clique and return the Kampuchean seat to the People's Republic of Kampuchea".

The seventh conference held in Phnom Penh in July 1983 took note of the ASEAN countries' indicated willingness to promote dialogue with the countries of Indochina. The three countries reiterated their readiness to take the proposal of the ASEAN countries for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPEAN) as a basis for discussion between Indochina and ASEAN aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Vietnamese volunteer troops will all be withdrawn as soon as China puts and end to its threat, the conference stressed.

The eighth conference held in Vientiane in January 1984 noted that "the three Indochinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations, as well as to start immediately conversations, between the two groupos of ASEAN and Indochinese countries. All proposals set forth by each side shall be matters for discussion on the basis of equality.

The conference also noted that a growing number of ASEAN countries are manifesting their wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries. It again called on the governments of all countries to help foster this trend for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The three-point joint communique issued by the 9th conference held in Vientiane in July 1984 noted that "although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a common desire and common interest in easing tension, strengthening mutual understanding and finding ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"The conference held that "the ASEAN proposal of September 21, 1983, and the proposal of the three Indochinese countries put forth on Jan, 29, 1984 as well as all other proposals from both sides should be taken as a basis for discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect," and that "the three Indochinese countries welcome vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on question of mutual concern to both groups of countries."

The 10th conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in Jan 1985, issued a 6-point communique noting the correct view of the ASEAN countries that "the Kampuchea issue is not (not) a problem between the ASEAN and Indochinese states". The conference welcomed the intention of several Southeast Asian states to develop their bilateral relations with Vietnam and Laos, welcomed the Malaysian proposal to turn southeast Asia into a nuclear-free one and materialize the ZOPEAN concept pending a solution tc the "Kampuchea problem". The conference expressed the three countries' "confidence that within five to ten years' time the so-called Kampuchean problem will of itself settled even in the absence of a negotiated solution.

The 9-point joint communique of the 11th conference held in Phnom Penh in August 1985 announced a very important joint decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that the Vietnamese volunteer force will pursue their yearly gradual withdrawals from Kampuchea and will conclude their total withdrawal by 1990. The fifth point of the communique says that the conference considers Malaysia's proposal on proximity talks to be an initiative that deserves examination.

For her party, the People's Republic of Kampuchea declared her readiness to start talks with various Khmer opposition groups or individuals in order to discuss the realization of national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as well as the general elections to be held following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

The 12th conference held in Vientiane in Jan 1986 issued an 8-point communique reiterating the 5-point stand and the proposals already put forth at the 10th and 11th conferences. It stressed that "two aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchea question, internal and international, have to be distinguished. The conference held that "concurrently with a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea question a stable and lasting peace in the region has to be ensured. It stressed that an agreement should be reached on the setting up of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia wherein states with different social systems would coexist peacefully on the basis of the principles mentioned in the declaration of Bandung in 1955, of the declaration of the three Indochinese countries put forth by the Lao foreign minister in 1981, of the Kuala Lumpur declaration in 1971 and of the Bali declaration in 1976.

GRASS-ROOTS CONGRESSES REJUVENATE LEADERSHIP

BK191335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Reinforcing party committee echelons at the grass-roots level with more young, fully qualified, and capable party members is a policy now being carried out by various party committees at the provincial, muncipal, and precinct or district levels. Hanoi and Haiphong Municipalities and the provinces of Guang Ninh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Ha Bac have recently held party organization congresses at a number of villages, municipal wards, and enterprises to draw upon experience for guiding other basic units in holding congresses. These party organization congresses have elected a number of young party members to the new party committee echelons.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has directed party organizations at the village and enterprise levels to resolutely consolidate and rejuvenate the grass-roots party committees beginning with the current term, considering this an important step toward renovating the contingent of cadres at the grass-roots level. In Nghe Tinh and Ha Bac Province, although the grass-roots-level party committee echelons were already consolidated in late 1985, party organizations of villages, enterprises, state farms, and state forests have held congresses to elect an additional number of young party members to the party committees, thus increasing their militancy at present and, at the same time, creating conditions for training future cadres for villages and district.

Ha Nam Ninh Congresses

BK191555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The Ha Nam Ninh Province Party Committee is holding party organization congresses at the grass-roots level. The organization sector, working in coordination with the propaganda and training, control, and people proselytizing sections of the province, has called a training conference of five key cadres from every grass-roots unit, including the party committee secretary and deputy secretary and the cooperative chairman, to familiarize them with the fundamental contents of the draft documents to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress and the draft reports to be submitted to the provincial and district party congresses. After attending the conference, the key cadres and party committees concerned will, based on the actual situation of their own localities or units, prepare reports for submission to grass-roots-level congresses and set forth the orientations and tasks for the coming years.

The Ha Nam Ninh Province Party Committee has paid attention to training a contingent of capable instructors whose job will be to disseminate the contents of party congress documents to every party member. Before holding congresses, the provincial and district party committes finished the first phase of self-criticism and criticism, promptly resolved all the cases that were brought up, and resolutely remedied shortcomings. The province has sent various teams to districts and basic units to supervise efforts aimed at correcting shortcomings and making preparations for hold congress.

The Ha Nam Ninh Province Party Committee held the first congress at the party organization of Hai Dong village, Hai Hau District to gain experience for guiding other villages and city wards in holding their congresses. Some 20 district, cities, and units subordinate to the province have organized congresses at the grass-root-level units to gain experience before holding congresses at other party organizations. Hai Hau District has held congresses at 12 villages. All the remaining villages will finish holding congresses by 28 August; the district will then make preparations for holding its party organization congress.

PROVINCES STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK191122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The party organizations of Dac Lac, Ha Tuyen, and Minh Hai Provinces have arranged for key cadres to study and discuss the party Central Committee's draft political report to the Sixth National Party Congress and to apply the ideological concepts of this document to the formulation of orientations for local party activities.

The conference of key cadres in Dac Lac Province contributed its views to the provincial party committee concerning the adoption of socioeconomic targets for 1986-90 and pressing measures designed to accelerate production and gradually stabilize the living conditions of cadres, workers, state employees, and people of various ethnic minority groups. As an immediate step, the province will concentrate on satisfactorily finishing the second phase of self-criticism and criticism, caring for rice and subsidiary food crops in the 10th-month crop season, and preparing conditions for exceeding the planned acreage for various types of grain and food crops to be planted in the 3d annual crop season to produce 230,000 metric tons of grain by the end of this year.

On the distribution and circulation front, the province will concentrate efforts on controlling money and goods, tightening control over the market and prices, expanding the retail network, and renovating distribution and business methods to bring essential consumer goods directly to eligible customers.

The conference of key cadres of the Ha Tuyen party organization contributed many views to the local draft political report with the aim of correctly assessing achievements as well as mistakes and shortcomings in carrying out the two strategic tasks in the province. As an immediate step, the province will concentrate efforts on overcoming all the consequences of natural and enemy-caused calamities, planting the 10th-month crops successfully, ensuring smooth communication and transportation, and consolidating and developing the battle position in the peoples war to defeat all of the enemy's sabotage and land-grabbing attempts.

The key cadres of Minh Hai Province devoted much time to studying the major viewpoints of the draft political report and thoroughly discussed the part dealing with the socioeconomic tasks to further clarify the viewpoints already presented in the draft, especially those concerning the production of grain and food. At the same time, they contributed many straightforward, honest, and serious views to help the party resolve difficulties on the distribution and circulation front in the coming period.

On this occasion, the Minh Hai Province party committee has launched an emulation movement to finish the 10th-month rice planting plan successfully, satisfactorily care for summer-fall rice, and immediately prepare to rapidly reap the summer-fall rice and retransplant the second annual crop on schedule.

MALAYSIA

MINISTER DENIES RUMOR MAHATHIR TO RESIGN

BK191257 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim says the government wants to help establish not only competent and professional workers groups, but also those with a high sense of discipline. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, speaking to newsmen later Anwar Ibrahim dismissed reports carried by a local newspaper to the effect that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir would resign soon. He described such reports as mere guesswork; the rumors must have been spread by those who want to destroy the people's confidence in the Barisan Nasional's victories in the recent general election.

PETRONAS ISSUES CONDITIONS FOR OIL REDUCTION

BK181042 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the national petroleum corporatation, Petronas, Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman, says Malaysia's proposal to cut its oil production by 10 percent will stand only if oil prices actually go up. For such a move to be meaningful, all prices will have to show significant increases.

He was commenting on Malaysia's position to support OPEC's announcement of a 20-percent production cutback among its members for a 2-month period from the 1st of next month. This means that the 13 members of OPEC will produce 4 million barrels per day less till the 1st of November. Raja Mohar says oil producing countries are keenly awaiting price development after the 1st of November to see if they should reduce or keep their production levels. He points out that a decision such as that taken by Malaysia reduce oil production will have to take some time to be implemented. He feels that production cutback of 4 million barrels per day by OPEC members and another million barrels by nonmembers like Malaysia could help to shore up world prices.

MARCOS LOYALIST LEADER SHOT DEAD IN MANILA

HK200215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Marcos loyalist leader and Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota was killed by a lone gunman last night [19 Aug] in front of the Manila Hilton hotel on Maria Orosa Street in Manila. Lota is one of the prime movers of the Marcos loyalists' movement. He was shot four times in the head, neck, and chest. He was dead on arrival at the Philippine General Hospital. A lone witness, electrician Danilo Regalado, said he saw the fiscal talking with the killer before he was gunned down. Police probers however said Lota was walking with the killer after emerging from the Manila Hilton where he attended a loyalist meeting when he was shot. The killer then walked casually towards T.M. Kalaw Street where he boarded a taxicab. Lota was shot with a 45-caliber gun.

The slain Marcos loyalist was the legal counsel for many loyalist leaders and followers who are facing charges in court for various violent rallies. The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leadership reacted with indignation over the killing of fiscal Lota. In a statement through party acting president former speaker Nicanor Yniguez, the KBL said Lota's killing is a sad commentary on the peace-and-order situation in the country under President Aquino's government. Yniguez said the KBL is demanding a thorough probe of Lota's killing.

Plot to Kill Loyalists Suspected

HK200916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 20 -- Police continued a manhunt for the killer of a pro-Marcos leader Wednesday as a lawyer for deposed President Ferdinand Marcos revealed what he called a plot to assassinate top Marcos loyalists. "We had been warned that some groups are planning to assassinate loyalist leaders this week," lawyer Rafael Recto told reporters as he attended the wake of slain pro-Marcos leader Felizardo Lota. The 46-year-old Mr Lota, a former state prosecutor, was shot twice in the head and twice in the body Tuesday by a man armed with a pistol who walked up to him in front of the Hilton Hotel in central Manila. Police said the suspect then took a taxi outside the hotel, which is less than 200 meters (yards) away from Manila Central Police Headquarters.

Mr. Recto, a former member of parliament, said he would not like to identify the alleged plotters. "Certainly they are not from our group," he added. "It happened already. Is that not proof enough (of the alleged plot)?" he said. Homicide probers said they had no suspect in custody yet and that the investigation was ongoing. They had no comment on Mr Recto's charges.

Mr Lota was the first Marcos loyalist killed since an uprising here in February swept Corazon Aquino to power. The killing occurred three weeks after the murder of an Aquino supporter by Marcos loyalists in Rizal Park near the Hilton. Mr Recto would not say if the two killings were related, but noted that the killer of Mr Lota "was a man who was not afraid of the police and the (paramilitary) constabulary." He charged that the killing was committed "in the presence of a policeman and 20 other witnesses." Mr Recto represents Mr Marcos in legal suits filed against him here and abroad.

NPA WARNS AQUINO OF RIGHTIST COUP PLAN

OW191209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 KYODO -- The communist-led New People's Army (NPA) warned the government of President Corazon Aquino that rightists were planning to "stage a coup and grab power in the name of rescuing democracy." The general staff of the 16,500-strong guerrilla army issued the warning in a statement in its official newspaper, RED FLAG made available to KYODO news service Tuesday.

The NPA statement was issued to belie published reports that "hardcore rebels" opposed and criticized ongoing peace negotiations between the government and the leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), aimed at ending the 17-year insurgency. It reiterated that the "entire NPA is solidly behind" the NDF and the Communist Party of the Philippines on the peace talks, which began last month in Manila. "A genuine, lasting peace has always been and remains the single goal of the armed struggle," the NPA added.

"We recognize and welcome the possibility presented by the current political situation of attaining peace through a negotiated solution," the NPA said. The rebel general staff said that a manifesto signed by an "NPA special operations group" criticizing the talks was fabricated and part of a "larger scheme" by military men and civilian supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos. It said that the rightists would "simulate anarchy" by launching armed attacks on government institutions and personalities, blaming it on the NPA, and using this as an excuse to overthrow the Aquino government.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last week disclosed that Marcos loyalists are plotting to topple the new government and kidnap key officials before or after Aquino's visit to the United States in September. Leaders of Marcos' New Society Movement, on the other hand, have denied the Enrile accusation saying that only the military has the capability to undertake such a plan. The NPA said that should the rightists, whether military or loyalist, push through with their "foolish plan," the revolutionary forces will resist them "more intensely and in a broader scale than they had ever seen before."

KMU TO LAUNCH GENERAL STRIKE IF COUP ATTEMPTED

HK191151 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 19 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Leaders of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement -- KMU] yesterday warned that any attempt by loyalists and militarists in the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Ministry of National Defense to take over the government during President Aquino's overseas trips would lead to nationwide civil strife.

KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran said members of the KMU national executive council have already reached a consensus that in the event of a coup, all 650,000 members of the KMU would immediately launch within three days after the incident a general strike as the spearhead of a nationwide Welgang Bayan. [national strike]

Beltran added that the KMU also opposed the move to set up a caretaker government through the National Security Council as proposed by Vice-President Salvador Laurel.

"A caretaker government through the National Security Council in President Aquino's absence would be a de facto civilian-military junta, with the military outvoting the civilians," he noted.

Beltran stressed that workers will vigorously defend the democratic gains won by the people during the February revolt that saw the downfall of the Marcos regime.

"It is clear that the loyalists and certain militarists in the AFP-MND [Armed Forces of the Philippines Ministry of National Defense] leadership are alarmed over the strong democratic inclinations of the Aquino government," he explained.

MISAMIS MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST NPA HALTED

HK200241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] President Aquino has ordered a stop to military operations against communist rebels in a group of villages in Misamis Occidential. The president gave the order after her political affairs minister told her that the operations caused hardship to about 1,000 villagers near Calamba in Misamis Oriental Province. [as heard] The villagers left their homes last month and encamped in the town proper after six people were killed and many other wounded in crossfires and military shelling.

Even as President Aquino ordered a halt in military drives in Misamis Occidental, three suffered clashes between government troops and communist rebels broke the de facto cease-fire in northern Mindanao. [as heard] The clashes occurred in Kalabugaw and Valencia in Bulkidnon and in Kamagong near Butuan City. Reports said the clashes occurred when NPA rebels ambushed government patrols despite the fighting. [as heard]

Region 10 military commander Brigadier General Mariano Adalem said the military has approved a request by the NPA to extend the cease-fire which expired last August 16. Gen Adalem said he assured the rebels that the military will not carry out operations in the provinces and municipalities covered by the cease-fire. The general said the military will continue negotiations.

3 NPA Suspects Killed

HK191127 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Aug 86 p 15

[Text] Three suspected members of the New People's Army were killed, while eight others, including an amazon, were wounded and capture yesterday during a two-hour gun-battle with the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] in Sitio Matarakong, Barangay Hacienda Baggao, Cagayan.

Reports reaching Camp Crame said there were no casualties reported on the government side.

In a report to Brig Gen Manuel Ribo, Regional Unified Command in Cagayan and 5th infantry division chief, the slain NPA rebels were identified as Ka Jerry, Ka Poling and Ka Felix. Their real names were not immediately available as of presstime.

Captured were Democrito Villamor, alias Ka Ric, of Butuan City, and seven others all from Cagayan province. They were Dionisio Buenavides, Recto Bulseco, woman rebel Erlinda Vilamino, Esmeral Kabana, Gilbert Gorospe, Freddie Sapana and Medardo Pabero.

Recovered from the rebels were one M-79 grenade launcher, five M-16 rifles and two M-14 rifles.

The wounded rebels were brought to a hospital in Cagayan province for treatment and later subjected to tactical interrogation.

According to the report, the rebels were encountered by elements of the 120th PC Company together with the CHDF unit of Baggao and other civilian volunteers from that town under the command of T/Sgt Manuel Magna-am of the Cagayan PC/INP [Integrated National Police] command.

Meanwhile, Ribo reported to Maj Gen Renato de Villa, acting PC/INP chief, that feelers were sent by Ignacio Capigzan, chairman of the Northern Luzon Commission of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philipplies] NPA.

Capigzan said the local subversive groups will abide by the decision of the central committee with regards to the current national efforts for reconciliation.

Ribo said military operations in the region, supported by rural and urban residents in the town areas, prevented the rebels from going to their usual food sources forcing them to resort to cattle ranch raids in Tuguegarao and Isabela.

"Hunger is stalking the rank and file of the CPP/NPA which may force them to consider negotiation feelers which the military and the civilian sectors in the area have already initiated," Ribo said.

The current suspension of logging operations in the region has also reportedly deprived the rebels of their former lucrative source of "progressive taxation" needed to finance their daily operations, Ribo added.

OFFICIAL QUESTIONS NDF EMISSARIES' REPRESENTATION

HK191323 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 18 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Brig. Gen. Luis G. San Andres, Commanding general of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civil Relations Service, last night said former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel "are not the top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and do not have the personality [as published] to represent the rebels in the peace negotiations with the Aquino government."

San Andres said the AFP believe Ocampo and Zumel cannot represent the CPP as a whole.

He decided: "They might the popular leaders in the underground movement, but are not necessarily the supreme heads of the local communists."

"When President Aquino declared the ceasefire talks, she said she would negotiate only with the leaders of the CPP. Ocampo and Zumel are but part of the National Democratic Front (NDF), CPP's political arm," San Andres said.

San Andres said "the call for peace talks caught the insurgents by surprise and failed to conduct an election of officials to represent them in the negotiating table. This is the reason why they are asking all those impossible demands prior to a formal meeting with government emissaries."

In the projected talks, San Andres said the communists successfully projected the NDF as the highest branch of the CPP.

"This disturbs us," he said, "because we may end up meeting the wrong persons."

San Andres said despite the ceasefire call, the insurgents continue to do battle with the AFP with "agaw-armas" (gun-grabbing) still on the rise. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the AFP said the latest procurement of Israel-made "Uzis" by the Ministry of National Defense (MND) is part of the "normal" restocking of arms by the MND and the AFP.

"We are not buying arms because there will be war. The people expect us to be prepared against any dangerous threat, and they do not expect us to buy 'white flags' or lollipops," he said.

The spokesman added: "We must be thankful that in spite of the small budget of the AFP, it was able to realize some savings and procure arms. [no closing quotes as published]

Mitra Discusses Peace Talks

HK191041 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The second round of talks between government and rebel negotiators slated last Friday did not push through as scheduled, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr. announced yesterday.

Mitra said the government panel, composed of himself and Commission on Audit Chairma Teofisto Guingona in place of former Sen. Jose Diokno who is now undergoing medical treatment in the United States, failed to receive word from their counterparts -- Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo -- as to why the scheduled dialogue was postponed.

Mitra, however, said the talks may probably be resumed within this week as the government panel has submitted its credentials to Zumel and Ocampo, who insisted that their official role as approved by President Aquino be presented to them.

The problem on the guidelines, specifically the coverage of the safe conduct passes, has also been resolved by Gen. Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, who assured the rebel panel that the guidelines can be revised.

Mitra said Zumel and Ocampo became skeptical and doubted the sincerity of the military to achieve peace following the guidelines issued by General Ramos.

The rebel leaders were apparently critical of the military's announcement that the safe conduct passes would only last for 30 days, that they will not be allowed to move freely and carry firearms during the duration of the dialogue.

Mitra was interviewed by newsmen shortly before appearing over a one-hour television talk show aired over Channel 4 every Friday night.

During the same interview, Mitra dismissed reports that their counterparts refused to recognize the government panel, saying "This is not true because the other side is no longer dealing with individuals but the government."

Reports said the rebel leaders' failure to meet with the government panel over the weekend to resume their talks could be attributed to their deliberate refusal to recognize Mitra's panel.

The MAF [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] minister also told newsmen that he is still waiting for the proposed agenda which Zumel and Ocampo had promised to present days before the resumption of the talks.

Mitra said "with or without agenda, the government panel will see to it that the ceasefire issue will top the agenda in our next meeting."

"This is important to end the senseless killings which lately had escalated, particularly in the remote provinces of the country," he said.

The first dialogue was held in an undisclosed place in the suburbs last August 5.

NDF 'NOT OUT TO GRAB POLITICAL POWER'

HK181341 Quezon city ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Joel Paredes]

[Text] The leftwing National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday said it is not out to grab political power and is ready to forge a ceasefire on the Maoist insurgency with the Aquino Government without any precondition.

The NDF is ready to look for common grounds in the peace negotiation and is open to the government proposal for a "temporary cessation and an abatement of the fighting" while the peace talks are under way.

NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel revealed the underground stand to two Manila journalists, including this reporter, who met him at an undisclosed suburban district in Metro Manila as two NDF negotiators prepared to meet with Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr. to present the NDF agenda for peace.

"In this process of negotiation, let us look for common grounds," Zumel said in a three-hour taped interview. He was wearing a striped t-shirt and looked relaxed as he allowed two press photographers to take his first pictures in 14 years since going underground at the declaration of martial law in 1972.

Zumel said the government can show sincerity in forging lasting peace with the dissidents by disarming the paramilitary troops and armed detachments near guerilla fronts.

Saying that they were skeptical about the conduct of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the Armed Forces, Zumel said they would "deal with the political authority which is the President and her Ministers."

"It is our sincere desire to help the government in finding a lasting solution to our country's problem in soonest [as published] possible time," he remarked.

Right now, Zumel said they cannot openly come out because the military has not recognized the government panel's conditions for safe-conduct paseses for the two negotiators and their "small staff."

Zumel later showed a written attestation of chief government negotiator Jose W. Diokno which said the safe-conduct pass would mean "freedom from surveillance, harassment, molestation, apprehension or arrest."

"In short, it means freedom to go to places where talks are scheuled," Diokno's note remarked.

Diokno also assured lefist negotiators that their personal security guards "need not be identified and shall not be disarmed" as long as the two negotiators identify themselves, Zumel said.

Zumel said their safe-conduct passses should allow them to carry firearms to ensure their safety and of that their staff which included "consultants" and bodyguards.

"If they would insist that we could not carry firearms the trouble-makers in the armed forces and (deposed president) Marcos fanatics will have their field day," said the bespectacled rebel negotiator.

With an aide beside him, Zumel talked about their goals in this peace talks and dismissed rumors that they were out to demand "sharing of power" with the six-month old revolutionary government. "The NDF does not claim a monopoly of bright ideas," he stressed.

He said all the rebel groups under the NDF, including the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, were determined to work out solutions to the "root causes" of the 17-year insurgency in the country.

Zumel talked about ending hostilities between the government and the rebels, but noted that "it must be peace with honor. It must be peace based on justice."

Although the NDF has yet to submit an agenda for the talks, Zumel said they will insist on "resolving inequalities in this country."

Zumel said they were confident that if the Aquino government wanted to find solutions to the economic problems plaguing the country "we must stop the interference of the United States" in the Philippines.

Zumel also disclosed that communist party leaders "feel they should be legal."

"It is not the choice of the party to be illegal. It is the state that is hounding the party," he added.

Zumel noted that like the United States, Defense Minister Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos wanted to end the insurgency problem by "brute force."

He also accused Enrile of "witch-hunting" and leading a smear campaign to "discredit the underground movement on the eve of its peace talks with the Aquino government."

Zumel also accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of conniving with its "junior partners" -- the Ministry of National Defense-AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence in a "continuing slander campaign."

He ruled out Enrile's earlier statement that the leftists were out to grab power by 1991 by infiltrating the government.

"There is no such plan and neither is there a plot nor a design to infiltrate people in the government," he said.

Zumel also denied that they would make "ridiculous" demands which was once claimed by Palace Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr.

Saying that Factoran's remarks were "premature," Zumel said "What is [it] about high public office that seems to warp the minds of other people that are otherwise good?"

Zumel said the United States was apparently behind the "black propaganda" campaign since it even tagged the Soviet Union as one of the socialist countries financing the NDF.

Zumel admitted that they were getting support from "friendly nations" but noted that the Soviet Union was not one of them.

Zumel said the NDF remains as the alliance of revolutionary groups which now includes workers, peasants, youth and students, teachers, businessmen and the clergy.

He said the NDF's aim was liberation from foreign domination and the setting up of a "people's democratic government" that would include all "patriotic and democratic elements," in society.

Zumel also noted that the leftists are also likely to participate in election but only if they were assured of a "genuine election" where all sectors will be represented.

Asked on how they would handle ceasefire issue [as published], Zumel noted that it "should be included within the framework of a discussion on the more fundamental problem in our society."

Zumel said he and Satur Ocampo will meet again with the government negotiators "within 7 to 10 days."

Zumel also confirmed that they have considered Ocampo's fugitive wife, Carolina "Bobbie" Malay, as their third negotiator in the peace talks.

Zumel said they were willing to discuss preliminary issues with Mitra and Diokno's alternate, Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona.

He noted however that they prefer to wait for Diokno to return from his medical treatment in the United States before discussing "substantive" issues.

RAMOS ISSUES WARNING ON REPORTING TO NEW DUTIES

HK181405 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Aug 86 p 20

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos has threatened to court martial any military officer who fails to report "on time" to his place of new assignment.

This was contained in an instruction sent by general headquarters to all military units in the country.

All military personnel, particularly officers, should report on time to their places of assignment when covered by orders for transfer, Ramos ordered.

The order came amid reports that Marcos loyalists are recruiting so called "loyalist commandos" to execute an alleged terror plot to overthrow the Aquino government.

The monthly pay for the commandos was said to be from P5,000 a month for enlisted men and P200,000 for generals, according to a document reportedly unearthed by military intelligence recently.

Details of the plot, which includes kidnapping of President Corazon C. Aquino, Vice-President Salvador Laurel and high-ranking government officials, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and commando raids on installations, were disclosed by Enrile last week.

In his order to all military commands, Ramos said failure by any enlisted men or military officers to report promptly to their new place of assignment "will be dealt with severely."

But for officers, Ramos threatened to court martial them if warranted.

Meanwhile, military authorities in Region 10 reported yesterday to Camp Aguinaldo that a group of 32 armed men wearing military fatigues atacked two Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) detachments in Misamis Occidental and fled with 15 assorted high powered firearms.

At least one CHDF member was killed and two others were wounded in the simultaneous raids on the detachment at barangays Guba and Dalingap, Clarin.

The head of the fatigue-clad armed band identified himself as Capt Magsalay, according to the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region 10 command radio message to Camp Aguinaldo.

The slain militiaman was identified in the military report as Florencio Adaza, barangay captain and CHDF detachment commander of barangay Dalingap.

Wounded were Benjamin Demecillo Jr and Alac Nunze, both CHDF members of the barangay Guba detachment.

Carted away by the armed men were 10 Garands and one Armalite from the Guba detachment and four Garands from the Dilangap detachment.

Joint elements of the 10th infantry battalion and the second airborne unit, and elements of the Integrated National Police Field Force (INPFF) led by a certain Lt Col Savillano were dispatched to track down the raiders.

DISMISSED WORKERS URGE REMOVAL OF BASES

HK191051 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] About 30 dismissed employees of Subic naval base yesterday picketed the foreign ministry office in Padre Faura, saying the labor ministry was helpless in solving their problem.

Another group, numbering about 300 and composed mostly of relatives of Filipino workers laid off by U.S. military authorities in Wake Island, also demonstrated at Padre Faura.

The employees, who came all the way from Olongapo, said they were members of "Subic 42," who were dismissed June 17 on suspicion that they were campaiging for the abrogation of the U.S. bases treaty.

Linda Torres, sister of group leader Manuel who stayed behind in Olongapo on a hunger strike, said the workers were no longer interested in being reinstated.

Their main demand, she said, is for the country to assert sovereignty over the U.S. bases.

Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel told reporters he needed enough facts before his office could decide on what to do about the issue.

In a related development, ministry spokesperson Rora Tolentino yesterday said the decision on the dismissal of Filipino workers in Wake Island was now in President Aquino's hands.

Some 200 Filipino workers in Wake's military base facilities would be replaced with Thai workers. The first batch of workers are due to arrive Aug. 20.

The Philippines had thrice attempted to resolve the issue, according to Tolentino.

Philippine Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez first made recommendations with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, she said.

Then the labor ministry held discussions on the matter and sent a report to President Aquino.

The third attempt, she said, is now being conducted on a diplomatic level. Assistant Minister for American affairs Leonides Caday, she said, may soon negotiate with U.S. embassy officials.

Before Caday can do so, Tolentino said the ministry would need the directives from the President on what to do.

Over at the labor ministry, officials denied claims that one of the main reasons for the dismissal of the Filipino workers was the insistence of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration [POEA] for wage increase.

There is nothing on record to show that POEA had insisted on this the officials said.

MARCOS SAID TO PLEDGE BASES'REMOVAL IN 1991

HK191027 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGAN MALAYA in English 19 Aug 86 p 7

[By staff member Chit Estella]

[Text] A high-ranking official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday former President Marcos had made a commitment to the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] not to renew the Philippines' bases agreement with the United States when it expires in 1991.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles, who left last night to attend the Group of 77 meeting in Egypt and the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Zimbabwe, said the promise was made by Marcos in 1979 to obtain for the country the status observer in that powerful group of developing nations.

Marcos sent letters to then President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia -- all frontrunners of the Non-aligned Movement -- the Philippines would not renew its bases agreement in 1991.

"It was on that basis that we were admitted as observer. Because of that promise, we were admitted in Havana, Cuba in 1979." Ingles said.

Ingles said, however, it is unclear if the new Philippine president would be bound by Marcos' promise.

Diplomatic observers said the ousted President's remarks might have been simply one of the occasions when he tried to distance himself from the United States in an effort to get more concessions from that country.

Reacting to a wire report saying the NAM might decide to waive its principle requiring members to renounce military bases and alliances in order to allow the Philippines to become a member, Ingles said, "How can they relax on one of the basic principles of the NAM?"

He said the country has a military alliance with the U.S. in addition to two American military bases. "Both of these are against the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement."

Although the Philippines would remain a mere observer when the movement meets this month in Harare, Zimbabwe, Ingles said it would still attend the summit in order "to be attuned to the feelings of the (more than) 100 nations comprising the NAM."

When asked if the new government would be implementing a foreign policy of non-alignment, Ingles answered, "Well, it's a very good thing, non-alignment. Why should we allow these two superpowers to decide the destiny of our nation?" He went on to criticize Filipinos who "argue like Americans and take the American position."

KBL HOLDS FIRST MEETING SINCE REVOLUTION

HK190057 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Staff member Raissa I. Espinosa]

[Text] Return Ferdinand Marcos, and the US bases can stay here beyond 1991.

Some 1,000 Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) members shouted out their approval to this resolution yesterday in the Aberdeen Court restaurant where they held their first meeting since the February Revolution.

Former Gov. Vicente Magsaysay of Zambales, one of the organizers of the meeting, urged his fellow partymen to support the US bases because "this may be the reason for Marcos' return (which) will be sooner than you think."

"Maybe even tomorrow we'll have news he's arriving in Manila from Guam," he said.

In the same occasion, former Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yniguez announced the acting members of the KBL Central Committee, as follows:

Former Sen. Arturo Tolentino, titular head; Yniguez, president; former MP [member of parliament] Salvador Britannico, secretary-general; former MP Merced "Edith" Rabat, treasurer; lawyer Nora Petines, chairman of the National Association of Barangay Captains.

Designated president of the Municipal Mayors' League was former Vigan Mayor Evaristo Singson, while the president of the City Mayors' League was former Cabanatuan Ecija Mayor Honorato Perez.

Former MP Wenceslao Lagumbay will sit in for former senators; former Congressman Ramon Durano, for former congressmen; former MP Rogelio Quiambao, for former MPs; and former MP Antonio Tupaz, for the Constitutional Convention.

Britannico told the CHRONICLE that the US, by supporting the Aquino government, "is doing a disservice to itself."

Baterina, for his part, blamed the US for the alleged 20 percent growth of communist insurgency in the past four months. "Nowhere in the history of this country has any government placed communism on the bargaining table and made communism important," he said. "By removing Marcos from the Philippines, the US unknowingly made communism very strong."

While his constituents were crying for the retention of the bases in exchange for Marcos, Tolentino urged the holding of simultaneous early elections for congressmen, the president and the vice-president.

But he also told his colleagues to accept "certain political realities," such as the Aquino government allegedly having more resources than the KBL.

Former MP and Marcos political strategist Leonardo Perez said the party had been reorganized to put up a united front.

Younger Leaders Urged

HK190101 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Aug 96 p 3

[By Fil Viduya]

[Text] Two militant Marcos loyalist leaders yesterday urged the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leadership to step down and give way to younger leaders of the party who are "more aggressive in their approach to the country's problems."

At the same time, another loyalist leader called on their members to stay home on Thursday, death anniversary of former Sen Benigno Aquino Jr to prevent possible confrontation with followers of President Aquino.

Former Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota and lawyer Nemi de Pedro II challenged the KBL leaders to pass on the KBL leadership to the "Young Turks" who can transform the party into a strong and credible opposition party.

The two leaders, who are known to represent the militant and avidly pro-Marcos loyalists, opposed moves to merge the KBL with other political parties like the Nacionalist Party, Partido Nacionalista ng Bayan and other groups to enhance its chances of confronting the PDP-LABAN and United Democratic Organization (UNIDO) ruling coalition in the coming elections.

The loyalists said they recognize only former President Marcos as the President of the legitimate government whose return "we are now preparing to welcome."

Lota and De Pedro, however, stressed the similarity of their position with the KBL regarding the maintenance of the US bases in the country. "In fact, we want the bases to stay until such time as our country can provide adequate defense for its territory against hostile foreign powers," they added.

They also said their group intensified their teach-ins being held daily in various places in Metro Manila and nearby provinces. They said their rallies are temporarily suspended to avoid violence and death as the Aquino government has banned this political activity completely.

Teach-ins, according to them, have become an effective means of reaching out to people.

Lozano said their decision to "stay home" was prompted by reports they received that militant Aquino followers would foment trouble and violence which they will blame on the loyalists.

"Besides, how could we do that when the Aquino people are the ones now armed, not mentioning the New Armed Forces of the Philippines which is under their control and command," the FFP [expansion unknown] leader said.

He stressed that the loyalist movement adheres only to peaceful means in its campaign for the restoration of democracy, justice and the rule of law.

The loyalist leader also said the movement had been holding only peaceful rallies and other political activities to protest repressions under the regime.

Those previous mass actions, according to him, became violent only when infiltrators started to pull their dirty tricks, followed by ruthless dispersals by the military and the police.

PRESS SECRETARY TO ACT AS PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN

HK181323 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Aug 86 p 19

[Text] Veteran newsman Teodoro Benigno was appointed Saturday by President Aquino as presidential press secretary effective today. Benigno, as presidential press secretary, will have "full Cabinet rank." He assumes Teodoro Locsin, Jr.'s function as information minister and Rene Saguisag's position as presidential spokesman. Locsin will remain the President's speechwriter and head of the Presidential Center for Special Studies while Saguisag will devote his full time as chairman of the Presidential Nuclear Power Plant Committee and as a presidential legal adviser.

LIBERATION EDITORIAL ON PEACE TALKS

HK190700 Clandestine LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Question of Peace Can Be Solved Now"; editorial includes drawing of Philippine Army soldier's arm covered by mailed glove with caption "you can't shake hand with a mailed fist"]

[Text] The National Democratic Front wishes to reiterate its willingness to explore all avenues which may lead to the cessation of armed hostilities and the attainment of geniune peace in our land. It has been consulting on this matter with concerned Filipinos representing different interests, classes and sectors of our society, aside from taking certain steps as would facilitate the initiation of an actual dialog with representatives of the Aquino government.

Two facts however stand out. First, the Aquino government has not officially declared a ceasefire. And second, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] have not eased, but rather escalated, their offensive actions against the masses and the revolutionary movement.

President Aquino talks about declaring a ceasefire at some time in the future. Individual AFP field commanders talk about actually having unilaterally declared a ceasefire in their areas of operation. General Ramos says there has been no ceasefire.

The Aquino government thus speaks with many voices. The reality is that since Mrs. Aquino assumed office the AFP's military and parlamilitary forces have not only been kept intact, but their ranks have been beefed up to conduct military operations. General Ramos himself partly confirmed this when he said that six combat battalions and 42 armored vehicles which used to be deployed in and around Metro Manila have been thrown into "counter-insurgency" operations.

This is further confirmed by reports we have been receiving from the field, including Kalinga-Apayao, Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, Ifugao, Nueva Vizcaya, Davao and the Bicol and Southern Tagalog regions.

In these areas, AFP units and paramilitary forces have been perpetrating killings, torture, hamletting and food blockades, looting and burning, bombings and strafings, and tong collections at highway checkpoints.

On the other hand, the AFP high command to this day has not acted upon President Aquino's order (as reported in the press) to dismantle the notorious Civilian Home Defense Forces. No decisive move has been made against local warlords and their private armies. Neither has the AFP done anything to confiscate more than a token number of the thousands of high-powered firearms illegally held by Marcos loyalists and other reactionary forces.

No wonder that the "New AFP" continues to be rejected by the people. Mere words do not suffice to convince the masses that the old puppet repressive army has indeed changed its nature, and won the right to the allegiance as the people's defenders.

From all indications, warmongering and antidemocratic interests here and abroad are systematically attempting to sabotage efforts that further the cause of peace. Their motive is to make President Aquino abandon her avowed objective of seeking reconciliation and peace based on justice, and to get her to commit herself firmly to fascist terror like the dictator Marcos.

Foremost among these saboteurs are the Enrile-Ramos faction and US imperialism. They scheme and work in cahoots with one another. It is not mere coincidence that while the Enrile-Ramos military clique pursues its terrorism against the masses and the revolutionary movement, the Reagan administration has been prodding Mrs. Aquino to "modernize" the AFP and launch unrelenting "counter-insurgency" campaigns.

This early, these vested interests are determined to impose their will upon a government that is just starting to come to grips with the enormous problems left behind by the deposed regime. They are bent on shielding and preserving the remaining repressive structures of that regime which are basically intact and considerably strong. They want to make the people's armed movement a scapegoat that can always be blamed for the deterioration of economic and social conditions in the country. In this way, they conveniently evade their own responsibility for such a deterioration, which would undeniably enhance their chances of grabbing power for themselves and excluding the democratic forces from meaningful participation in the task of governing the nation.

The National Democratic Front earnestly calls upon the authorities concerned to immediately halt all oppressive and punitive actions by government military and paramilitary troops against innocent people in the countrysides. It appeals to the patriotic officers and men of the AFP to dissociate themselves from those among them who would serve a master other than the Filipino people.

We firmly beleive that the question of peace can be solved. And it can begin to be solved even now.

FBIS

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It was greeted at Pyongyang railway station by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Pak Song-pom, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Chong-ki, editor-in-chief of NODONG CHONGNYON; Kim Dong-kuk, director general and editor-in-chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House; and other officials concerned. Also present to meet it were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials. In border city Sinuiju the delegation was enthusiastically welcomed by youths, students and children there.

Kim Hwan Attends Banquet

SK210457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 20 in honor of the visiting Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. Present there were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Speaking first at the banquet Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, said the visit of the Chinese youth delegation to Korea would mark an important occasion in developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the young people of Korea and China.

The CYLC, he said, has made many successes in the struggle for fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, carrying out four modernizations and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland. Noting that today the Chinese young men and women were thoroughly preparing themselves as a new generation of communism through active various movements such as the "Movement for Learning From Lei Feng", Choe Yong-hae sincerely wished them bigger success in the future.

The entire Korean youth set great store by the great Korea-China friendship based on the close intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and will make all efforts to add lustre to it, he said.

In his speech Song Defu said his delegation's visit to Korea was aimed at actively contributing to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the youth organizations and youths of China and Korea and to peace and progress.

He further said: We know well that the LSWYK is taking an important part in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. It has rich experiences in different work such as arming the youth with the revolutionary traditions, communist morality and advanced science and culture.

The Chinese young people are deeply interested in socialist construction in Korea and sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean people. We strongly support the Korean comrades in their cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed. He expressed the resolve to develop the China-Korea friendship generation after generation.

TALKS HELD WITH MONGOLIAN TRADE DELEGATION

Talks With Kim Pok-sin

SK210433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin on August 20 met and had a friendly talk with the Mongolian Government trade delegation headed by B. Delgersuren, vice-minister of foreign trade. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kang Chong-mo and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinlkhundev.

Trade Protocol Signed

SK210440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the delivery of commodities and payments for 1987 was signed here Wednesday between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic. Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the Mongolian Government trade delegation headed by B. Delgersuren, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinlkhundev.

EXTERNAL ECONOMICS MINISTER LEAVES FOR AFRICA

SK131043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA) -- A Korean Government economic delegation headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, left here today for a visit to Tanzania and Senegal. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Yim Ki-song, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here.

UNC SAYS DPRK STARTED 19 AUG DMZ SHOOTING

SK201130 Seoul YONHAP in English 1117 GMT 20 Aut 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- North Korea fired machine guns at two United Nations Command (UNC) posts across the Demilitarized Zone Tuesday night, the UNC announced Wednesday. The UNC announcement said that the UNC forces sustained no casualties or damage from the North Korea fire.

The UNC said it will charge North Korea with "this second serious violation" of the Armistice Agreement this month. The command said an early morning investigation by a multinational UNC team confirmed that North Korea initiated the firing at 7:40 p.m. Tuesday. It said the initial fire of some 30-40 machinegun rounds was directed at a UNC observation post on the southern bank of te Imjim River near the Han River estuary.

The UNC said South Korean soldiers at the UNC post returned defensive fire. At 7:41 p.m., a nearby UNC guard post called through a loudspeaker to halt the North Korean firing. Instead of replying, the command said, two North Korean guard posts on the north bank each fired 30-40 machine gun rounds at the UNC guard post. At 7:43, the UNC guard post returned defensive fire. All firing ceased at 7:45 p.m.

No further hostile action was reported for the rest of the night, the command said.

MINISTER URGES NORTH TO RETURN TO NEGOTIATIONS

SK200652 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin Wednesday urged North Korea to return to the inter-Korean negotiating table at he earliest possible date in order to pave the way for the peaceful reunification of the nation. "It would be much wiser to make efforts toward substantial accomplishments in the three existing channels of inter-Korean dialogue than to create a new channel, such as military talks," he said. Pak made the remarks in a speech he delivered at a symposium on national unification held in the ancient capital of Kyongju. More than 300 students from 37 universities in Korea attended the meeting.

Pak said that Pyongyang should take all the responsibility for the heightening of tensions by unilaterally suspending the dialogue, citing as an excuse the annual and Korean-U.S. joint military exercise, "Team Spirit." He said that North Korea has heated up its propaganda campaign aimed at obstructing the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Pak denounced Pyongyang for its self-contradiction and insincerity toward the inter-Korean dialogue.

PARTIES TO SUSPEND ACTIVITIES DURING ASIAN GAMES

SK200056 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling and opposition parties have agreed to temporarily suspend their political activities both within and outside the National Assembly during the Seoul Asian Games, scheduled for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, sources said Wednesday.

Accordingly, the National Assembly's regular session, which in past years has begun on Sept. 20, will be opened after the ASIAD, according to the sources. The ruling and opposition camps also agreed to hold public hearings of the Assembly's special constitutional revision committee from Aug. 28 until Sept. 20 and to resume their activities after the games, the sources said.

DJP TO CONDUCT PARTY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE SOON

SK210001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] A reshuffle of leading party officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party will take place in a day or two, party sources said yesterday.

The shakeup is likely to affect secretary general Chong Sun-tok, chief policy maker Chang Sung-man and floor leader Yi Se-ki, they observed.

Party chairman No Tae-u is expected to pay a call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae today to obtain the party president's endorsement of the shakeup, the sources said.

The reorganization of the party hierarchy is to refresh its image and strengthen the "battle formation" for the amendment of the Constitution to accommodate the parliamentary cabinet system, according to them.

No indicated a shakeup Monday during a caucus which approved the party's draft amendment by saying that "I will take the lead in renovating our party's internal atmosphere and renewing social climate to meet the people's expectation."

MINISTER PREDICTS LABOR DISPUTES BY AGITATORS

SK210012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday that labor disputes master-minded by employes "in disguise" or outer forces are on the increasing trend in connection with the current political situation. In a party-government consultation meeting held at the ruling Democratic Justice Party Minister Cho expressed worries that "impure elements" of the work force are likely to resort to more extreme actions, taking advantage of the boisterous atmosphere due to the Constitution debate now under way.

As of Aug. 15, 193 cases of labor disputes were reported this year, showing a slight increase over 177 cases during the corresponding period of last year, according to Cho.

In efforts to prevent labor disputes from going violent, various measures, including implementation of the minimum wage system and construction of apartment houses for low-wage workers, have been worked out by the ministry, Cho reported.

NAKASONE EXPECTS GORBACHEV TO VISIT IN JANUARY

OW210907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Thursday he expects Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Tokyo next January. The government has extended an invitation to Gorbachev to make an official visit by the end of January. He will be the first Soviet Communist Party general secretary to come to Tokyo.

Nakasone predicted the Gorbachev visit during talks with reporters at this summer mountain resort.

USSR'S MARCHUK TO VISIT 7-13 SEPTEMBER

OW211033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Premier Yuriy Marchuk will visit Japan September 7 to 13 as a Foreign Ministry guest, the ministry said Thursday. While in Japan, Marchuk, concurrently chairman of the state Science and Technology Commission, will visit scientific and technological facilities. Marchuk will also meet foreign minister Tadashi Kuranari, Science and Technology Agency chief Yataro Mitsubayashi, and other Japanese Government officials.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES USSR TEST BAN EXTENSION

OW200609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO -- Japan welcomes the recent Soviet announcement of an extension of its unilateral freeze on nuclear tests until next January 1, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. But the official added, "the moratorium does not mean a final solution to a total nuclear test ban," and called on the United States and the Soviet Union to make further efforts to bring about a total ban on nuclear tests. "It will be necessary for the U.S. and the Soviets to begin taking actions toward a total test ban," the official said.

The official further stated Japan welcomed a recent meeting of U.S. and Soviet experts in Russia on nuclear tests, terming it a step forward towards a test ban. Japan hopes that similar meetings between the two countries will bring positive results, the official said.

The Soviets unilaterally declared its nuclear test moratorium on August 6 last year on the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945. The latest extension is the fourth since then.

52 DEPART TO VISIT TOMBS ON USSR-HELD ISLANDS

OW210135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0054 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Aug. 21 KYODO -- A group of 52 people left Nemuro Port Thursday morning on a four-day visit to the ancestral tombs on Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido aboard on a 892-ton chartered ship. The group includes 46 former islanders and six entourage members who are scheduled to visit the graves on Shikotan Island and Suisho Islet in the Habomai group.

This is the first visit to the ancestral graves, made by Japanese without visas, since 1976. The northern islands of Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu Islands and the Habomai group were captured and occupied by the Soviet Union in the closing days of World War II.

Former Japanese islanders made previous grave visits to those islands on eight occasions between 1964 and 1975 bearing only identity cards issued by the Japanese Government. The Soviet Union suspended these visits in 1976, demanding that grave visitors carry passports and visas.

Japan and the Soviet Union agreed earlier this year on reciprocal visits by Japanese and Soviets to their respective ancestral graves without applying for visas.

PLANNED 'NEW JERSEY' VISIT SPARKS CONTROVERSY

Gotoda Testifies in Cabinet

OW191315 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Referring to the "USS New Jersey's" scheduled port call, Kenji Taguchi of the JSP, at a meeting of the House of Representatives Committee on cabinet affairs today, asked if the Tomahawk missiles carried by the ship were equipped with nuclear warheads.

[Begin recording] [Taguchi] Has it been confirmed that no nuclear warheads are aboard the "New Jersey?"

[Gotoda, chief cabinet secretary] Inasmuch as there has been no request from the U.S. Government for any prior consultations on bringing in nuclear arms, we believe, on the basis of the relationship of mutual trust under the Japan-U.S. security treaty, that the U.S. Government -- that is, the "New Jersey" in this case -- will not be bringing in any nuclear weapons. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Fujii, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, answering Taguchi's question on the possibility of the "New Jersey" making Sasebo its home port, said that he had heard of misgivings about this spreading among local residents, but added that he had not the slightest knowledge about any U.S. plan to make Sasebo a home port for the "New Jersey."

Protest Rallies Planned

OW201129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Aug. 20 KYODO -- Peace groups, political and labor organizations and radicals are planning a series of rallies, deomonstrations and other protest events to mark a port call by the U.S. battleship "New Jersey," which is due to arrive here next Sunday.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) plan to hold a joint rally of 200 to 300 people Sunday morning, with a demonstration by 20 to 30 fishing boats to protest the arrival of the 45,000 ton warship. They plan a further protest rally of about 10,000 people at Sasebo's Matsuura park in the afternoon, followed by a street demonstration.

A similar protest rally and demonstration are planned by the Japan Communist Party (JCP) and the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen bombs (Gensuikyo) with 3,000 members and supporters and a fleet of some 10 fishing boats.

The radical group "Chukakuha" (Middle Core faction) and the revolutionary Marxist sect (Kakumaruha) will also hold protest rallies and demonstrations of about 300 each the same day.

In a contrasting form of protest action, jazz and rock musicians will perform a "concert of love and peace" from August 25 through August 30.

An exhibition of 80 photos and panels depicting atomic bombings and nuclear missiles, as well as a film show, is among various grassroot events to be staged to oppose the port call by the "New Jersey," in contravention of the Japanese non-nuclear policy which bars the introduction of such weapons onto Japanese territory.

Meanwhile, police authorities will mobilize a force of 3,500 policemen to be put on alert for the "New Jersey's" visit.

JSP LEADERS URGE DOI TO RUN FOR PARTY CHAIRMANSHIP

OW201133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 20 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party executive members moved Wednesday to choose its Vice Chairmwomen Takako Doi as new party leader, succeeding Masashi Ishibashi who is resigning from the post, party sources said. Seven of the non executive members, except Ishibashi and Doi, agreed Wednesday to recommend Doi as the next party chairman and asked Doi to run for the chairmanship in the party election, the sources said. They said Doi refrained from making an immediate decision, saying she needs more time to make up her mind.

The sources said, however, rough sailing is anticipated for Doi's selection in view of the fact that she will face tough competition by the former head of the JSP's Public Information bureau, Tetsu Ueda. Ueda, who announced his intention Monday to run for the chairmanship, has refused to withdraw his candidacy. The party is scheduled to hold an extraordinary executive session Thursday to line up support for Doi, the sources said.

Ishibashi has said he will resign as chairman of Japan's No 1 opposition party to take responsibility for the major setback the party suffered in the July 6 elections for both houses of the Diet, when its lower house strength fell from 111 seats to 86.

JAPAN NOT TO FOLLOW U.S. ON DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW210259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 21 KYODO -- Japan will not immediately follow the United States in cutting its official discount rate, Bank of Japan (BOJ) officials said Thursday. The U.S. economy is suffering a sharp decline at present as shown by a large downward revision of a second-quarter economic growth rate to 0.6 percent from 1.1 percent and the U.S. discount rate cut had been expected, the officials said.

The central bank is taking a cautious attitude on its monetary policy as Japan has already relaxed its domestic credit sufficiently, bank officials said. The comments were made on the Federal Reserve Board's announcement Wednesday to reduce the U.S. official discount rate by 0.5 percentage points to 5.5 percent, effective Thursday.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, however, said Thursday Japan would take drastic measures to expand domestic demand through business stimulative measures, while studying effects of the U.S. discount rate cut on the Japanese economy.

Government sources said in this connection that the government may be forced to study this year's fourth discount rate cut next month when the government is scheduled to announce its comprehensive economic policy package, government sources said. The sources noted that the U.S. is strongly demanding that Japan follow the U.S. in cutting its discount rate. But the lower U.S. interest rates are expected to cause the value of the yen to rise further against the dollar.

The central bank is currently taking a cautious stand on further monetary relaxation as it would speed up speculative buying of real estate and stocks, the sources said. The BOJ fears that deflationary effects on the domestic economy, resulting from the higher value of the yen against the dollar, is already discouraging capital investment by export-oriented manufacturers, the sources said.

The central bank will decide whether to cut its discount rate further after it compiles a short-term economic outlook report early next month, they said.

HONORING OF 1976 PANMUNJOM AXE VICTIMS CRITICIZED

SK210256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 August commentary: "Tears of the Instigator"]

[Text] On 18 August the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea held a so-called memorial ceremony honoring victims -- in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Panmunjom incident -- at a base located in the Joint Security Area [JSA] at Panmunjom.

Remarks about recalling the nightmare were made at the ceremony, in which Livsey, commander of the aggressor forces, participated. The U.S. imperialists loudly talked about someone's atrocity with axes at Panmunjom and about the so-called victims. Do they really have any sense of honor in making such remarks?

As is known, the Panmunjom incident was a provocation perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists themselves. At the time, the U.S. imperialists abruptly mobilized hooligans to launch a tree-cutting operation, saying the tree in the JSA at Panmunjom was in the way. As for the tree, it had stood at the same place for more than 20 years and had not hindered any guards. Furthermore, the tree in question was planted and cared for by us under our management.

When we opposed their unjust act, the U.S. imperialists conducted a mass assault on our side's guards and even perpetrated the atrocious act of injuring them by throwing axes. Not satisfied with this, the rascals brought in more than 30 hooligans as reinforcements, thus further aggravating the situation.

Indeed, this was an unthinkable crime that could have been committed only by arrogant and bestial aggressors. The U.S. president even commanded the tree-cutting operation while threatening us with armed forces. How arrogant and mean his act was! Of course, we had no choice but to take self-defense measures. This is the truth of the Panmunjom incident. Those who received a blow while boasting of the power of cannibals made absurd remarks about victims, kicked off a commotion, and shed tears. We must say that this is a preposterous and shameless act.

Aren't the U.S. imperialists ashamed of raving about victims, nightmares, and so forth before the people of the world? Their act, similar to a thief shouting "Stop thief," is designed to misuse the Panmunjom incident that occurred 10 years ago for countrepropaganda in connection with the strained situation on the Korean peninsula by shifting responsibility for the incident to us.

However, no one can conceal the truth The U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are the ones who are frantically running amok with new war provocation maneuvers including troop reinforcements, adventurous war exercises, and armed provocations at Panmunjom and along the Military Demarcation Line, while rejecting our peace proposals to ease tension. They are the ones who are going to inflict even a nuclear calamity.

It the U.S. imperialists think they can mislead world opinion with a so-called memorial ceremony, they are wrong. The memorial ceremony only shows where they the provokers are heading.

CPRF MEMORANDUM ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK141148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a memorandum Wednesday on the 41st anniversary of the August 15 liberation, accusing U.S. imperialism of the criminal neo-colonial rule it has enforced in South Korea over the past 40-odd years, trampling underfoot the democratic action of the people and resorting to interference in its internal affairs and tricks.

The memorandum says the United States has enforced the colonial rule in South Korea, directly interfering in and controlling all its internal affairs, from framing up of the puppet regime, appointment and replacement of its stooges to the working out and execution of "policies." Although the "government" emerged and "regime" was changed several times after August 15, 1945 in South Korea, they were all controlled by the U.S. imperialists in disregard of the will of the South Korean people, the memorandum notes, and says:

The South Korean puppet regime has worked out its "policy" according to the instructions and decisions of the United States and executed it under the supervision and control of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean puppet president cannot write even the text of his speech as he wishes. Texts of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's speeches during his U.S. trip in late January-early February 1981 were made by Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself admitted that South Korea is controlled by the United States in politics and he follows the assertion of U.S. advisors.

The U.S. imperialists supervise, control and wirepull behind the scene the puppets' working out and execution of "policy" by a crafty and camouflaged means through their local ruling machines in South Korea. This year in particular, the U.S. imperialists, in order to prevent South Korea from being a second Philippines, sent there the state secretary, defence secretary and hundreds of policy makers of the State and Defence Departments and the White House and even the Heritage Foundation called the policy-making brain of Reagan to weave all kinds of plots.

The U.S. imperialists have totally stamped out the elementary democratic rights and human rights of the South Korean people and harshly suppressed the patriotic forces demanding national sovereignty to keep hold on South Korea as their permanent colony. Their methods of suppressing the South Korean people after the ceasefire are different from those before the June 25 Korean War.

Before the June 25 war, the U.S. forces were directly mobilized, together with the South Korean puppet army, in the suppression of the people. After the ceasefire the U.S. imperialists use new cunning methods -- let the South Korean puppet army and police stand on the forefront in suppressing the people and they threaten and blackmail them by military demonstration on the second front. They are not on the front. But they invariably remain as the backstage wirepuller to suppress the South Korean people and stifle their struggle by wicked methods.

The U.S. imperialists resort to all kinds of tricks to freeze the division, doggedly obstructing the reunification of Korea in an attempt to maintain South Korea as their colony indefinitely. In the early 1970s when the South Korean people's aspiration for reunification was growing stronger as never before, they wove a plot in Washington to make the North-South contact serve the purpose of fixing "two Koreas." Following this plot of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets schemed to make the dialogue with the North a dialogue for permanent division and the creation of "two Koreas."

As the "proposal for simultaneous entry of the North and the South of Korea into the United Nations" was rejected at the 28th U.N. General Assembly in 1973, the U.S. imperialists brought forward the "proposal for separate entry into the U.N." at the 30th U.N. General Assembly in 1975 to let the South Korean puppets enter the United Nations separately.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who ruptured dialogue and whipped up confrontation in the 1970s and the actual controller who throws a wet blanket over the dialogue and heightens the tension in the 1980s, all to realize the permanent division of Korea. While paying lip-service to their support to the North-South dialogue, the U.S. imperialists in actuality control the South Korean puppets so they may not go active in the dialogue. The political analysts of South Korean affairs in Washington warned the South Korean puppets not to be too sensitive to the North's proposal.

Last year the U.S. imperialists further intensified the arms buildup and war moves behind the screen of North-South dialogue and instigated the South Korean puppets to prevail over the North with the "superiority of strength." This year the U.S. imperialists suspended all at once the multi-channelled North-South dialogues by staging the "Team Spirt 86" war exercises and discussed at the "annual security consultative meeting" the matter of continuously intensifying the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future and further stepping up the arms buildup in South Korea. This is an open provocation to completely scuttle the North-South dialogue and a desperate move to seize South Korea as their nuclear forward base indefinitely.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists refuse the North's proposals for tripartite talks and talks between the military authorities for detente and peace on the Korean peninsula and more zealously instigate the arms buildup in South Korea and North-South confrontation. Interference and plot, however, can never bring the situation under control.

Today, the memorandum points out, the South Korean people and students are courageously turning out to the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence cherishing the aspiration and demand of the times.

The memorandum emphasizes: The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once and their colonial rule be terminated. The South Korean people will continue their courageous struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the belief that the world's people who love independence, democracy and peace will lift up their voices to put an end to the U.S. imperialists colonial rule over South Korea, clear it of the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

POLITBURO'S O KUK-YOL MEETS PLA, CPC'S QIN JIWEI

SK210450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, on August 20 met and had a friendly talk with Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, and commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation army and army corps commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and his party visiting Korea to spend holidays. Present on the occasion were Colonel General of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk ad Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS CPC'S CHEN YEPING

SK210437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) --Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 20 met and had a friendly talk with the holiday group of the party workers of the Communist Party of China headed by Chen Yeping, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC. Present on the occasion were Kil Chae-Kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Zhang Tingyan, councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop arranged a luncheon for the holiday group.

PRC COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE GROUP VISITING

Arrives 20 Aug

SK202226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- A Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train on August 20. The delegation consists of functionaries from organisations of the Communist Youth League of China at all levels and workers, peasants, students and artists, more than 200 young representatives in all.

Druing its stay in Korea the delegation will swap successes and experiences gained by the young people of the two countries in the youth work and revolution and construction through meeting, joint friendship gathering, get-together, round-table conversation, joint performance, film show and other colorful functions. This will be conducive to developing and strengthening the traditional Korea-China friendship down through the generations.

A large number of youth and students in the city warmly welcomed the friendship envoys of the fraternal Chinese youth.

HUN SEN RETURNS FROM CONFERENCE IN HANOI

BK191256 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 19 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen was back home this morning, after attending the 13th half-yearly conference of three Indochinese foreign ministers recently held in Hanoi, Vietnam. He was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Kong Korm, first deputy foreign minister; Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; Nguyen Anh Kieu and Soukhala Phrakonkham, respectively Vietnamese and Lao charge d'affaires A.I. to Kampuchea.

HUN SEN 'INTERESTED' IN SITTHI'S STATEMENT

BK201249 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Test] Phnom Penh SPK August 20 -- "In the recent statement by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila there are some points which I am interested in," said Hun Sen in an interview on Monday in Hanoi with a group of journalists who surrounded him while he came out of the conference hall after the closing session of the three Indochinese foreign ministers' conference. If those points are implemented, he said, it would be a positive factor for peace in Southeast Asia, especially along Thailand's common borders with Kampuchea and Laos.

Hun Sen further said: "What we are interested in Sitthi Sawetsila's statement is that Thailand would not let its territory be utilized by foreigners to destabilize or undermine the governments of the neighbouring countries. This is what we have long wished for. If it is really implemented, it would be the first time in 40 years Thailand does such a thing. Thailand was once the most reliable ally of the Japanese militarists and other foreign aggressors in Southeast Asia. Later, it allowed itself to be used as a U.S. staging base for attacks against us. Over the past seven years, its territory has been used by Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmers supported by China as a base to conduct sabotage activities against us. That is why we welcome the recent statement by Sitthi Sawetsila.

"We have already declared our readiness to enter talks with opposition Khmer groups or individuals for national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique. So, Pol Pot is the main obstacle to the process of national reconciliation."

When asked if he referred to Pol Pot as an individual or an organization, Hun Sen said: "We have clearly stated it as a political and military organization."

Asked whether Vietnamese troops can be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea by 1990, Hun Sen said: "It will certainly be so. If there is an early political solution it will be completed before that time."

On Sihanouk's eight-point proposal, Hun Sen said "Previously Sihanouk wanted three-fourths of the cake that we ourselves baked and now, with that proposal, he wants the whole cake."

VODK REPORTS SIHANOUK'S BANGKOK PRESS CONFERENCE

BK190452 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk held a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok on 15 August. The Samdech said: The CGDK's 8-point proposal constitutes a peace plan with the best foundation for the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means. This is the last proposal of the CGDK.

The Samdech added that he would not add any points nor express any views beyond those in this 8-point plan. The CGDK's 8-point proposal attests to the CGDK's good will regarding the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, but this should not be interpreted as proof of the Cambodian resistance forces' weakness. Vietnam's rejection of this proposal is proof to the world that the Hanoi authorities have completely refused to accept negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem through political means, even though this proposal constitutes the most advantageous conditions for them.

Concerning the younger Vietnamese leaders' attitude and stand, the Samdech said: It would be a mistake to think that the younger Vietnamese leaders will be more reasonable than the older ones. The younger Vietnamese leaders of tomorrow are young wolfs with long teeth and strong claws. They will certainly be more arrogant than their elders.

The Samdech also criticized the Soviet Union for continuing to support the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. He said: The Soviet Union, like Vietnam, wants Cambodia to be a permanent colony.

U.S. RULES ON SULFUR IN FOOD 'PROTECTIONIST'

BK201024 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thai commercial officials have been instructed to keep a close watch on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration because of its 9 July announcement requiring the labeling of ingredients of all categories of food containing 10 parts per million of sulfur. The requirement will become effective on 10 January 1987. Moreover, the administration will also impose a total ban on sulfur in fresh vegetables and fruits beginning 8 August 1987. This is because consumer protection groups have recommended that sulfur not be allowed in any food products because it can pose hazards to people who are allergic to this chemical. However, the Food and Drug Administration has not yet made any decision on this issue for fear that it might have repercussions on other industries.

The office of the Thai commercial counselor attached to the Thai Embassy in Washington reported that the move by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration could affect exports of Thai frozen seafood and canned fruits to the United States.

Thailand exports about 5 billion baht worth of frozen seafood and shrimp to the United States annually.

A high-level official in the Commerce Ministry told NAEO NA that the new restriction is probably another protectionist measure in addition to the tariff barriers.

Sixty percent of the shrimp consumed in the United States has to be imported. Since U.S. frozen shrimp is more expensive than imported shrimp, the U.S. Government has to work out protectionist measures to save the country's frozen shrimp industry.

The official also disclosed that U.S. trade representative (William E. Brock) proposed in October that the U.S. Foreign Trade Commission study the possible impact of the imports of fresh and frozen shrimp on the U.S. shrimp industry along the southern Atlantic coast.

He said: "We have sent a letter to our commercial counselor instructing him to keep a close watch on this matter."

SITTHI LIFTS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON ENVOYS

BK170034 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has scrapped proposed travel restrictions for diplomats from ten socialist and Muslim countries.

The restrictions, which were proposed by the National Security Council, had been approved by the previous Cabinet early this year. It had assigned the NSC and the Foreign Ministry to make a list of the countries to be subjected to such restrictions.

The two agencies later listed ten countries whose diplomats must have permission from the Foreign Ministry to travel outside Bangkok. They are Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, China, Burma, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Iraq and Iran.

But ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said in a recent interview with the Thai-language daily newspaper NAEO NA that he had decided to rescind the proposed restrictions following several complaints from the embassies of those countries.

"I ordered the restrictions scrapped a few days ago because they could have negative repercussions," he said. "It would be all right to impose them on two or three countries. But to impose such restrictions on ten countries is just too much."

He said the proposed travel ban could damage Thailand's ties with some friendly countries on the list, such as China, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

ACM Sitthi said he had already told Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei, who called on him on Friday, of the decision to scrap the proposed restrictions and had instructed Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin to notify all the countries concerned of the cancellation.

ACM Sitthi said he had also consulted Ambassador Zhang on the Soviet Union's proposal to improve its ties with China and has asked China to keep Thailand informed of any new developments.

"I asked (Chinese Foreign Minister) Mr Wu Xueqian to let us know if there are any changes in China's attitudes towards Laos and Kampuchea. As we are friends, I also asked to know if there are any developments in the Sino-Soviet relations," he said.

CHAWALIT TAKES OVER CAPITAL SECURITY COMMAND

BK160610 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday officially took over the command of the Bangkok-based Capital Security Command from outgoing Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

The ceremony was held at the headquarters of the force and was closed to members of the mass media.

Gen Chawalit yesterday declined to commment on the annual military reshuffle, saying that he did not know when it would be announced.

However, he said that the reshuffle had been done in accordance to the rules. He said appointments and promotions were considered and proposed by commanders of respective military units and screened by the committee.

"I think we have done our best. There are no complications," he said.

There were reports that the reshuffle list would be announced this week. In the reshuffle, Commander of the First Army Region Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Commander of the Special Warfare Centre Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong will be promoted to assistant army commanders-in-chief.

Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut is promoted to the post of deputy army commander-in-chief in the reshuffle, which sees sweeping changes in the posts of regional army commanders.

Meanwhile, Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday that it depends on Premier Prem Tinsulanon when the reshuffle list will be announced.

Phaniang also said that there will be no change in the basic policy of the Defence Ministry. Phaniang was deputy defence minister in the last government.

Athit Defends CSC's Role

BK180229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek last night complained about the unfair criticisms directed against him over the setting up of the Capital Security Command [CSC].

Addressing senior military and police officers and members of state and private enterprises on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Capital Security Command, Gen Athit said that when the CSC was first initiated as the city's peace-keeper, it invited criticism as a power base for his political ambition.

Even though he was hurt by the criticism, he believed it was expressed in line with the democratic system.

He said some of the critics said that the CSC's work and responsibility were overlapping with those of the other law enforcement agencies.

But he contended that the force was intended to serve public needs.

The supreme commander also recalled the criticism against the several advisers employed by CSC. He argued that the advisers were necessary because the CSC needed to b advised on a wide range of aspects.

Gen Athit said the tank unit movement from the CSC back to its barrack had been delayed until last week because he wanted to avoid panic during the last election.

Gen Athit will this morning pay a call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao Thewet residence before leaving for Malaysia for an official visit.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth said that the number of enlisted soldiers would be reduced to 1:3 in proportion to career soldiers under the plan to streamline the army to transform it into a small, but efficient fighting force.

Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun also said the CSC would be revamped to give more emphasis on anti-terrorism activities.

MINISTRY ON REFUGEE INTERVIEWS, PAYMENTS

BK180453 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Aug 86 p 3

[By Sinfa Tunsarawut]

[Text] Ministry of Interior has pronounced a policy that Indochinese refugees rejected for resettlement in third countries this year will not be allowed interviews by resettlement officials again, informed sources said.

The ministry also asked international organizations and voluntary agencies working with the refugees in the ministry-controlled camps to reduce the number of refugees they hire to assist in their programmes and to stop paying cash allowances to them, the sources said.

At the request of the ministry, the relief agencies will, beginning Sept 1, reduce the monthly allowance for the refugee workers from 300 to 200 baht. And beginning next year, no cash or any other form of rewards will be permitted, according to the sources.

One source estimated there are about 4,000 refugees being employed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and more than 30 voluntary agencies to work at the camps of Chiang Kham in Phayao, Baan Vinai in Loei, Bann Na Pho in Nakhon Phanom, and Phanat Nikhom processing and transit centre in Chonburi.

About 83,000 Laotian refugees living at Chiang Kham, Baan Vinai and Baan Na Pho and about 5,500 Vietnamese refugees in Phanat Nikhom are being interviewed by the embassy officials of resettlement countries after the ministry announced a relaxation in the resettlement procedure in February this year.

The Interior Ministry aiming to accelerate the resettlement process has asked embassy officials to try to complete the interviews at the end of the year. It has told UNHCR and embassy officials that it will not allow those who are rejected to be interviewed again.

However, relief officials are worried that the embassies have limited the number of their staff for the interviews and more time is needed. Sources said discussions are being held with the ministry officials to extend the release period.

Sources said Laotian refugees who are accepted for resettlement will be moved as quickly as possible to Phanat Nikhom which is the Centre for preparing refugees before their departure to the resettlement countries.

The Interior Ministry has verbally conveyed the decision to embassy officials and UNHCR but no written instruction has been delivered to them yet, sources said.

Official sources said the restriction on resettlement will not affect refugees who may arrive after the end of the year.

The revocation of cash payment is part of the ministry's policy to have more refugees volunteer in the camp activities.

PASASON HAILS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

BK201321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[PASASON 20 August article: "Hail the Goodwill and Correct Stand of the Three Indochinese Countries Which Have Been Firmly Reiterated Once Again"]

[Text] The 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV was closed with glorious success on 18 August in Hanoi, capital of the SRV, after a 2-day work session. The conference issued a joint communique on the contents, spirit, and success of the conference. The communique reaffirmed the goodwill and consistently correct stand of the three Indochinese countries in solving the pressing problems in the region peacefully and their active contributions to the struggle against war, imperialism, and international reaction and for safeguarding peace, stability, and international security in Southeast Asia and the world.

At the conference, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries were unanimous in assessing the general situation in this region and the world in the past years, especially in the past years, and in assessing the important developments in the past 6 months. At the same time, they also exchanged views on the successes and victories scored in work both in the domestic and international domains and expressed the unchangeable, correct views of the three Indochinese countries toward the situation in the region and the world.

With regard to the Cambodian issue, the conference decleared that if all sides concerned agree on the two basic questions -- that is the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the liquidation of the criminal Pol Pot clique -- negotiations can be held immediately. At the same time, the three Indochinese countries also hailed the efforts by many countries in the world, and in the ASEAN grouping, which have contributed to the tendency toward holding negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to resolve the Cambodian issue politically and to resolve the questions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, for example the proposal made by the Australian foreign minister to set up a tribunal to determine the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

With regard to Thai-Lao relations, the conference fully supported the recent statement by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, that the Lao Government is ready to do everything possible at the national and regional levels to foster mutual understanding and trust with the Kingdom of Thailand. It also took note of the 13 August 1986 statement by the foreign minister of Thailand, which said Thailand will not allow its territory to be used to destabilize or undermine the governments of neighboring countries.

As for China, the three Indochinese peoples have always set great store by their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and wish to see its early restoration. While safeguarding their independence, the peoples of the three countries strive persistently to normalize relations and reestablish good-neighborliness with the PRC.

At the same time, the conference also welcomed the results of the governmental talks between the United States and Vietnam and between the United States and Laos on the search for Americans missing in action and thought that the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation will help stimulate this process for the benefit of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The PRK is ready to resolve this question if the United States is interested in doing so.

In addition, the conference stressed its particular appreciation of the very important initiatives on Asia and the Pacific put forth by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, in his famous declaration made recently in Vladivostok, which it viewed as the first integral peace program for Asia and the Pacific. The conference welcomed the improvement of relations between the USSR and China.

At the end, the conference highly valued the importance of the forthcoming eighth summit conference of the nonaligned countries, which will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in the near future. At this summit conference, the three Indochinese countries fully respect the resolutions of the six and seventh summits to leave the Cambodian seat vacant and the resolution of the seventh summit on Southeast Asia. They are willing to support these resolutions again at the Harare summit.

All this has been clearly and fully stated in the joint communique of the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. It reflects the goodwill and consistent, correct stand of the three Indochinese countries in actively contributing to the peaceful solution of regional problems and other important problems in the world for peace, the reduction of tension, and international cooperation.

The Lao people as well as the fraternal Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples wholeheartedly hail and support the success and correct and constructive attitudes of the three Indochinese countries, clearly stated in the joint communique of the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries and in the joint communiques of the 12th and 11th conferences. The Lao people pledge to do everything within their power to support the tendency toward negotiation between the countries in the Indochinese and ASEAN groupings to settle the Cambodian issue and other regional problems peacefully to make a noble contribution to the common cause of the struggle for peace and international cooperation and for peaceful coexistence and human progress.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN EXPLAINS DRAFT DEFENSE BILL

BK201359 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The first conference for studying the draft National Defense Bill was held on 10 August in Saithani District, Vientiane municipality, with the participation of representatives from various districts, cantons, and mass organizations.

On the afternoon of 15 August, Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the Vientiane Municipal Party Committee, addressed the conference which proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere. He clearly explained the importance of the draft National Defense Bill formulated by the party, state, and the National Defense Ministry. This bill was adopted as a move to translate into practice the spirit and contents of the ninth resolution of the third session of the party Central Committee in connection with the party's national defense and public security line. Sisavat Keobounphan also suggested the direction and detailed methods to the representatives for organizing and guiding the implementation of the bill in their localities and for contributing to perfecting it in the future.

About 5,500 Vietnamese were in April moved to Phanat Nikhom from Sikhiu camp in Nakhon Ratchasima which was previously used to shelter Vietnamese refugees. The camp was closed by the ministry at the end of April as part of the policy to consolidate camps under its control.

According to UNHCR, there were about 10,000 Vietnamese, Loatian and Khmer refugees who were accepted for resettlement and awaiting departure at Phanat Nikhom as of June.

UNHCR Representative Gerald Walzer said in an interview with THE NATION that his organization will comply with the Interior Ministry to cut cash payment to its refugee workers.

Walzer said UNHCR hires about 160 refugees mainly as assistants in documentation and translation of the resettlement process and monitoring food distribution in the UNHCR-assisted camps.

However, he said he will have further discussions with the Interior Ministry's officials about maintain payment for some highly skilled refugee workers whose services are indispensable for the UN agency.

He said some refugees are physicians and language teachers at Phanat Nikhom. UNHCR considers the monthly 300 baht compensation as moral support for the professional refugees.

The UNHCR also said more refugees will be encouraged to participate in the day-to-day activities in the camps as a policy to make them self-reliant.

"We need to avoid refugees becoming permanent "welfare beneficiaries." We know from experience that the longer refugees are assisted in the camps, the harder it is for them to reinstigate [as published] into normal life, whether this be upon return home, or in their countries," the UNHCR representative said.

He said he believes that refugees should take as much responsibility as possible for such matters as education, sanitation, public health, and social services.

FINANCE MINISTER REVEALS FISCAL PROBLEMS, DEFICIT

BK200411 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 86 p 13

[Text] The government's fiscal position is facing big problems as the cash deficit this fiscal year is likely to be over 50,000 million baht, it was officially revealed for the first time by Finance Minister Dr Suthi Singsane yesterday.

"Not only this fiscal year, but I would like to say that we will also be in trouble next year and we will have to work very hard to solve the problems," he said.

Dr Suthi yesterday met with his deputies and top officials of the Finance Ministry to consider the country's fiscal position.

He said next fiscal year's trouble would result from this year's problems.

Deputy Finance Minister Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak admitted that the revenue short fall in this fiscal year was "enormous" because of the economic recession.

"The sharp decline in imports also adversely affected the government's revenue," he added.

Dr Suthi said all officials at the meeting shared the view that the government's fiscal position is in big trouble.

"However, it cannot be concluded yet as to the amount of deficit the government will suffer because we have to wait for revenue from the mid-year corporate tax payment this month and income tax payment next month," Dr Suthi said.

But the estimation, based on the revenue collection and the expectation of revenue to be earned, is certain that the adjusted amount of borrowing approved by the cabinet of the last government would not be sufficient to offset the deficit.

During the Prem IV government, the cabinet allowed the Finance Ministry to borrow 33,000 million baht from the domestic market, as it was expected at that time that the revenue shortfall would be around that figure.

However, the cabinet later approved a request of the Finance Ministry to increase the domestic borrowing to 46,000 million baht as the revenue shortfall tended to be higher than the initial expectation.

"But I can say, based on the estimation, that the amount of 46,000 million baht will not be sufficient," he said.

He expressed his concern that the huge shortfall would cause severe effects next fiscal year.

"I have instructed all top officials concerned to study the causes of this year's problems and work out methods to solve them," Dr Suthi said.

Dr Suphachai said that the problem of the poor fiscal reserve position was not solved by only borrowings.

"We may transfer funds from other sources, including funds out of the budget, to help improve the fiscal reserve position," he said.

The other method, Dr Suphachai said, was for the Finance Ministry to order provincial fiscal officials to speed the procedures in remitting revenues to the Finance Ministry.

When asked if the revenue shortfall in the next fiscal year would be as serious as this year, Dr Suphachai said, "we cannot say anything yet, we have to wait for the new policy of the government. After the government's policy is announced, we will know the policy concerning the investment of state enterprises, and it's fiscal and monetary measures to stimulate the investment."

He noted that if these policies were favourable, they would improve the investment atmosphere. "If the investment of private sectors increased, the government's revenue will be higher too," he added.

He said that the Bank of Thailand would also be instructed to set up guidelines for commercial banks to encourage more investments in the private sector.

PHICHAI APPOINTS MP DEN, OTHERS AS SECRETARIES

BK200249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Deputy Premier and Democratic Party leader Phichai Rattakun has appointed Pattani MP Den Tomina as his secretary.

Party sources said Mr Phichai made the appointment yesterday in an attempt to appease Muslim Democrat MPs, who have voiced dissatisfaction at the party's failure to secure for them one Cabinet post.

Mr Den's appointment has been sent to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for final approval, party sources said.

The offer is not, however, expected to have any effect on moves by some Democrat MPs from the South, Central region and Northeast to grill Mr Phichai again over his one-on-one meeting with Gen Prem over Cabinet posts. [passage omitted]

Some southern MPs have been critical of Mr Phichai and the party for its failure to secure a Cabinet post for a Muslim MP.

The Pattani MP met with Mr Phichai on Monday morning, the sources said.

Mr Den told the POST yesterday, however, that he has yet to accept the post and needs to consult the four MPs from the border provinces before announcing his decision, probably by Friday.

Mr Den said he told Mr Phichai there were others in the party who wanted the post, and if Mr Phichai would be placed in a difficult position, he need not offer the post to him. [passage omitted]

In a related development, Democrat sources said a group of Muslim religious leaders in Pattani plan to send a letter to Gen Prem asking why a Muslim was not selected for a Cabinet post.

The sources said the Muslim leaders were unhappy because of the omission. They did not say, however, when the letter would be sent.

The Democrats also made former Young Turk Col Bunsak Phocharoen (Sing Buri) secretary to Agriculture Minsiter Gen Han Linanond, and Suphatra Matsadit (Nakhon Si Thammarat) secretary to Deputy Agriculture Minister Suthep Thuaksuban.

Other appointments include: Narong Nunthong (Nakhon Sri Thammarat), secretary of Education Minister Marut Bunnak; Sitthiphon Phophet (Surat Thani), secretary to Science Minister Banyat Banthattan; Chaturon Chairsaeng (Chachoengsao), secretary to Deputy Finance Minsiter Suphachai Phanitchaphak; Akhom Engchuan (former Krabi MP), secretary to Deputy Science Minister Phichit Rattakun. Ms Suphatra said that she is considering the position.

The Nakhon Sri Thammarat Mp said that she really wanted to work in Parliament but was urged to take up the postd by Mr Phichai and Gen Han.

Ms Suphatra said that if she accepted the spot she would not be able to work in Parliament as she had hoped. Ms Suphatra had planned to work in the House Affairs Committee.

THAI CHARGES OF MILITARY INTRUSIONS REJECTED

BK211455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] According to Western sources, on 20 August 1986, the Thai Foreign Ministry falsely accused Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia of intruding into Thai territory and firing at a bus, wounding the driver and three passengers. The spokesman for the Thai Army also falsely charged Vietnamese forces with attacking an observation post of the Thai Army lying 1.5 km inside Thai territory and wounding two Thai border patrolmen. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject these ill-intentioned fabrications.

HANOI PARTY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT PUBLISHED

BK211019 Hanoi VNA in English 0850 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 20 -- In preparation for the 10th Party Congress of the capital city and the 6th National Congress, the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Party Committee has published its draft political report to provide the groundwork for discussions at current grassroots level congresses in the capital. The draft political report lists the following important successes of Hanoi in the past five years:

-- Annual industrial growth rate from 1981 to 1985 was 10.5 per cent (12.7 per cent in 1983-85).

-- In agriculture, thanks to new strains, bigger irrigation and draining capacity, the supply of more fertilizer, and the contract quota system, food productivity has increased by 8 per cent, and food delivery to the state in 1985 doubled compared with 1981. Maize yield in 1985 averaged 2.82 tons per ha, the highest in north Vietnam, up by twofold compared with 1981. Tobacco and groundnut productivity trebled compared with 1981. Hybrid pigs accounted for 80 per cent of the pig herd, which helped increase pork production by 19 per cent.

-- In the past five years, the value of exports increased yearly by 9.7 per cent, chiefly due to the socialist countries. Economic cooperation between Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh has strengthened in many respects.

On the main tasks of Hanoi in the next five years, the report calls for a quick increase in industrial production to reach 20-24 billion dong in 1990 of which consumer goods will account for 65 per cent and export goods for 20-22 per cent. Priority in consumer goods is given to textile, leather articles and garments. More attention will be paid to the food industry especially the production of instant foods, beverages and nutritious powder for children. Production of animal feeds will also be stepped up. The pharamaceutical industry, cosmetic industry and other consumer industries will be boosted to meet the needs of the population.

More attention will be paid to food production in the suburban districts in order to supply more meat, eggs and vegetables for the population in the inner districts. At the same time, more crop specialization areas will be created to supply more materials for industry and export. Food production by 1990 is targeted at 500,000 tons in paddy equivalent. Hanoi's economic relations with foreign countries will be broadened in all areas: import, export, services, particularly in its bilateral relations with the other socialist capitals.

Hanoi Committee Studies Report

OW201101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The standing committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference with cadres in charge of various departments, sectors, services, and districts and of subordinate party organizations on 11, 12, and 13 August to study and discuss the spirit and contents of the draft political reports of the CPV Central Committee and the municipal party committee in preparation for the party organization congresses of all levels to be held prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

Delegates heard comrade leaders interpret the basic contents of the aforementioned documents and strived to grasp their spirit and salient points so that, after their return home, they will be able to guide party members and local people in studying and discussing the draft reports and contributing their views at party organization congresses at all levels as well as at mass meetings.

Along with contributing practical views on the draft documents of upper echelons, correctly assessing their own party organizations in a spirit of profound self-criticism and criticism, deciding on various tasks, specific objectives, and appropriate measures for their own units, and appointing capable and well qualified delegates to upper-level congresses, party organization congresses should also elect party organization executive committee members who can successfully guide in implementing the new heavy tasks to be set forth at the coming party congress.

POPULATION PLANNING COMMITTEE REVIEWS WORK

OW171001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Today, 15 August, the National Population and Family Planning Central Committee met in Hanoi to review its efforts to achieve rational population growth and family planning in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, and to discuss guidelines and tasks for the next 5 years, from 1986-1990, in accordance with the spirit of the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee.

Over the past 5 years our country's population registered an approximate annual growth of 1.3 million people, although conditions concerning land, natural resources, material and technical bases, and production capacity failed to meet the requirements for a population surplus. This is a cause for real concern for all of us, and primarily for those party committee echelons, administrations, and mass organizations which must be held responsible for this failure.

Given the actual condtions, the committee has devised strategic guidelines for our country's population: Planning a population growth in harmony with our ecosocial development capabilities for each planning period and moving toward achieving a rational population structure. Meanwhile, manpower deployment to various regions should continue so that the work force is compatible with land and natural conditions. The next objective to be attained in the movement is to speedily decrease birth and population growth rates in several 5-year plans. The objective for the current period is: To achieve one to two children per family, to have births further apart, and to have births after 22 years of age.

The conferees commended those sectors and localities which in the past have taken positive action in the desired direction. Meanwhile, they sternly criticized those sectors and localities that have not paid due attention to the problem.

The following localities have registered a population growth of less than 1.7 percent: Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities, Thai Binh, and Quang Nam-Danang. Those with a 1.7-2 percent population growth are Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh, Hai Hung, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dong Nai, Vung Tau-Con Dao, and Long An. Those with a still high population growth, 2.3-3.4 percent, are Son La, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Thuan Hai, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Lam Dong, Tien Giang, and Hau Giang. Birth rates in the past 2 years, instead of decreasing, have increased in the following provinces: Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Tien Giang, Vinh Phu, Cuu Long, Kien Giang, and Son La. The rational population growth and family planning movement seems to be making no headway in Ha Son Binh, Dong Nai, Song Be, and Binh Tri Thien.

In those localities where the movement has been carried out well, this is due to the effective leadership of party committee echelons and the close guidance by the comrade chairmen and vice chairmen of provincial or municipal people's committees, and the positive work of the National Population and Family Planning Central Committee, the mass media, and mass organizations, which made the people voluntarily join in carrying out the movement.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS REVIEW PAST ACTIVITIES

BK181609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Implementing the Council of State Order, since late June 1986 people's councils in 34 provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government have held conference to review tasks and activities of people's councils at various levels during the past period. The peoples councils analyzed achievements, shortcomings, and other effects. The conferences discussed and adopted various tasks to ensure the people's councils for correctly carrying out their functions, tasks, and authority as defined by the Constitution and the law on organization of people's councils and committees.

On this occasion, the people's councils also discussed and contributed ideas to the draft regulations on activities of people's councils at various levels. Since the beginning of the current terms, people's councils have made more progress in their activities as compared to the previous term. They have regularly held conferences in accordance with the prescribed law and schedules, while preparing documents for these conferences more satisfactorily. People's committees in some places sent reports and proposals to people's councils delegates for study prior to their conferences. Various committees of the people's councils have improved further; many committees, including secretariats of people's councils in some localities, have carried out their tasks actively and effectively, thereby contributing to accelerating activities of the people's councils as a whole. Various units of the people's councils have paid special attention to strengthening relations between councillors and voters, holding meetings according to set schedules,, and contributing to quickly solving the people's complaints and denunciation.

Chairmen of people's committees in some provinces and cities have designed tasks and activities with the help of various people's committees and have consistently coordinated with these committees to implement these tasks. However, some people's councils have carried out their activities slowly and have not met set requirements.

The cause of this shortcoming is lack of full understanding by some people's councils of their authority as well as carelessness in organization and activity of various people elected organizations. Moreover, some party committees even engrossingly carried out the work of the administration and undemocratically nominated candidates to people-elected organizations. Some people's committees have not realistically respected the people's councils and unscrupulously implemented laws, while many people's concillors have not fulfilled their responsibilities. Various echelons of party committees and the administration have not fully paid attention to fostering councillors' background regarding their duty, authority, and work method.

To improve the effectiveness of people's councils, various councillors stressed that all people's councils must consistently strengthen and promptly develop all their activities, satisfactorily prepare for and ensure success for all conferences with positive participation of various committees of the people's councils, discuss and decide on concrete problems to accelerate production and gradually improve the people's material and cultural lives, and strengthen socialist law and assist state organizations to fulfill their tasks, thereby contributing to helping people's councils at various levels to exercise correctly their duties, functions, and authority.

Comrades Le Thanh Nghi and Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairmen of the Council of the State, attended the conferences of the people's councils of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone and Long An Province. They also inspected the activities of people's councils of various echelons in Dong Thap and Kien Giang Provinces.

At present, people's councils at various levels in districts, precincts, subwards, and villages are reviewing their activites. This review to draw on experience is a concrete task to implement the directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat to accelerate the criticism and self-sriticism drive in order to contribute to consolidating local administration and making preparations for party organization congresses at various levels.

STORM, CROP PESTS DAMAGE AUTUMN RICE CROP

BK211058 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] By mid-August, Vietnamese peasants throughout the country had planted about 2 million hectares of autumn rice, about 70 percent of the target. The storm Peggy in July submerged or destroyed 40,000 hectares of autumn rice in northern Vietnam, but thanks to great efforts of peasants and all branches concerned, 25,000 hectares of submerged rice were saved. Besides, efforts are being made to protect summer-autumn and autumn rice from crop pests, which are affecting some 150,000 hectares in northern Vietnam.

AUSTRALIA

BUDGET CUTBACKS FORCE PULL-OUT FROM U.S. EXERCISE

BK180915 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Budget cutbacks have forced the Australian Defense Department to defer participation in the joint military exercise with the United States. The exercise called "(Code Summer)" is being staged next month from America's Clark Field Airbase in the Philippines. A spokesman for the defense minister, Mr Beazley, says the deferral of Australian Air Force's participation in the exercise has been caused by resource constraints. The spokesman says it is not connected with federal government concern over American subsidized farm exports.

At the weekend, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the sale of subsidized agricultural products by America could affect Australia's defense commitments to the alliance.

The air force will take part in the next series of air defense exercises in May next year. The decision is expected to save about $10 million.

TREASURER KEATING PRESENTS 'STRINGENT' 1986 BUDGET

Spending Slashed, Taxes Raised

BK191130 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian Government has slashed spending and raised several taxes in the budget handed down a short time ago. The treasurer, Mr Keating, has predicted a budget deficit of just over $2,200 million [currency not further specified] -- down from more than $3,500 million last year.

Mr Keating said the government had been forced to make the cuts because of fall in export earnings. He said Australia's commodity earnings had dropped remarkably in the past year, forcing all Australians to take a substantial cut in living standard.

Overseas aid is to be cut by more than $88 million, but defense spending is to be increased by 1 percent in real terms. The hardest cuts are to be made in the government's spending on social welfare and education. It has decided to defer pension increases and reintroduce fees for tertiary students. New Zealanders will no longer be automatically eligible for unemployment benefits. Increases are to be made in sales taxes and a large number of luxury goods. Wines and petrol tax is to be increased.

Mr Keating described the budget as being the most stringent for more than 25 years (?within) response to the sharp fall in Australian export earnings as a result of the collapse of international commodity prices.

The treasurer is still giving details of the budget to federal Parliament, and full details will be given in our next news bulletin.

Trade Decline Forcing Austerity

BK191326 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian Government has slashed spending and raised several taxes in the national budget presented to Parliament. The treasurer, Mr Keating, says the move has been forced on the government because of a dramatic fall in the country's terms of trade. He told Parliament that falling commodity prices meant all Australians must take a substantial cut in living standard. Radio Australia's national affairs correspondent, Tony Hill, reports from Canberra:

[Begin Hill recording] The government has cut back the budget deficit by more than $2,200 million [Australian dollars] to around $3,500 million. Government borrowing has been cut back by a similar amount. There are cuts in social security, health, and education. And in foreign aid, multilateral aid has fared the worst. Overall, the aid budget has lost $140 million. Defense spending has stayed just ahead of inflation.

The government has also resumed the sale of uranium to France, originally suspended because of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Australia's current account deficit grew by about $1,000 million a month last financial year, and the country's gross foreign debt rose to $86,000 million. The government says the external account deficit will worsen over the next 12 months. It will be seeking wage restraint and forecasts a rise in unemployment on last year's average of almost 8 percent and a continuing level of inflation, also around 8 percent.

Overall, the government says the economy in 1986-87 will be adjusting to the major deterioration in the country's terms of trade and the large depreciation in the Australian dollar. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

MAJORITY WANTS FULL ANZUS ROLE, END TO NUCLEAR BAN

HK210804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 21 Aug 86

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, Aug 21 (AFP) -- A slim majority of New Zealanders has supported a return to a full role in the ANZUS defence alliance and dropping of the country's anti-nuclear warship ban in a poll carried out by the government's Defence Review Committee. But the committee said such a policy would "deeply divide" the country and said its preferred option was to have New Zealand inside the ANZUS defence alliance "but separated from all nuclear aspects" of the pact.

"The government's unconditional anti-nuclear stance has in any case ruled out this (full ANZUS relationship) option," the committee said in its report released Thursday.

The Labour government of Prime Minister David Lange has rejected nuclear warship visits for the past two years and for its action has been suspended from ANZUS by the United States.

In an independent poll conducted for the committee 52 per cent of New Zealanders favored a return to full ANZUS status. Another 44 percent "preferred to withdraw from ANZUS rather than accept the nuclear ship visits," the review noted.

The inflexibility of both the United States and New Zealand had "not permitted this option (being recommended) in practice," the report said.

The public opinion polls were conducted in April-May, before the United States suspended New Zealand from active ANZUS partnership.

The committee said it did "not make a demand or construct a policy on the basis of the poll result, because it took note of the fact that 44 percent of people vigorously opposed it." "We were very anxious to not add further division to the society which is already divided over a range of matters." The committee, led by former foreign affairs secretary Frank Corner, also had as members former Army Chief of Staff General Brian Poananga, Quaker and sociologist Ken Clements and scientific policy specialists Diane Hunt.

Mr Lange said the main recommendations of the review were "totally in accord with the government's position." He said the review's "emphasis on the Australian relationship is particularly significant" and the key to New Zealand's collective defence.

The committee said the most promising defence option would be an extension of the New Zealand defence relationship with Australia.

Said Mr Lange: "New Zealanders believe in collective security. New Zealanders believe in conventional defence. New Zealanders reject a nuclear option. New Zealanders feel safer without nuclear armaments, and New Zealanders are clearly placed in the Pacific and do not see themselves as being part of a global nuclear strategy."

Other public opinion poll data from the committee shows 72 per cent of those surveyed want alliance connections with larger countries, but 73 percent -- and many of them the same people -- want nuclear-free arrangements.

Mr Lange said the number of people opposing nuclear warship visits was "a very high proportion." "It is extraodinarily useful to have government statements which were treated with some scepticism turn out to have such reinforcement from such an objective group." "I don't think Non-alignment runs in New Zealand. I don't think neutrality runs in New Zealand. We are not in New Zealand so foolish to think we have the resources...to have a high degree of self-reliance," Mr Lange said.

The review recommends "serious attention be paid to maintaining and developing well-trained, professional and well-equipped Armed Forces capable of cooperating with friends." It said the "present benign strategic environment" meant defence spending need not be a heavy burden. But its level should "enable the Armed Forces to play their part in the (South Pacific) region, to retain the respect and cooperation of Australia, and to reassure New Zealanders."

Mr Lange said the full defence review which would now take place would reflect "the reality that New Zealand no longer has an operative defence relationshiop with the United States." But it would not rule out the possibility "that some time in the future the United States may allow the resumption of a non-nuclear alliance relationship."

MP HOPES LUGAR WILL 'LEAVE CALM' IN NATION

BK181531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Indonesia welcomes the upcoming visit of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, but he should not leave a "time bomb" here as he did in Pakistan, a leading Moslem parliamentarian said Monday. Deputy chairman of the Inter-Parliament Cooperation Board, Amin Iskandar, said in an interview that he hoped Mr. Lugar, who is scheduled to visit Indonesia later this week, will "leave calm" behind him when he leaves Indonesia. He said he was referring to Mr. Lugar's earlier visit to Pakistan in which he had openly advised Islamabad to hold new elections, a move advocated by President Ziaul Haq's opponent, Benazir Bhutto.

Mr. Iskandar, who is also a member of the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Relations said the current political unrest in Pakistan may have been partly sparked by what Mr. Lugar said. "I hope he doesn't do the same here," Mr. Iskandar said, leaving a "time bomb behind which might later disrupt political, economic and cultural stability in Indonesia. Mr. Lugar, who is now in the Philippines, is tentatively scheduled to arrive in Indonesia Thursday on a fact-finding mission. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said it was the Indiana Republican's first visit to the country, and added that his itinerary had yet to be finalized.

MOKHTAR SUPPORTS CALL FOR TRIAL FOR POL POT

BK150956 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 9 Aug 86 PP 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Friday [8 August] MERDEKA -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has welcomed Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's proposal that former Cambodian leader Pol Pot be tried before a special tribunal to account for his crimes of massacreing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians.

"It would be good for the proposal to be implemented, but, it is indeed difficult to do so," Foreign Minister Mokhtar said at his weekly press conference at the Foreign Affairs Department at Pejambon, Jakarta on Friday.

Mokhtar did not further comment on this proposal. However, Mokhtar answered: "Oh,...maybe. Please ask Prince Sihanouk!" when the newsmen asked about Prince Norodom Sihanouk's different opinion of the proposal.

During the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila last month, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden proposed that a special tribunal be set up to try the former Khmer Rouge leader.

Hayden said that Pol Pot is the greatest obstacle to efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Cambodian crisis. Hayden said that efforts to put Pol Pot on trial will enhance the prospects for peace in Cambodia which has been torn apart by war for years.

The cruel Pol Pot regime massacred hundreds of thousands of Cambodians from 1975 until it was overthrown by invading Vietnamese troops in 1979.

The Khmer Rouge are the largest faction of the ASEAN-supported CGDK led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Asked about a proposal by the Singapore and Malaysian foreign ministers that an international peacekeeping force be deployed in Cambodia, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that such a force is not needed, at least for the time being.

Mokhtar later disclosed that Prince Sihanouk will arrive in Jakarta on 19 August for a 3 or 4 day visit.

According to Mokhtar, Prince Sihanouk will meet President Suharto to exchange views on the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

On Philippine President Cory Aquino's visit on 24 August, Foreign Minister Mokhtar refused to elaborate on the talks schedule between President Aquino and President Suharto. However, Mokhtar stressed that Indonesia will fully support the Philippines' application to become a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

MOKHTAR ON SIGNAPORE TOUR; SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

BK151250 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] In Singapore yesterday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Singapore counterpart Supiah Dhanabalan discussed the latest development in Cambodia and other issues related to ASEAN cooperation. During the meeting, Dhanabalan briefed Mokhtar on the recent visit of Cambodian leader Prince Sihanouk to Singapore. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Mokhtar said that Dhanabalan's briefing was useful in view of the upcoming visit of Prince Sihanouk to Indonesia on 19 August. During his 1-day visit to Singapore, Mokhtar also met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and discussed with him preparations being made for the ASEAN summit meeting in Manila next year. Lee Kuan Yew said the ASEAN summit is well-timed to assess the achievements of ASEAN and to decide on what further actions the regional grouping must take in the coming years. Replying to a question on the planned visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to Indonesia, Mokhtar said he did not know the details, but he speculated that such a visit would be returning the Indonesian foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union a few years ago.

CGDK'S SIHANOUK ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT, TALKS

BK191345 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] CGDK leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk flew into Jakarta this evening for a 4-day visit to Indonesia. Prince Sihanouk arrived aboard a Boeing aircraft from Bangkok and was welcomed at the airport by Defense and Security Minister Surono, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and ambassadors of ASEAN countries.

Prince Sihanouk told newsmen he will exchange opinions with Indonesian leaders concerning efforts to resolve the Cambodian problem. The Cambodian leader will pay a courtesy call this evening on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. He will also hold a special meeting with President Suharto tomorrow morning at the Merdeka Palace. Prior to this, he will meet with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta.

While in Indonesia, Prince Sihanouk, who is accompanied by two of his [word indistinct], will visit a steel factory in Ceribon, a Buddhist temple at Suntra, north of Jakarta, and the Ancol Fantasy World Park.

Talks Held on Cambodia

BK200737 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] CGDK leader Prince Sihanouk and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today held talks for more than an hour on ways to solve the Cambodian problem. Speaking to newsmen after the talks, Mokhtar said that both sides are determined to comprehensively solve the problem. Prince Sihanouk will give full details of his efforts to solve the Cambodian problem at a press conference in Jakarta this evening. Both Mokhtar and Prince Sihanouk declined to elaborate on details of the talks held this morning. Meanwhile, according to an AFP report, Prince Sihanouk visited Thailand before coming to Indonesia. The prince earlier visited Singapore on 6 August and is scheduled to visit Malaysia on 22 August after winding up his Indonesian tour.

SUHARTO DELIVERS NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

BK151210 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 0207 GMT 15 Aug 86

[President Suharto's National Day speech broadcast live from the Parliament Building in Jakarta 15 Aug]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon you! Honorable chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the House of Representatives! My happy compatriots! Ladies and gentelemen!

In accordance with the tradition we have developed over the past 20 years, the House of Representatives convenes its session this morning in a solemn and noble atmosphere to commemorate Indonesian Independence Day 17 August 1986. [passage omitted]

My compatriots! We were facing enormous socioeconomic stagnancy when we entered the New Order era early in 1966 following the national tragedy -- a rebellion launched by the 30 September Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party. We accepted this reality and began carrying out gradual and systematic reforms in all fields through patient, persevering, and hard work under Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945.

We were courageous enough to totally correct our past mistakes and preserve national life under Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In the field of ideology, we have recorded basic progress conducive to the future journey of our nation and our national survival. In 1966, we decided at a general session of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly to adopt Pancasila as the basis for the rule of law in the country. To implement Pancasila for all Indonesians and achieve a Pancasila society, we later on instituted the Directive on the Perception and Implementation of Pancasila and reaffirmed development as a means of implementing Pancasila. We even reaffirmed that Pancasila is the sole ideology for every political and mass organization in the country.

In the political field, we have succeeded in simplifying our political structure and enriching our new political values. As prescribed in the Constitution, a general election is held every 5 years to govern the mechanism of national leadership.

Under Pancasila, we have enjoyed political stability for a long period. This has in turn allowed us to concentrate on development. We have achieved great successes in the economic field thanks to dynamic stability and the hard work of all the people in carrying out development.

As a nation, we have elevated ourselves as a low-income nation to a middle-income nation and as the world's largest rice importer to a nation self-sufficient in rice. We have built many primary school buildings which make it possible to accept all school-age children, the number of which increases every year. We have implemented development throughout our vast fatherland, especially through programs directed under presidential instructions for villages, districts, and provinces. We have built dams and power plants as economic infrastructure and to improve people's welfare. We have built up the communication infrastructure to further strengthen national unity and integrity. In addition, we have also developed industries -- from simple ones to ones using modern sophisticated technology. [passage omitted]

Honorable ladies and gentlemen! In accordance with the development concept prescribed in the Broad Outlines of State Policy, our development is not designed merely to achieve growth since growth alone often brings injustice. Indeed, social justice is the goal of national independence as we have proclaimed. This being the case, we are implementing development through the three development strategies designed to evenly distribute development on the path to social justice, growth, and national stability. We reaffirmed in 1983 that our national development is nothing but a means of implementing Pancasila to prevent deviation from the goals of the Proclamation of the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila. However, we also realize that no matter how noble our development concept would be, development must be implemented by taking into account existing facts and problems. Thanks to our realistic and farsighted attitude and loyalty to Pancasila, we have achieved encouraging successes after undergoing political and economic stagnancy which reached its climax with a rebellion launched by the September 30 Movement of the Indochinesian Communist Party. The need for a realistic and farsighted attitude and loyalty to Pancasila are a valuable lesson we have learned during our journey as a nation.

Compatriots! At present we are once again facing serious challenges in the economic field after scoring preliminary successes in our development efforts during the First, Second, and Third 5-Year Development Plan [Repelita]. The challenges are getting more and more serious especially at a time when we are preparing the framework of development during the Fifth Repelita to enable us to reach the take-off stage of development during the Sixth Repelita. This will speed up the realization of our ideals enshrined in the 1945 proclamation of indpendence, namely the realization of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila.

We have actually begun to feel the challenges and pressures in the economc field since the 1st year of the Fourth Repelita. These challenges stemmed from the unfavorable global economic situation and are largely beyond our expectations. Besides the world economic recession, which resulted in declining demand for our oil and gas exports, the steep drop in oil prices on the international market in recent months has had a serious impact on state revenues.

We forecast such unfavorable scenarios. Therefore, in my earlier National Day speeches, I always warned all of you of the seriousness of the challenges we face now and in the coming years. I have repeatedly addressed this honorable session and warned that we should never depend on oil and gas commodities alone as our main income because this will create long-term problems in our national development. [passage omitted]

Honorable session! When the parliament and government jointly prepared the 1986-87 state budget, we were all aware that oil prices would go down. However, the price decrease was indeed a steep one and was coupled with uncertainties whether the price would dive further down or return to normal.

In a situation full of uncertainties, to be realistic means we must brace ourselves for the worst possible situation and do our best to cope with such a situation. As far as the oil prices are concerned, our urgent task is to appeal to oil-producing countries in general and OPEC member countries in particular to make joint and sincere efforts toward reaching a reasonable and stable oil price level, which will benefit not only producing countries, but all countries in the world. We are relieved to know that the latest OPEC meeting was able to reach an agreement on the member countries' production quotas and we hope that all OPEC member countries will sincerely adhere to the agreement so that oil prices may return to normal. Experience during the last few months has shown us that the oil price decrease has largely been brought about by the attitude of the oil producing countries. Based on this bitter experience, we must continue to make new efforts and work hard to boost our state revenues from nonoil and nongas commodity exports. [passage omitted]

We will continue to make efforts to create a stable climate favorable to foreign investors to take part in our development through capital investment and joint ventures. We will also continue to make use of foreign soft loans from the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia, IGGI, and other international finance organizations. [passage omitted]

We have developed a political system which supports national development in the widest sense of the word. Furthermore, the development of the political system itself is a vital part of our national development. The political system that we develop must be able to maintain political stability and national unity which will in turn support economic development. Such a political system must guide us toward a society which is suitable to the ideals of our independence. The political system we have developed to serve our needs is Pancasila democracy. Within such a system, Golkar [Functional Group] and the two political parties, which have each adopted Pancasila as their sole principle, and the Indonesian Armed Forces, with its dual functions as stabilizer and dynamist, are expected to play their roles effectively as forces for development. Under Pancasila democracy, we have and will enjoy political stability for a long period of time.

The 1987 general election will be the first election since we decided to adopt Pancasila as the sole principle in our national and social life. The three participants contesting the next general election have each adopted Pancasila as their sole principle. This means that the upcoming general elections will no longer be under the shadow of ideological conflicts and uncontrollable religious emotions which have caused traumatic scars in our society. The adoption of Pancasila as sole principle by the three election contestants means that the coming general election will be a fresh and inspiring festival of democracy because each contestant will offer development programs to suit the people's wishes. The people will decide which of the three contestants' ideas are most convincing. [passage omitted]

When we compare our national experience with that of other countries now facing serious upheavals due to social, cultural, and religious conflicts, we are relieved to see that our social, cultural, and religious reforms are aimed at national unity and integrity. Had we not made practical application of Pancasila, we too would have undergone major and protracted upheavals in the social, cultural, and religious fields like those still being faced by several independent nations. [passage omitted]

In the area of foreign relations, with the growing success of our economic and development programs, we can gradually direct our active and independent foreign policy toward the implementation of our higher tasks -- namely a greater role for the realization of a world order based on freedom, everlasting peace, and social justice -- by concentrating our efforts to the nearby regions, especially Southeast Asia.

Our regional organization ASEAN will be 20 years old next year, and God willing, we will celebrate that occasion with our summit conference in Manila. At that summit, we will discuss further consolidating ASEAN which has been contributing greatly to the regional stability and to the progress of its member countries. We will also participate actively in the upcoming nonaligned summit conference in Harare to further consolidate the Nonaligned Movement's position as a leader in the movement toward world peace and the joint struggle for economic development at a time when the global economic situation has been continuously unstable in recent years. We also strongly condemn the racist and apartheid policy being arrogantly practiced by South Africa -- this heinous policy is clearly at odds with humanitarianism and justice. [passage omitted]

MAKHMUD SEES NO NEED TO REVIEW PRESIDENT'S TERM

BK191308 Jarkata THE JAKARTA POST in English 13 Aug 86 P 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- House speaker Amir Makhmud said here Tuesday [12 August] that he did not see any need to review the 7th chapter of the 1945 Constitution about the Indonesian presidency.

The parliamentary chief said "the founders of the republic looked carefully into the future of this nation before formulating the president institution."

Citing the chapter of presidency, Amir Makhmud said the president and vice president of Indonesia "can be reelected after five years...but that also depends on their willingness."

He added that the 1945 Constitution does not stipulate that an Indonesian president should be a "president for life." But the constitution does not limit the terms of the president either," the House speaker noted.

What is important is that a president should carry out the people's mandate accordingly. "If a president cannot be responsible to the parliament it is clear that he will not be reelected," Amir Makhmud said.

The House speaker made these comments here Tuesday morning when receiving a delegation of North Sulawesi political parties which expressed a joint declaration calling for the reappointment of President Suharto.

The delegation was led by F. Sumampouw the North Sulawesi Golkar chairman who is also the chief of the provincial parliament.

Amir Makhmud further said reports about President Suharto's plan to stay forever in power are untrue.

AQUINO SPEAKS ON 3D ANNIVERSARY OF HUSBAND'S DEATH

HK210909 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0815 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino during commemorative rites for third death anniversary of Benigno Aquino at Manila's Quirino Grandstand -- live]

[Text] [Monitored in Progress]....on this day which is like our day of freedom. [words indistinct] He offered his life so that we would be free. When martial law was declared in 1972, thousands were arrested. Ninoy [Benigno Aquino] was one of those arrested. Many Filipinos were afraid and grew silent. Because of the fear at that time, many shut their eyes and kept silent. Ninoy did not keep silent nor did he shut his eyes, he was not afraid. He immediately [words indistinct]. At that time he clearly shouted out: Let us not be afraid. He kept repeating this, hoping is would reach the countrymen he loved. Ninoy's opinion was that the dictatorship would not prevail if people did not bend to the dictator, if orders were not followed, if no one believed the (?lies), if no one worried about the dictator's power. A dictator cannot triumph if the people do not follow him. There is no power where there are no followers. There is no one who can terrorize the people if the people are not afraid.

In the beginning, there seemed to be no one heeding Ninoy's call. But Ninoy (?did not give up). He punished his own body by means of a hunger strike. He wanted to show that the military could not threaten his nature, his principles, his spirit and his mind. He returned to his country with his eyes open, heedless of what would happen to him. One final imprisonment was [words indistinct]. He accepted all this [fwords indistinct]. It was his last appeal to his countrymen [words indistinct].

When Ninoy (?disembarked from his final flight), he saw his death in the eyes of the soldiers who came to take him away. Ninoy went with the soldiers peaceably, a final (?dedication) to his countrymen. If all his past appeals fell on deaf ears, there was no one who did not hear and feel that one gunshot. The nation awoke with the gunshot. Ninoy was right: The dictator had grown strong on the fear of the nation. [in English] We learned this lesson, both with Ninoy [words indistinct]. [in Tagalog] So let us cherish our hard-won freedom. Let us not allow the darkness to descend once again on our country. Most of all, let us not lose heart because we still have much to do. We are only beginning. Let us not return to our old habits of keeping silent and not getting involved [words indistinct]. Our new democracy is [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

LAUREL TO JOIN AQUINO ENTOURAGE ON U.S.VISIT

HK201439 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Aug 86 p 24

[Text] With his hope to become acting president during President Corazon C. Aquino's state visit to the United States doused with cold water, Vice-President Salvador Laurel said yesterday he would join the U.S.-bound presidential party.

But even in the U.S. exercise, the place of honour would not be given the vice-president who could be a mere member of the visiting party.

To another presidential assistant, former Malacanang spokesman Rene Saguisag belongs the job of setting the program for the visit.

"I will be there (in the U.S.), but I won't be the main coordinator. Rene Saguisag will be the main coordinator for the U.S. trip," Laurel said.

Before Laurel's announcement of his inclusion in the visiting presidential party, it was believed that the vice-president would be relegated to attending ribbon-cutting ceremonies on behalf of Aquino during the president's absence.

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, declared the president, would carry on the steering of the ship of the state by remote control -- through Arroyo -- and Laurel would be attending social functions.

The role for Laurel, the constitutional successor to presidential position in the president's absence, became controversial after he was provoked by newsmen to talk of his plan during his stint at the presidency that he had anticipated.

The plans included the removal of certain "controversial" ministers, Apparently he seemed to refer to Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel.

LAUREL, LUGAR DISCUSS LOBBY FOR AID, NOT BASES

HK201429 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[By Vicente M Tanedo]

[Text] An influential American lawmaker yesterday suggested that Aquino government officials ask their friends in the U.S. Congress to expedite action on measures proposing additional aid to the Philippines to prevent delay and consequent disapproval of the bills.

Senator Richard Lugar (Republican, Indiana), chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel about the need to lobby among "sympathizers" in the U.S. Congress.

Lugar said that all fiscal (appropriations) bills would have to be acted upon by Sept. 30. Unacted on legislation would have to be reintroduced and go through the legislative will anew.

However, Lugar said the forthcoming visit of President Aquino to Washington might help the measures calling for an additional $400 million for the financially strapped Aquino administration to meet the deadline.

"You have a number of sympathizers in the U.S. Congress," Lugar told Laurel.

The call of Lugar at the foreign office -- described by Ambassador Rora Tolentino, press counsellor -- as a "reacquaintance affair" -- was spent partly on reminiscences.

Laurel was the first official from Southeast Asia who offered his congratulations when Lugar took over the foreign relations committee.

Lugar said that he had wanted to meet Laurel again being familiar with his (Laurel's) role in the February bloodless revolution.

Padre Faura officials said that the two did not take up the bases agreement which expires in 1991 and labor issues confronting the two governments.

Lugar, who reassured Ms. Aquino that she would be warmly received by Washington officials, was an election observer here last February.

His visit was supposed to show confidence of the U.S. Government in the Aquino government. Lugar belongs to the same Republican Party as U.S. President Reagan.

In the meantime, Laurel appointed Ambassador Rosario G. Manalo as the Philippine representative to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for a term of four years.

Ms. Manalo is the most qualified to represent the Philippines because of her "excellent performance in the past," Laurel said,

The Philippine Government yesterday made representations with the U.S. Government to order the withdrawal of the travel advisory of the U.S. Department of Transportation that questioned security at the Manila International Airport.

ECONOMIC POLICY PLAN SUBMITTED TO IMF

HK121144 Quezon City BUSINESS DAILY in English 11 Aug 86 p 2

[By Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The Philippines has submitted to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) a new memorandum on economic policy covering the next 18 months that seeks to return domestic economic activity to the 1983 level by 1988.

The new memorandum, better known as the government's letter of intent, spells out projections for overall growth and government programs as well as deficit levels, monetary expansion and the country's balance of payments (BOP) position for the period.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, who met with newsmen over the weekend, said the government has submitted a request to the IMF for an 18-month standby arrangement for 198 million special drawing rights [SDR] ($238 million) and for 224 million SDRs ($270 million) from the Fund's compensatory financing facility (CFF).

Ongpin said the request, which is expected to be submitted to the IMF board in September, would allow a substantial expansion of the Philippine economy.

The program provides for a recovery beginning the second half of the year so the gross national product (GNP), the sum total of goods and services produced, for 1986 will grow 1.5 percent over last year. Ongpin said growth of 6 percent to 7 percent has been projected for 1987.

Based on these targets, BUSINESS DAY computations indicate that by next year, if projections in the economic memorandum materialize, GNP in real terms would reach P95,623 million to P96,525 million from P90,210 million this year.

The economy by 1988, still based on a 6 percent-7 percent growth, would produce goods and services totaling between P101,360 million to P103,282 million or marginally higher than the P98,767 million in 1983, the last time the country posted growth in real terms.

The country's monetary and economic authorities in the recent negotiations with the IMF have insisted that the economy be allowed to grow in the coming years in order to offset the debilitating 10 percent drop in overall economic activity experienced during 1984 and 1985.

The setbacks during the last two years have pushed back Philippine development by seven years and the growth of the average purchasing power of the Filipinos by 10 years, bringing about the current recession.

Ongpin said the new policies are in contrast with the policies embodied in the previous standby arrangement for 1984-85 where the emphasis was on reducing inflation by limiting budgetary deficits and containing serious BOP deficits through various austere monetary and foreign exchange measures.

Under the new Philippine memorandum, public investment will be raised to 5 percent of GNP this year compared to 3.5 percent in 1985, 1.2 percent in 1984 and 1.8 percent in 1983. The 5 percent level of public investment will be maintained throughout the 18 month program up to 1988.

Ongpin said the substantial expansion in the government's development program will be accompanied by improvements in revenues and structural reforms in government financial institutions and non-financial corporations.

The national government budget deficit as a percentage of GNP will be reduced from 4.4 percent this year to 2.4 percent in 1987 and 2 percent in 1988. This is in contrast to the previous memorandum where the government budgetary deficit was limited to 1.9 percent of GNP in 1985 and 1.5 percent in 1984.

The expansion efforts to be undertaken during the period will likely result as well in the deterioration of the overall BOP position of the country.

Under the memorandum, for this year the current account will post a surplus equivalent to 0.9 percent of GNP. For 1987 and 1988, the current account will post deficits of 1.2 percent and 2 percent respectively due to an expected upsurge in import activity.

This means that the country will continue to rely on foreign borrowings substantially during the program period in order to shore up its BOP position through 1988.

The country's projected growth during the period will be accommodated by an increase of 15 percent in the monetary base this year as compared to last year's 8.7 percent rise. An annual increase of 16 percent is projected for both 1987 and 1988.

The government has also committed to maintain the level of inflation at 5 percent to 6 percent yearly during the program period or "broadly in line with international trends" on inflation.

Gross international reserves will be expanded to the equivalent of three and a half months' imports in 1986 and will be maintained at that level throughout 1987 and 1988.

The Philippine economic memorandum also covered structural reforms in the area of taxation (substantial progress was noted); reforms in the sugar and coconut sectors; restructuring of government financial institutions; and trade liberalization.

IMF MAKES 'MAJOR CONCESSION' ON CREDIT ASSISTANCE

HK210741 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Aug 86 p 15

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has given the Philippines Government a major concession when the IMF agreed to relax one of the performance criteria that the government has to meet in order to draw the $508 million credit assistance it is requesting from the fund.

Government documents made available to the BUSINESS BULLETIN said that the IMF has agreed "to make an automatic adjustment in the net international reserves position of the country if projected new money from official sources do not materialize."

Because of this concession, the raising by the government of fresh loans from official sources will not be a constraint in the performance criteria of the external sector, the document said.

The government earlier expressed to official creditors, like the governments of the United States, Japan, West Germany and other countries, its intention to raise some $1.1 billion this year to finance the projected growth in the economy this year and the projected budget deficit.

But the government was able to get commitments covering only about 70 percent of its total financial requirements both from official and multi-lateral sources like the World Bank as of May this year.

Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said last week that the deficit in the country's net international reserves (NIR) will be reduced in case the government succeeds in raising fresh loans to cover up the deficit in the NIR.

He did not specify the NIR figures but documents from the IMF showed that the ceiling on the level of the government's NIR has been set at $1.207 billion for September 30.

At the end of the year, the IMF expects the government to trim down the NIR deficit to $908 million and to a further lower level of $778 million by March 31 next year.

CB sources said the IMF concession on the NIR ceilings is significant because failure of the government to meet this particular performance criteria will derail its chances of drawing by tranches from the $508 million credit assistance from the IMF.

The IMF document said that the floors on the NIR will be adjustable for deviations on each of the test dates from the specified assumptions on new foreign disbursements and CB liabilities under the 3 billion trade facility from foreign commercial banks and its liabilities under its Circular 1091 which spells out the private financial sector foreign currency debt repayment program.

The other performance criteria that the government must hurdle in order to avail of IMF credit assistance include further implementation of structural reforms in the sugar and coconut industries and the import liberalization program.

MINISTERS URGE PAYMENT OF DEBTS BASED ON ABILITY

HK201507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Aug 86 p 17

[Text] The government should still pursue repayment of its foreign debts according to the country's ability to pay, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said during a brief interview yesterday.

In a separate interview, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said he and Monsod are in complete agreement on this position. He declined to comment, though, when asked on the possible backlash from the country's foreign creditors, just like what had just happened to Peru, in case the Phillipines adopts this posture.

The International Monetary Fund has declared Peru as ineligible for new loans until it repays the fund of some $186 million in arrears and current loans that were due.

New loans to Peru were earlier withheld by foreign commercial banks and the World Bank because of the South American country's decision to peg the annual payments of its $14 billion foreign debts to only 10 percent of its annual export earnings.

Concepcion was quoted by foreign wire services over a month ago as having said during a trip to Washington that the government would like to limit the servicing of its $26 billion foreign debts to only about 20 percent of the country's annual export earnings to allow room for growth in the economy.

But since Concepcion made this statement, he and Monsod had apparently clamped down and declined to elaborate when asked whether or not the posture of limiting debt service payments to a certain percentage of exports would still be maintained, especially during forthcoming negotiations later this year for rescheduling of foreign debts.

There are indications, however, that Monsod, who used to espouse selective debt repudiation or disengagement, is still keen on pressing for the limitation of debt service payments to a certain percentage of annual export earnings, just like what Peru did.

In fact, the NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] chief requested last May for a report from the Philippine ambassador to Peru on details regarding the management of Peru's external debt.

Monsod received the report prior to her visit to Mexico and Peru to study the respective experiences of the two countries in managing their foreign debt problems.

The wire report to NEDA from Peru said that the government took precautionary measures late last year in anticipation of sanctions from foreign creditors arising from its controversial debt posture.

It was learned that Peru withdrew in October last year all public sector deposits in the United States as a precautionary measure.

FIJI

HAYDEN HOLDS TALKS WITH FIJI MINISTERS

BK160728 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has had talks in Suva with a number of Fiji government ministers. A statement issued by the Australian High Commissioner said that among the issues covered in the talks were the ANZUS defense alliance, trade, and investment.

The ANZUS defense pact, now confined to Australia and the United States after New Zealand was effectively expelled because of its nuclear ships policy, provides for mutual defense in the case of military attack. It said the ministers had also discussed the supply of four Australian patrol boats for the Fiji Navy and the inevitable effects on Australia's aid program of the budgetary restrictions faced by the government.

Mr Hayden's visit to Fiji was classed as private and was not announced to media until the High Commission issued its statement. The foreign affairs minister is on his way home from San Francisco where he had talks with American officials on the ANZUS alliance.

KIRIBATI

JAPAN PLANS 'HUGE' SPACE CENTER, UNIVERSITY

HK210243 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[By Pacific Affairs Reporter]

[Text] The tiny Pacific nation of Kiribati may become the base for Japan's multibillion-dollar Pacific space centre.

It is planned to be the home of high-tech space manufacturing industries and a space university and will operate for peaceful purposes on a commercial multi-user basis.

Kiribati is one of the most hard-up nations in the Pacific, with an estimated population of 60,000 widely scattered over 33 atolls.

Diplomatic moves have been initiated between the two countries to examine the possibilities of building the huge space base, research institutes and other facilities on one of Kiribati's atolls, possibly the biggest one, Christmas Island.

The base would also be home to many high-tech industries which the Japanese Government says would be involved in the space-based manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, semi-conductor materials, glasses and the like.

The major function of the new Pacific space centre would be an international spaceport featuring the most advanced launching facilities.

The initiative to look for a Kiribati site was taken up by the honorary Kiribati consul in Japan, Mr T. Kuribayashi, on behalf of Mr Tetsuo Kondo, the deputy chairman of the governing Liberal Democratic Party's policy research council.

Mr Kondo has recommended the establishment of the space-port near the equator in the Pacific to reduce orbital maneuvering velocity loss during launching of geostationary satellites.

It would also serve as an emergency site for rescue and recovery of manned space flights.

Mr Kondo told a space symposium organised by the American Astronautical Society and the Japanese Rocket Society at Hawaii recently that the new space technology promised to change and improve dramatically the social and economic conditions of the Pacific.

It is expected that Japan will engage in a very wide range of space programmes for peaceful purposes, ranging from broadcasting and general communications satellites to weather and other earth observation satellites.

Many of the programmes are likely to be joint ventures with countries like New Zealand and Australia.

Mr Kondo said that more than 100 Japanese companies were considering the commercial use of space through material processing.

Japan now has two kinds of satellite rocket launchers. One is a unique vehicle called the M-3SII, which uses solid fuel for all stages of its flight.

Japan is also developing a series of more powerful launchers called H-I and H-II for heavy loads.

The project has an astute eye on business possibilities, for the Japanese Government notes that there is no equatorial launch site in the Pacific with high-level launching comparable to the United States space shuttle.

"This proposed space-port, if constructed near the equator, will provide a launching service for nations at present lacking launch sites," says the Japanese report.

"A basic principle should be that the Pacific space-port will be employed only for peaceful purposes.

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KURANARI, SHEVARDNADZE PLAN 24 SEP UN MEETING

OW221217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet Foreign ministers, Tadashi Kuranari and Eduard Shevardnadze, will meet in New York September 24, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. The two foreign ministers will be attending the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, the sources said.

In their meeting the Soviet foreign minister may unveil the timing of a visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan, the sources said. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Solovyev told the Foreign Ministry Friday that Shevardnadze has accepted Kuranari's proposal to meet in New York, according to the sources. Kuranari, in a meeting with Solovyev August 6, filed the proposal and called on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Japan by the end of this year or in January.

SRV AUTHORIZES FIRST JAPANESE TRADING OFFICE

OW220501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Nissho Iwai Corp., a leading trading company, said Friday it will open a resident representative office in the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi by the end of September. Company officials said Nissho Iwai is the first Japanese enterprise authorized by the Vietnamese Government to open such an office in the communist nation since its reunification in 1976. The officials said the Hanoi government is expected to allow other Japanese companies to set up similar offices in Vietnam in the future, resulting in an improvement in Japan-Vietnam trade ties.

According to the officials, the Vietnamese Government has in the past allowed Japanese businessmen to stay in Vietnam for a maximum of three months at most. It now allows them to stay longer without needing entry visas every time they visit the country, the officials said.

The Nissho Iwai officials said Vietnam, with a population of 60 million and high education levels, has a vast potential as a major export market.

Two-way trade between Japan and Vietnam totaled about 210 million dollars last year, with Japan recording an 84 million dollar trade surplus. Major Japanese export items included trucks, tires and radios, while import items included such primary goods as anthracite and shrimps.

Nissho Iwai plans another resident representative office in Ho Chi Minh City in the future.

CPRF MEMORANDUM MARKS 1976 PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

SK220030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The Secretariat of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] has issued a memorandum accusing the U.S. imperialists of criminal maneuvers in connection with their running wild to provoke a new war, and in aggravating tension by frequent military provocations in Panmunjom and the surrounding areas of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. The memorandum reads:

Panmunjom in our country is well known to the world as the epitome of a divided Korea, where confrontation and tension continue. Panmunjom was the place where negotiations for the Korean armistice were held and the Korean Armistice Agreement signed, and it has become and a historic site, the site where the U.S. imperialists knelt down before the Korean people with a white flag in hand.

Many years have passed since then. Yet Panmunjom is still accusing the U.S. imperialists of their unchanged aggressive ambition and of the crimes of the occupying forces. A total of some 444,000 instances of violations of the armistice agreement have been committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets over the past 33 years since the armistice. In particular, the violations have rapidly increased since 1980, and they amounted to some 20,000 in 1981, some 21,500 cases in 1984, and no less than 20,400 cases for the first 7 months of 1986. A considerable portion of these have been provocations committed in the Panmunjom area, with the Panmunjom incident 10 years ago a typical example.

The CPRF Secretariat issues this memorandum in connection with the 10th anniversary of the provocative Panmunjom incident committed by the U.S. imperialists on 18 August 1976, condemning the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their criminal maneuvers causing tension in our country by frequent military provocations in Panmunjom and the surrounding area of the MDL.

The Accusations of Panmunjom

If the situation in Panmunjom is tense, the Korean situation is tense; and if the Korean situation is tense, the world situation is tense. Therefore, world attention is focused on Korea, especially on Panmunjom in Korea. The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have continually committed military provocations in Panmunjom to cause tension in our country and to find an excuse to provoke a new war. People have not forgotten the Panmunjom incident that took place 10 years ago.

The Panmunjom incident was an international military provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists. In order to gain support from the voters in the presidential election to be held in November that year by providing justification for his election platform offering continuous support to the fascist South Korean regime suppressing human rights, Ford plotted to cause tension in that situation and provoke war on the Korean peninsula.

The question is why the United States provoked the irreversible [hoepi toelsu omnun] Panmunjum incident and used this, in fact, as an excuse to start a war, ignoring the most reasonable reply of the North Korean side. The reason was that they attempted to use this to help Ford win the presidential nomination and win more support for him from GOP hardliners, as stated by the 26 August 1976 issue of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN.

The U.S. paper GUARDIAN dated 1 September 1976 bore this out by facts, enumerating the reasons as noted below that the Panmunjom incident was an intentional provocation by the U.S. imperialists.

When the American-led group came with an axe to cut the white poplar -- this tree was planted and cared for by the North Korean side -- four of the North's security personnel approached them and told them the tree should not be cut without prior negotiations with our side. Their request was met with abusive language and a personal attack by the U.S. side. Four of them were beaten, and an axe was hurled at them. When the security personnel of the North side reacted in self-defense, the U.S. Army side called in reinforcement troops that were apparently standing nearby and had some photographers follow them.

Thus the Panmunjom incident was a premeditated, international, and sneaky provocation. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists pretended that we committed this act and, repeatedly issuing the statements by such leaders as Ford and Kissinger, they raved that we should be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom. Twice holding top-level Security Council meetings, they held conferences to provoke war and went so far as to commit a dangerous military action.

The U.S. imperialists committed a provocation of mobilizing numerous armed personnel and cutting the white poplar tree, issued an alert order to the U.S. Forces, the South Korean puppet Army, the U.S. Air Force in Japan, and the U.S. 7th Fleet, and even dispatched armed forces of their air force from U.S. mainland and their bases in Japan on a massive scale. On the morning of 21 August that year, Ford ordered the carrier Midway of the U.S. 7th Fleet, carrying some 100 planes and guided missiles, to be dispatched to Korean waters, and dispatched 1,800 troops, an advance contingent of the 15,000 troops of the U.S. 3d Marine Corps division based on Okinawa, to South Korea.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists frenziedly maneuvered to start a war in Korea, taking advantage of the Panmunjom incident committed by them. However, the U.S. imperialists subsided in their attempt to conduct a demonstration of strength because of our restrained self-defensive step.

The United States was close to provoking a new war in Korea last week. The war was prevented because North Korea showed great self-restraint, although it sternly criticized the bellicosity of the United States and expressed its readiness for self-defense, as stated in the 26 August 1976 issue of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN. Thus, the Panmunjom incident intensively showed the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as war fanatics.

Reckless Military Provocation

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, frenziedly engaging in preparing a new aggressive war, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula, have continually committed adventurous military provocations to trigger a war. The U.S. imperialists, continually engaging in military provocations and continuing to stress superiority in strength, have deployed numerous armed forces in Panmunjom and the surrounding area and have continuously conducted rackets against our side.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have frequently threatened the security personnel of our side. On 13 May 1958 and 27 May 1962, the security troops of the U.S. Army side threw stones at the security personnel and the building of our side in Panmunjom, breaking windowpanes. On 8 February 1965, the security troops of the U.S. Army side secretly approached a guardpost of our side in the Joint Security Area [JSA] of Panmunjom and threw stones at it.

On 9 and 12 October 1970 and on 3 March 1974, hooligans of the U.S. Army side collectively challenged the security personnel of our side and assaulted them.

They did not hesitate to commit military actions threatening the security of the security personnel of our side. On 22 December 1963, a military policeman of the U.S. Army side threatened the security personnel of our side with a knife in hand. On 26 November 1984, immediately after the Panmunjom shooting incident, a military policeman of the U.S. Army leaped up wildly with a gun in hand as if he were about to shoot it. They committed a grave provocation again in the conference room area. A military policeman of the U.S. Army threatened the North's personnel as if to shoot at them, according to an AP report from Seoul, 26 November 1984.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are frequently conducting criminal military exercises in Panmunjom and the surrounding area. They have even conducted military exercises in the MAC headquarters area, which supervises the observance of the armistice agreement.

On 6, 7, and 10 April 1962, in the small area of the MAC headquarters area, military exercises were staged by mobilizing even helicopters and firing guns and rifles. This clearly shows what vicious and shameless provokers the U.S. imperialists are.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets fire guns and rifles at our areas and guards whenever they wish. The U.S. imperialists, who began to fire shells and bullets at our side only 20 minutes after the Armistice Agreement came into force, have all along fired at random at the buildings of the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, not to speak of the guard posts and guards on our side.

The U.S. AP news agency reported on 26 November 1984 from Seoul that, on that day, prior to the 426th MAC meeting at which their adventurous military provocations would be denounced, the U.S. imperialists brought into the area of the conference room armed personnel as many as 90 higher than the authorized number, deployed machine guns in a building next to the conference room, and committed a wild act by saying that they would fire at the conference room.

The armed provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have drastically increased, particularly since Reagan's junket to South Korea in November 1983.

On 29 March 1984, they committed provocations by firing some 600 M-16 rifle rounds in an area 1,000 meters south of MDL Marker 0805, some 200 rounds in an area 1,000 meters south of MDL Marker 0801, and some 300 bullets in an area 550 meters south of MDL Marker 0806 against the areas of our side.

Some time after this, on 22 April, they committed hostile acts by firing recoilless rifles and automatic rifles in the areas southwest of MDL Marker 0879 and southwest of Marker 0891.

On 19 and 20 September and on 12 and 23 November 1984, too, the U.S. imperialists committed provocations by firing large-caliber machine guns and recoillness guns and by firing launchers and M-16 automatic rifles at a guard post of our side. The military provocations by the U.S. troops have gone far beyond the limit and have become the wild acts of those who have lost their reason.

The Panmunjom shooting incident of 23 November 1984, which put even wild beasts to shame, was a notable example.

On that day a foreign tourist, while touring the conference room area in Panmunjom, crossed the central demarcation line outside the conference room because he was not fully aware of the order in that area. In such a case, explaining the order and letting one know about it is an appropriate act. With this stand, our guard personnel approached the foreign tourist who had crossed the central demarcation line. However, the U.S. imperialists fired automatic weapons without due cause. Under these circumstances, our side by telephone demanded that the enemy side stop firing, and informed the enemy side that unarmed personnel were going out to rescue our wounded personnel.

North Korea demanded that the U.S. side, which fired at the personnel of the North in Panmunjom, stop firing. However, the U.S. side ignored this and killed three North personnel. Killing personnel of the North was a bestial act and wild violation of the Armistice Agreement. This was reported by the Japanese KYODO news agency from Seoul, 24 November 1984. The U.S. imperialists provoked the Panmunjom shooting incident to rupture North-South dialogue and create two Koreas a goal they were working towards.

Sano Akira, director of the organization and youth department of Sohyo in Japan, in his statement on 30 November 1984 noted that the act the U.S. imperialists committed at a time when relief goods had been delivered to the South Korean flood victims through the humanitarian measure of the republic and at a time when the economic talks and Red Cross talks were being held between the North and South could be branded only as one running counter to reducing tension.

The British Reuter News Agency from Seoul on 26 November 1984 charged: Seoul and Washington are attempting to destroy recent moves to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. The Panmunjom shooting incident was a deliberate and premeditated criminal act of the United States to disturb the alleviation of tension in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere for dialogue.

When all mankind denounced in unison the bestial crime of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who were solely responsible for the Panmunjom shooting incident, they viciously schemed to shift responsibility onto us for the incident. Shamelessly, they raved alternately in Seoul and Washington that they had taken a self-defensive measure because we had provoked them.

NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents in Canada, on 1 December 1984 revealed that the self-defensive measure raved about by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was trickery and sophism to evade responsibility for the bestial killing atrocity. It sharply condemned them, saying: We cannot but note the puppet nature of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is condemning the North and praising the U.S. shooting. Do they indeed possess a national conscience? Does the blood of Koreans flow in them?

The Panmunjom shooting incident once again disclosed to the world that the U.S. imperialists are indeed war maniacs and shameless aggressors cannot survive without military provocations.

Since the beginning of this year, too, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets have continued large-scale war exercises and armed provocation rackets in succession, including the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, thus placing the North-South dialogue in a serious crisis. Worse still, the wretches have more viciously committed military provocations in the Panmunjom area after we put forward early this year a propsoal to terminate armed conflicts and adopt perfect security measures in the JSA in Panmunjom, and proposed to them discontinuing military exercises and holding talks between military authorities.

On last 20 March, 2 May, and 10 and 25 June, the wretches committed hostile acts of firing 12.7-millimeter, large-caliber machine guns and M-16 automatic rifles at the guard post of our side. In addition, some time ago, on 5 and 9 August, they committed a deliberate and premeditated armed provocation by firing large-caliber machine gun and automatic rifle at the guard post of our side.

The Illegal Introduction of Weapons

The U.S. imperialists have deployed a large quantity of weapons and heavy military equipment of various kinds in and around Panmunjom by wildly violating the Armistice Agreement. The Armistice Agreement allows no weapons except pistols and rifles to be introduced into the JSA in Panmunjom. But the U.S. imperialists brought automatic weapons into the JSA in Panmunjom immediately after the cease-fire. Still not satisfied, they have actively introduced heavy weapons since 1980, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped power. Moreover, in the JSA in Panmunjom, the wretches introduced machine guns on 1 May 1983 and even vulcan guns on 29 August the same year. In particular, the U.S. imperialists' deployment of the heavy weapons in Panmunjom, the introduction of which into Panmunjom is banned, fully discloses their aggressive nature. This was stated by Sano Akira, director of the Sohyo organization and youth department of Japan, on 30 November 1984.

The U.S. imperialists have activity introduced weapons and modern military equipment of various kinds into the area around the JSA in Panmunjom. With the objective of turning the DMZ into a combat position to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have introduced all kinds of weapons into this area since the cease-fire.

In particular, entering the 1970's the U.S. imperialists introduced more heavy weapons. In 1970 alone, 105-millimeter howitzers, 106.7-millimeter and 81-millimeter mortars, 90-millimeter and 57-millimeter recoilless guns, and many other heavy and automatic weapons of various kinds had been introduced.

On 1 March 1975, a 106.7-millimeter mortar was introduced into an area 1,000 meters northeast of the MDL Marker 0354, and on 21 May a 105-millimeter howitzer and a 57-millimeter recoilless gun were introduced into an area 1,000 meters east of MDL Marker 0800 and into an area 900 meters east of MDL Marker 0310. Thus, on as many as 84 occasions from 18 March through 24 May alone and 25 times in the period from 10 through 26 July, all kinds of heavy weapons and equipment had been introduced and deployed in combat positions and kept in a standing firing posture. 57-millimeter recoilless guns were respectively introduced into an area 600 meters south of the MDL Marker 0740 on 10 and 11 November in the same year and into an area 350 meters east of MDL Marker 0014 on 21 December. Moreover, even a tank was brought in on 22 January, 14 July, and 23 August.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have dragged more weapons and heavy equipment into the DMZ every year. The number of protests our side lodged with the enemy against illegally dragging artillery, armored cars, tanks, heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the DMZ at the MAC for the single year of 1978 reached more than 6,100.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dragged more tanks, armored cars, various kinds of artillery pieces, large-caliber machine guns, and automatic weapons into areas near Panmunjom while more loudly talking about the threat of southward invasion at the beginning of the 1980's.

On 1 May 1980, they dragged 18 armored cars into the area 1,100 meters south of MDL Marker 0207.

On 28 August 1981, they dragged two 150-mm howitzers and a number of armored cars into the area 950 meters south of MDL Marker 1094. On 22 October 1982, they dragged tanks, armored cars, and vulcan guns into the area 1,500 meters east of MDL Marker 0046.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets dragged armored cars, 105-mm howitzers, vulcan guns and recoilless rifles into areas south of the MDL Marker 1415 and east of MDL Marker 0046 in May and June 1984. In July, August, September and December, they committed the crimes of dragging 106-mm and 90-mm recoilless rifles, vulcan guns, 12.7--mm large-caliber machine guns, and tanks and armored cars into the DMZ.

Violations of the Armistice Agreement by the rascals by dragging heavy weapons, including automatic weapons and heavy equipment, into and around Panmunjom in the first half of 1984 alone number more than 5,000. This figure increases every year.

All facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are straining the situation and creating the danger of war in our country. We have made all possible efforts by putting forth various reasonable proposals to ease tension and promote peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, and not to promote confrontation, war and division. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have responded to our peace efforts with war exercises and military provocations, refusing all our sincere and reasonable proposals.

The rascals' ravings about easing tension and promoting peace are a deceptive trick designed to conceal their policy of agression and war. The U.S. imperialists cannot escape criminal responsibility for aggravating tension and creating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula with any excuse.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should abandon the line of confrontation and war, which runs counter to the aspirations of our people and the people of the world, and should stop their military provocations. The United States and the South Korean side should immediately respond to our proposals to ensure perfect security in the headquarters area of the MAC and JSA and hold talks between military authorities.

17 August 1986, Pyongyang

U.S. ECONOMIC SUBJUGATION OF SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK211029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Brigandish Economic Aggression for Feathering Their Own Nest at the Expense of South Korea." The paper says:

With the settlement of "pending trade issues" between the United States and South Korea at the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets will open the market to U.S. cigarettes in September, introduce the material patent system from the latter half of next year, join the universal copyright convention and permit the infiltration of the U.S. life insurance companies. The U.S. demand for the opening of South Korean market is a most brazenfaced, brigandish and unilateral one. This is a high-handed arbitrariness of the colonial ruler who regards South Korea as a hereditary dominion, a state of the United States.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a hand-raised colonial stooge of U.S. imperialism, agreed to the disgraceful settlement of "pending trade issues", which will deal a heavy blow at the South Korean economy and people's living.

Above all, the plunder and subjugation of the South Korean economy by U.S. imperialism will be intensified still further. The puppets who have nothing of their own and depend on others for everything will suffer a loss of more than 1 billion dollars every year only by recognizing the intellectual property including copyright and material patent right. The opening of market to U.S. cigarettes alone will inflict a loss of 500 million dollars a year upon South Korea. The opening of South Korean life insurance market, most backward and feeble in competiative power, will bring the puppets a loss of 4-5 billion dollars a year in this field.

The settlement of the "pending trade issues" will raise the liberation of commodity import into South Korea to 91.7 percent to turn South Korea into a market of U.S. commodities and place South Korea more tightly under the direct domination and control of the U.S. monopoly capital in various domains of finance, capital, commerce circulatin, sciences and monopoly. The settlement of the "pending trade issues" will lead many enterprises of South Korea to financial difficulties and bankruptcy. It is inevitable that over 20 cigarette manufacturers of South Korea will go bankrupt with the infiltration of U.S. tobacco firms into South Korea.

In order to extricate themselves from colonial slavery, the South Korean people should not only achieve political independence but also build an independent national economy as early as possible, freed from the U.S. imperialists' economic subjugation.

JAPANESE DAMAGE KOREAN BOAT, THROW MAN OVERBOARD

SK220021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- A Japanese trawler damaged a Korean fishing boat by hitting into it and threw a fisherman overboard after tying him to a wooden plank.

The incident took place as the Korean fisherman jumped aboard the Japanese ship, protesting the total destruction done to their fishing nets.

The incident took place on the high sea at an area of 131 degrees north latitude.

According to Choe Chang-min, skipper of the Korean ship, two Japanese ships were cruising along the sea where fishing gear had been lowered by the Korean ship, destroying the fishing equipment.

He said he immediately protested and asked the Japanese ships to stop, but was ignored.

The Korean ship then approached one of the two Japanese ships to lodge a more direct protest. But the Japanese made a sharp turn and hit the Korean ship damaging it.

Fisherman Pang Hyon-chol, 29, jumped over the Japanese boat to protest, at which time the Japanese boat began to steer in the direction of Japan with the Korean fisherman on board.

After the boat was given a chase by the Korean boat for about 30 minutes, the Japanese threw Pang into the sea after tying him to a piece of wood, according to Choe.

NKDP RESUMING EFFORTS TO MEET WITH JSP POLITICIANS

Rejoins Korea-Japan League

SK210006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will resume efforts in earnest to have official exchanges with the Japan Socialist Party as the government showed a soft position toward the issue, party sources said yesterday.

In this connection, NKDP President Yi Min-u made it clear yesterday that his party will take part in the annual conference of the Korea-Japan Parliamentary League, which will be held in Tokyo Sept. 1-2.

This means a reversal of the party's earlier decision to sever ties with the binational parliamentary goodwill body.

The NKDP had decided to bolt from the league in protest against the government's refusal to issue an entry visa for Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi for his visit to the NKDP.

"However, I heard from Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday that the government will positively study the issuance of the visa for the JSP head," Yi noted.

Yi and other leaders of major parties had talks on current political issues at Prime Minister No's residence Tuesday.

"We will send an invitation to whoever will be elected the SPJ chairman in its convention in September. The invitee should not necessarily be Mr. Ishibashi," he added.

Ishibashi's visit to Seoul was first arranged by Kim Yong-sam and the NKDP sent a formal invitation to him in the name of Yi Min-u last May.

DJP Floor Leader Comments

SK220017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the issue of entry visas to officials of the Japan Socialist Party "could be studied positively depending on developments within the Japanese party."

Yi made the remarks when he met with his counterpart of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Rep. Kim Tong-yong, at a Seoul hotel.

The opposition party decided in May to withdraw from the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League in protest over the government's refusal to issue an entry visa to the JSP chairman, Masashi Ishibashi.

Yi told Kim during the meeting that the issue could be studied positively, noting that a reshuffle in the JSP leadership is expected in September because of its defeat in the recent general election.

The DJP floor leader called for the NKDP to retract its decision to pull out of the league, in view of national interests.

In response, Kim said that his party would make a review of the issue in a positive manner. "I will report the contents of this meeting to the official party organs," he added. Kim said, however, his party wants the operation of the league to be improved, asserting that the majority parties of Korea and Japan have "unilaterally" run the parliamentary goodwill body so far.

During yesterday's meeting, Yi and Kim also discussed the opposition's call for convening a special National Assembly session to deal with the outstanding issues, including the alleged sexual abuse of a female detainee and the Independence Hall fire.

Yi opposed the NKDP's demand, saying that it is time for rival parties to concentrate their efforts on the production of a compromise on the proposed constitutional revision. "Moreover, there are only about 30 days to go before the regular Assembly session," he added.

Also discussed during the meeting was the NKDP's call for dropping the indictments against the three NKDP lawmakers, Pak Chan-chong, Cho Sun-hyong and Kim Tong-chu. Pak and Cho were indicted last July on charges of inciting the student demonstration at a Seoul university, and Kim on charges of the alleged floor violence last Decmember.

Meanwhile, the DJP floor leader met with Rep. Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party, later in the day. They urged the NKDP to participate in the annual conference of the parliamentary goodwill body.

POLICE 60-DAY ANTITERRORIST CAMPAIGN FOR ASIAD

SK220009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday entered a 60-day period of emergency time for Asian Games in September.

The drive was declared by Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), during a meeting of police chiefs from major cities and provincial governments.

Kang instructed police to safeguard foreign athletes and officials participating in the 10th Asiad scheduled for Sept. 25-Oct. 5.

He also told a team of detectives probing into the bloody murder of the four gangsters to delve deeply into the question of whether the murder suspects have connections with foreign narcotics trafficking rings or international crime syndicates.

Judging that those involved in last Thursday's bloodshed had once been active in the port city of Mokpo, Kang said the police will track down criminals and organized syndicates active in such port cities as Pusan, Inchon and Yosu as well as Mokpo.

Information on all gangsters and criminal ring members will be fed into computers to keep a close tab on their activities, he said.

The NPH will increase information exchange with regard to international terrorists in foreign relevant agencies to prevent them from entering the country during the Asiad.

Kang said police commados will be activated to fight off possible international terrorism and vigilance around airports will be reinforced during the games.

Local airports will spend more time to screen air cargos to block an illegal inflow of guns and other weapons.

The NPH will deploy some 8,000 policemen in and around 2,442 terrorism prone places, including hotels, the athletes villages and competition sites.

Kang said the NPH will organize a special police squad for each national team taking part in the Asian Games for an effective protection of foreign participants. In addition, special guards comprising of policewomen will be at the games, he said.

PASASON ON LPRP'S CORRECT, CLEAR-SIGHTED LINE

BK211449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[18 August PASASON editorial: "Our Party Line Is ALways Correct and Glorious"]

[Text] After the complete liberation of our country and the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, despite the then complex development of the situation at home and abroad, our party succeeded in defining a correct, unified, and all-round strategic line.

The overall line of our country's revolution for the period of transition toward socialism was clearly mentioned in the political report submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the Third Party Congress. This line is to consolidate and strengthen ceaselessly the dictatorship of the proletariat; to organize and ensure close unity among the working people of all ethnic minority groups and the exercising of their right to master their country and society; to carry out simultaneously the three revolutions -- in which the revolution in the relations of production will pave the way for the productive forces to develop, the scientific-technological revolution is the kingpin and the cultural and ideological revolution should take a step ahead -- all this is for the socialist construction; to exploit and bring into full play all potentials of the country, starting from agriculture and forestry and taking the development of agriculture and forestry as a base for industrial development; to transform the economy; to turn step by step small production into socialist large-scale production to carry out industrialization gradually and selectively, considering socialist industrialization as the central task of the period of transition in order to develop the productive forces, build up and ceaselessly consolidate the socialist relations of production, and turn our country into one having developed agriculture, forestry, and industry; to build a prosperous, happy, and joyful life for all ethnic minority people; to eradicate for good the exploitation of man by man; to strengthen the national defense and public security tasks and firmly defend the national independence, sovereignty, and the new regime; and to build a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Laos, and together with Vietnam and Cambodia, to defend firmly the outpost of the socialist system in this region, and actively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world.

Our party's socialist construction line originated from Marxism-Leninism -- a scientific and creative theory which will lead all mankind to happiness without the situation of the exploitation of man by man. Meanwhile, our party's socialist construction line was drawn from the rich lessons of various fraternal socialist countries and was skilfully coordinated with the true historical conditions and special characteristics of the Lao nation.

After defining a correct line, our party has known to carry out this line persistently, has had appropriate methods of work, such as on the mobilization of movements to implement regularly the line, and has sought to know the things that do not correspond with the true, objective situation in order to promptly modify or amend the line. For this reason, over the past 10 years, the people of all ethnic minority groups throughout the country have succeeded in firmly defending the administrative power and has further strengthened it with each passing day, have developed production, and have normalized and gradually imporved the living conditions of the people of all ethnic groups.

In short, all victories recorded by the entire people in the past are attributable to the correct and clear-sighted line of the LPRP.

The main rason why the party's line has not yet been concretized and materialized in some areas and in some cases is that some of our cadres, party members, state employees, and people have not yet profoundly grasped the overall line as well as the lines, policies, and plans of the party and state set for each stage, thus considerably limiting the success of our national defense and construction cause. Therefore, only by enabling our cadres, party members, and peopole of all ethnic minority groups to clearly understand the party-state line as the concrete task of their branch of work and localities and by organizing the fruitful implementation of this line, can we truly glorify the correctness and clearsightedness of the party line and turn it into a living thing.

VIENTIANE VIEWS POST ELECTION THAI RELATIONS

BK200950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Aug 86

["Article": "May the Just Wish of the Thai People Be Realized"]

[Text] As everyone is fully aware, the new government of the Kingdom of Thailand has been formed with General Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister. The Thai people as well as those of neighboring countries hope to see a change for the better in Thailand's foreign policy, which will help bring peace and well-being to the Thai laboring people in particular and the Thai people in general. If this wish is to be realized, one must first admit that the majority of the Thai people aspire to enjoy genuine freedom and coexist peacefully with their neighbors. This can be seen from a statement by Phichai Rattakun, the leader of the Democrat Party, noting the need to establish free-trade exchanges with the Indochinese countries. He said that in the past, due to its closed-door policy, Thailand lost an opportunity to earn an estimated $6 billion in trade exchanges with those countries -- money that has been reaped by the capitalists in other countries.

The Thai people's electing 100 members of the Democrat Party to the 347-seat Parliament clearly shows that they support the just foreign policy of this party. They do not want to pursue a foreign policy of following in the foot steps of any particular country, for it will only disgrace Thailand, particularly as it is suffering from current economic doldrums.

Even though the new Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, led by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, may encounter numerous obstacles created by certain persons in the National Security Council and the Foreign Ministry, it will score commendable successes if it is resolved to fulfill the aspirations of the majority of the Thai people. The Lao Government and people always want to see relations between the two countries normalized as soon as possible. Kaysone POhomvinhan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, said in the 15 August communique of the Council of Ministers that 7 years ago relations between the two countries were improved to the extent that two joint Lao-Thai communiques were signed in 1979, reiterating the correct principles of fraternal and neighborly relations between the two countries. It is deplorable that since then the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have sought to pursue a hostile policy toward the LPDR by committing provocations against Laos and launching nibbling attacks against and occupying the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, thereby creating tension between the two countries and undermining the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples. However, the numerous schemes to undermine relations between Laos and Thailand have been defeated in the initial stage. Those schemes will be totally defeated if the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries continue to walk further along the path of hostility. With the joint efforts of the peoples and governments of the two countries, it is believed that normal relations between Laos and Thailand will undoubtedly by restored.

RADIO FEATURE REVIEWS DECADE OF VICTORIES

BK170712 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13-14 Aug 86

[Article: "10 Years of Glorious Victories in the Cause of Defending and Building the New Regime."]

[Text] Respected listeners, the 10th plenary session of the third LPRP Central Committee, convened between 15 and 31 May this year under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, reviewed and evaluated all aspects of the situation in our country and the party's leadership in the past 10 years of entering the new period of the revolution. The session once again reiterated that the line, policies, and strategic and tactical orientation outlined by our party during the period of bypassing capitalism to advance toward socialism and adopted at the third party congress were fundamentally correct and creative in many respects. The session was completely unanimous in defining the guidelines, spirit, and primary content of the political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented at the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, which is aimed at working out further details for the overall line of the bypassing period, for example the duties, direction, and strategic policies of our revolution from now till the year 2000 and the direction, duties, objectives, and measures of perseverance of the Second 5-Year Plan between 1989 and 1990.

The draft political report consists of five major parts. The first part reflects the glorious victories in the cause of defending and building the new regime in the past 10 years, a number of remaining insoluble weak points and shortcomings and some experience drawn from the actual acts of defending the country and building the new regime. The second part deals with the fundamental direction of the economic and social strategy of our country from now till the year 2000. This part clearly defines the fundamental economic and social duties of the bypassing period, the fundamental direction of economic and social development from now till the year 2000, the Second 5-Year Plan from 1986 to 1990, and some guidelines for implementation of the orientation of social and economic development and economic management mechanisms. The third part clearly defines the direction of national defense and public security tasks from now till the year 1990. The fourth part defines the foreign policy of our party and state, particularly in the coming years, aimed at creating favorable international conditions for implementing the two strategic tasks of the revolution in our country. The fifth part deals with party building work. It reflects the leading role of the party whose actual acts in the past 10 years have proved that our party has entered the new period with a victorious posture. At the same time, it also defines the direction for building the party in the years to come. The overall contents and spirit of party building work are to strengthen party leadership in all aspects of social life, in the tasks of managing the state and society, and in the revolutionary process of the masses; to strive to enhance the class and leading characteristics of the party; to consolidate, improve, and raise the quality of party organizations and the organizations in the proletarian dictatorial system so as to make them purer and stronger; to increase the close relationship between the party and the people of all tribes; to train and develop comprehensive ranks of cadres with quality, knowledge, and capabilities; to build the ranks of party cadres possessing characteristics of determined fighters and to have capabilities to manage and build a new society; to respond to the requirements of the political duties; and to increase internal unity, the unity among the masses, and international solidarity, aimed at triumphantly fulfilling the objectives and duties of the bypassing period.

The 10th plenary session of the third LPRP Central Committee, convened under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, reviewed and assessed the situation in all fields of our country under the party's leadership in the past 10 years of entering a new stage of revolution, in particular since the Third LPRP Congress. With regard to the successes achieved over the past 10 years, the 10th plenary session assessed that the successful liberation of the entire country, the prompt establishment of the people's democratic administrations throughout the country without any great devastation or loss, the maintenance of political tranquillity and social order, and no change in the life of our people are considered great and splendid successes of our party's leadership.

The success of revolutionary significance is the success of our party in appropriately adopting a strategic guideline and striving to lead the people to score systematic achievements in implementing the guideline despite the fact that the domestic and international situation changed in a very complicated manner. First and foremost, our party promptly placed all administrations in the hands of the working people; took outstanding cadres and party members to lead and manage the state; controlled various tools of violent force; managed vitally important economic branches; took control of activities in the information, cultural, and educational fields; and guaranteed normal life in various towns. Generally speaking, our country's relations with foreign countries have been maintained as in the past.

We have crushed and defeated all provocative and nibbling acts in border areas and have securely defended sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have found, checked, and smashed all enemy schemes of staging rebellion and subversion. We have also dismantled bases of the enemies, wiped out armed reactionaries, and helped those who were misled by the enemies to return to their native villages and assisted them in normalizing their living conditions.

Over the past 10 years, our forces in all fields have grown up quickly. The number of party members has doubled while the number of leading cadres from the district level upward increased four fold and the number of technical and academic cadres five fold. Nearly all leading cadres, management cadres, and specialized cadres have been basically and systematically taught and trained both in theories and specialized subjects. The quality and structure of the working class have been changed for the better while the number of technical workers has increased with each passing day. The political bases in various areas have been consolidated ever more firmly while the proletarian dictatorship system at various levels has been increasingly enhanced and the worker-peasant alliance has been daily strengthened.

It is noteworthy that our Lao people of all tribes, strata, and religions have united as one, have been confident in the party's leadership, and have together promoted and expanded their initiatives, abilities, and energies in carrying out the cause of defending and building the country.

In the economic and cultural field, we have advanced to socialism from a very modest beginning as our cadres lacked experiences in their management, while our economy and culture were repeatedly sabotaged by the enemies. The task of defending the country remained very heavy. At that time, we could not concentrate all our forces on building the country. Nevertheless, over the past 10 years, the gross social product has been doubled while the average national yearly revenue per person increased by 60 percent.

Worthy of note is agricultural production. Regarding this, changes have been gradually made from the planting of a certain type of crop in one season to an all-round production, the intensive cultivation system, and the increasing of planting seasons. As a result, we have basically become self-sufficient in grains and food. The volume of paddy in 1985 was twice that of 1976. The average volume of paddy per head in 1976 was only 250 kg and it increased to as many as 380 kg in 1985. The volume of coffee production has doubled while the tobacco production increased three fold and the number of cattle increased by 60 percent compared to the period after the liberation. Agricultural collectivization work has been considerably developed. As of now, five provinces have completed agricultural collectivization in rice farming areas.

The volume of industrial production has been increased by 4.4 times -- the production of electricity increased 3.76 times, clothing increased 3.7 times, beer and soft drinks increased 60 percent, and detergent increased 14.5 times. In addition, we have turned out many types of major products including gypsum, cement, earthenware, glassware, plastic items, and others. A number of goods have also been exported. Some 3,000 km of roads and some 700 bridges have been repaired or built. The signal network has also been expanded -- a total of 92 postal stations and a total of 94 telephone centers have been set up. Long-distance calls can be made to 45 countries. The construction of a ground satellite station has been completed and the station now operates regularly.

In the cultural and social field, at present our peple have already stamped out illiteracy. The number of students of all systems has increased rapidly. The number of students who graduated at all intermediate levels of education and from senior high schools in 1985 alone was the same as that of all students who completed their studies at this level in the entire 80-year period of the old regime. At present, one-fourth of the population has studied in various schools. The number of students studying abroad has also been increased with each passing day. As of late 1985, more than 6,000 cadres had completed their senior high school studies while more than 22,000 others have completed their intermediate level studies.

Literary and sports activities have been developed considerably. Various social dangers as well as backward traditional practices have also been eliminated step by step. The material and cultural life of our Lao people of all tribes has been normalized while living conditions in certain fields have been improved explicitly.

These have clearly shown that in the past 10 years -- a period considered short when compared with the thousand-year-long history of the nation -- we have successfully settled many major tasks. This success has been considered a glorious milestone of our Lao nation.

Even though in the past 10 years our people of all tribes have scored numerous achievements and great victories, we still have a number of weak points and shortcomings remaining which must be resolved and redressed in the near future so as to create a new posture for the advancement of our country.

Touching on these weak points and shortcomings, the draft political report outlined by the 10th plenary session of the third party Central Committee has emphasized several points. An important point is that we have advanced toward socialism from the lowest starting point in the cultural and economic spheres. Our cadres had no experience in managing the economy and culture. Moreover, the enemies have launched relentless sabotage acts against our country. Our national defense duties have been very heavy. We have not been able to concentrate our efforts on fully building our country. That is the subjective reality. As for the objective aspect, we must dare to admit these weak points and shortcomings and, then, outline detailed measures to thoroughly resolve them.

The most fundamental shortcoming is that our appreciation and understanding of the party's line and policies are not yet very profound. As a result, other weak points have followed suit. At a time when the struggle between our side and the enemies' and the struggle to solve the question of who is going to emerge the winner between the socialist and capitalist paths are going on in a complicated, fierce, and sharp manner, our party has repeatedly stressed the need to uphold a sense of revolutionary vigilance and to closely coordinate the two strategic tasks: defending the country and building socialism. Nevertheless, in certain places and on certain occasions, a lack of vigilance sometimes occurs. A number of our party cadres and members and people have failed to understand profoundly the notorious schemes and cunning tricks of the enemies, especially their psychological warfare and peaceful change tactics.

Noting the remaining weak points and shortcomings in economic construction and transformation, the draft political report has pinpointed several problems. More prominently, it has convinced us that most of our people have had no experience in building and managing the economy. We have not yet learned this task in a profound and all-round manner. As a result, the exploitation and enhancement of our country's potentials are not effective. In socialist transformation, our party has repeatedly warned us to be aware of the two tendencies -- one on the leaning to the right, which can be displayed by determining work in a manner of developing hesitation, and the other on the leaning to the left, which can be displayed by determining work in a subjective and hurried manner. In certain places, even though conditions appear to be very ripe, a state of hesitation prevails and there is no determination to carry out the socialist transformation in order to gradually create fundamental economic and social factors. Our fundamental shortcomings in the socialist transformation are our subjectivity, hurriedness, and desire to instantly turn to socialism without taking into account the timing and reality in our country.

In the cultural and ideological field, we have not promptly fought the distortions and sabotage acts of the enemies and had elements to safeguard the party's line and the new regime. The training and educating of party cadres and members to perfect their revolutionary quality in the situation when our party is in power have not yet been regularly and actively carried out. A number of party cadres and members only work for vested interests. They implement the party's line and policies in a serious manner only for their own vested interests or those of their families, relatives, and friends. They pay lip service to party resolutions and fail to fulfill them, or do the contrary. At the same time, they also fail to fully support and closely coordinate the educational, cultural, public health, and sports work in the building of new people and a new society. It is extremely worrisome that we have not paid adequate attention to the work of mobilizing, educating, and organizing youths to become the individuals who have good quality, a high standard of knowledge and capabilities, and good health so that they can act as the continuators of our revolutionary cause.

Another weak point prevalent among cadres is that they are too lazy to do any thinking, studying, and learning. Their conservative line of thinking still remains strong. Their subjective thinking is satisfied with whatever achievements and experience they have already had. They have paid no attention to fighting to abandon the backward habit and way of life which have been carried over with them from the natural and subsistence economic system. Therefore, their understanding of socialism is not yet profound and firm; and the level of their knowledge to apply the law and regulations on the socialist construction, particularly those dealing with the economy, remains limited. These shortcomings have created considerable repercussions on the fulfillment of the objectives outlined by our party over the past 10 years.

At a time when the struggle between the new and old regimes, the revolution and the reaction, and the progressive and backward lines of thinking is very fierce and complicated, it is now more important than ever to build a correct line of thinking. We must dare to admit our weak points and shortcomings and must strive together to rectify and resolve them until successes can be registered. We must do away with the line of thinking of being satisfied only with past victories or self confidence while remaining ideal and lazy for this will only serve to blunt the revolutionary enthusiasm of our party cadres and members and people.

Nevertheless, the great, all-round, and firm victories scored by our entire party, army, and peole over the past 10 years are still a firm basis for us to advance forward with full confidence and have created numerous favorable conditions for our people to translate into reality the seond 5-year state plan and to carry out actual deeds in an emulation campaign to score achievements in the immediate future to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OTHER SETBACKS DISCUSSED

BK201138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Feature "Article": "Various Main Orientations of Our Party's Economic and Social Strategy"]

[Text] Respected listeners, the main orientations of the economic and social strategy for the years to come were one of the important issues discussed at the 10th session of the LPRP Central Committee. Therefore, in this radio program we will present the importance of such orientations to you. Today we will talk about the true situation in our country.

Regarding the true economic and social situation in our country, the 10th plenary session of the party Central Committee made the following assessment: Our country is a backward agricultural country but has a strong position in terms of many valuable natural resources -- that is, we have precious forests, vast grazing areas for cattle raising, and many streams and rivers suitable for hydroelectric dams. Moreover, many types of minerals are abundant under the ground. The climate, which varies in each region, suits the cultivation of short- and long-term industrial crops. Yet, our knowledge of these resources remains limited. Our population is small, and residential areas are scattered. We continue to lack capital and labor, and our scientific and technical knowledge is limited, hindering the exploitation of our potentials.

For this reason, over the past 10 years we have been unable to meet sufficiently the requirements for expanding our socialist construction. The slow development of our national construction is attributable to the slow development of the economy and small-scale, scattered, and self-sufficient production. About one-third of the population continues to live a nomadic life. Handicraft has not yet been truly separated from agriculture; trade activities are developing slowly; relations between goods and money have not yet developed, so the emphasis is still on barter; and industrial modernization has not been systematic. In short, the structure of our country's production is not yet appropriate.

In other spheres, communications and transportation are beset with great difficulties. We do not yet have complete networks of roads, for motor vehicles from the north to the south and between provinces. In the provinces, we have not been able to ensure that traffic from the center of a province can reach all districts. Our postal and telecommunications networks remain incomplete.

Regarding the true situation of production relations, since the liberation of the country we have grasped various branches of work that are our most essential, such as banks, hydroelectric dams, factories and plants, and communication networks. Through the process of construction and transformation in the past 10 years, the state economic sector has taken shape, as has the collective ownership system. Generally speaking, however, this system is still weak and has not yet been consolidated in all respects. Attention has not been paid to building handicraft cooperatives, small-industrial cooperatives, credit cooperatives, and buying-and-selling cooperatives.

In the sphere of economic management, we have built a basic system of economic management to facilitate and control the whole national economy from the central down to the local levels and at various economic bases. However, the new economic management mechanism is not yet complete or perfect.

Our characteristic policy of distributing consumer goods to ration them, which does not give any incentive to the proficient and active worker. The lives of salary earners remain beset with many difficulties.

Regarding the reality of the superstructure, over the past 10 years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our party, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established from the central down to the grass-roots level; the unity among the people of various ethnic minority groups and a unique sense of nation have been consolidated and strengthened; and confidence in the party leadership has been upheld with each passing day. In addition, urgent effort have been made basically to eliminate illiteracy among the people of various ethnic minority groups throughout the country.

Nevertheless, despite our considerable achievements, from an overall standpoint we continue to see some gaps that must be persistently resolved in many respects. For example, at the grass-roots and district levels tranquillity has not been ensured in many areas, such as in the border and tribal areas. Many localities remain white [area with no LPRP presence] at the grass-roots, and the party expansion task is being carried out slowly; various mass organizations in many localities and at the grass-roots have not yet fulfilled their role and tasks; the ideas of the socialist construction are not yet deeply penetrated among cadres, workers, state employees, and laboring people; emulation campaigns for socialist construction are not yet active, constant, and continuous; education is developing in quantity but not in quality; the villagers in some areas are returning to a state of illiteracy; public health services in rural and remote areas remain minimal, causing the slow increase in population in rural and mountainous areas; and the villages in such areas remain backward.

From these realities, taking into consideration our party's line of socialist construction, which states that socialist construction must be carried out from the grass-roots -- from villages where culture, public health, and education must be developed quickly -- we have not yet fully met our requirements.

CPV 'UNDECIDED' ON KEEPING TRUONG CHINH IN POST

OW220029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 22 KYODO -- The Vietnam Communist Party is undecided on whether General Secretary Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong should stay in power or be replaced by younger leaders at its national convention set for December, a party spokesman said Thursday. If party members as a whole want (the two) to continue their jobs, there will be no other options, the spokesman, Hong Tung, told foreign correspondents. It was the first press conference given by the spokesman since the death of party General Secretary Le Duan on July 10.

Truong Chinh, born in 1907, later filled the top party post. Pham Van dong, 80, is concurrently a party Politburo member. Whether or not the two will remain in their positions is expected to be the center of discussion during the Sixth Party Convention. Hong Tung said he cannot say anything definite at present about who will lead the country after December.

He also referred to the economic situation of the country and said almost 50 percent of its industrial production capacity remains idle due to shortages of materials and energy, though agricultural and industrial production has shown signs of recovery over the past several years. In a departure from its previous economic policy centered on big industrial projects, the country will work hard to increase production in agriculture and light industries, the spokesman said.

He said there have not been sufficient funds to construct small and medium-sized factories or import raw materials and energy resources. Existing industrial facilities will be fully utilized, he added.

The party also plans to decentralize the economy by giving more authority to local units in deciding what items to produce and their volume and prices, according to the spokesman. He said the party hopes the reforms in the economic system will become established by 1990.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES NICARAGUAN, AFGHAN ENVOYS

OW211730 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21 -- The new ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Vietnam Ernesto Jose Castillo Martinez, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Nicaraguan diplomat.

Also today, Abdul Wakil, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Vietnam, paid a farewell visit to Chairman Pham Van Dong before going home for a new assignment.

Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially talked with the departing Afghan ambassador.

NHAN DAN ON CONTROL OF CORRECTING SHORTCOMINGS

BK191515 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Control the Correction of Shortcomings During and After the Self-Criticism and Criticism Drive"]

[Text] After carrying out self-criticism and criticism, the important thing is to develop strong points, correct shortcomings, and organize the control of these activities.

The main thrust here is that all echelons and sectors should control their own efforts, as do party members. However, utmost importance must be attached to the question of "the upper echelons organizing the control of correction of the lower echelons' shortcomings."

All party committee echelons should issue decisions and formulate plans and measures to correct shortcomings; rectify their own shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary manner; and directly control -- or use various support sections to control -- the correction of the shortcomings of lower-level party committee echelons and of administrative organs, sectors, and branches at the same level.

Upper-level administrative organs, sectors, and branches must issue decisions and work out plans and measures to rectify their own shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary fashion, while organizing the control of correction of the shortcomings of lower-level administrative organs, sectors, and branches within the limits of their functions.

Party organizations (especially party committee echelons and party chapters) must issue decisions and devise plans and measures to correct shortcomings; correct their own shortcomings; correct their own shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary manner; and control the correction of individual party members' shortcomings.

On the basis of the contents of collective and individual self-criticism and criticism and depending on the results of this drive in each locality, the most important and pressing problems should be picked out as the subjects for the decisions to be issued to control their rectification. Attention must be paid to controlling implementation of the contents of the decisions, plans, and measures aimed at correcting prevalent, serious shortcomings regarding the quality of cadres and party members, the style of leadership, and the cadre policy which have a bad influence on production, combat, the organization of the people's lives, the protection of state and collective property, and the guarantee of the working people's right to collective mastery. Attention must also be paid to controlling cases of persecution or false accusation of people who dare to struggle. This control activity must be carried out both during and after the self-criticism and criticism drive. In carrying out control work, it is necessary to have a firm knowledge of the specific shortcomings of the organization or individual concerned (shortcomings which have been confirmed in the course of criticism and self-criticism). shortcomings which have been corrected; problems to be resolved; difficulties encountered during the process of shortcoming rectification; measures taken to continue correcting shortcomings.... On the other hand, to assess the results of shortcoming rectification, it is necessary to link these results with the fulfillment of immediate production and official work, with the strengthening of internal solidarity, and with the settlement of problems in relations between party leadership organs, cadres, and party members on the one side and the masses on the other side.

The object of self-criticism and criticism is also that of the control of shortcoming rectification.

Concerning the collectives -- party chapters, party committee echelons, people's committees at all levels, and the leadership organs of sectors and branches from the district to the central echelon -- they must pay attention first of all to controlling the correction of shortcomings in the key units in charge of guiding self-criticism and criticism and in weak units, especially those belonging to economic sectors and establishments (such as enterprises, corporations), public security and tax service organs and units, stores, hospitals... and organs and units with the function of serving the masses' livelihood.

Control work must be carried out vis-a-vis all leading party members and cadres in all sectors and at all levels. At the same time, attention must be paid to motivating party members, especially those serving as cadres under the direct management of party committee echelons, to correct shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary fashion.

To control the correction of shortcomings means to examine the implementation of decisions; therefore, this task should be done in strict accordance with the procedures of controlling decision implementation. In carrying out control work, all echelons should pay attention to the following points:

After making the preliminary review of the first self-criticism and criticism drive, all party committee echelons must control the correction of their own shortcomings and report the results of their efforts to the next higher party committee echelon. Administrative organs, sectors, and branches must control the correction of their own shortcomings and report the results to the party committee at the same echelon and the next higher echelon of the same sector. Party members must control the correction of their own shortcomings and report the results to their party chapters. (If these party members are under the management of party committees, they must report the results to both their party chapters and party committees).

The next higher echelon must examine the correction of shortcomings of the lower echelon.

The important thing is that the organizations responsible for controlling (especially the party committee echelons) must make the right decisions, devise concrete control plans and measures, clearly define the key tasks and key areas wherein to carry out control work, divide the responsibilities for control work, and clearly define the purposes of control work vis-a-vis each specific area and person. In the immediate future, on the basis of assessing the results of the first self-criticism and criticism drive, all provincial and municipal party committees, party committees directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, departments, ministries, and agencies of ministerial level... must promptly select some places where many shortcomings have been committed and where rectification is encountering difficulties to carry out control and supervisory work and to assist with the corrective efforts.

The comrade leaders of all sectors and echelons must determine the responsibilities of party members and the masses in their localities and units and motivate them to actively participate in controlling the correction of shortcomings. They must also organize the collection of their opinions concerning this task. Depending on the nature of each case, on the necessity, and on the profound educational effect of each issue, they may inform the party members and the masses of the results of the shortcoming correction efforts by publicizing them in their localities or through the press and radio.

Regarding important matters which are not clarified during and after the self-criticism and criticism drive, the party committees and administrative organs at the same level must (depending on the nature of each issue) directly carry out control work or entrust this task to various sectors and branches in order to reach a conclusion and to resolve the problems urgently. If serious errors are detected, the party committees and leadership of all levels and sectors must deal with them in a timely and appropriate manner in strict accordance with the guidelines, regulations, principles,. and procedures regarding the application of party discipline.

A time limit must be set for the correction of shortcomings of party organizations and individual cadres and party members. In the first phase of the self-criticism and criticism drive, after organizations and individuals have corrected certain shortcomings, they must report this fact to the higher level and inform various organs and the masses of the results.

To ensure that the task of controlling the correction of shortcomings will obtain practical results, all levels and sectors must provide strict guidance, urgently start working, and administer close management. At the same time, they must assign specific responsibilities to the support sections of party committee echelons so that these sections may monitor this work carefully, make periodic evaluation, and draw experience from it.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON NEED FOR CRITICAL OPINIONS

BK110515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Editorial in "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Receive Critical Opinions from the Masses"]

[Text] The strength of our party lies, first of all, in its close attachment to the masses, who love, trust, support, and follow it. Arranging for the masses to criticize the party organization and its members is an important activity manifesting that close attachment and also a highly effective measure to enhance the party's militancy.

Through the self-criticism and criticism drive in the party, various party organization echelons have arranged for the masses to criticize party organizations and party members. They have also honestly received critical opinions from the masses and continued developing strong points and redressing shortcomings. Realities have shown that this is a good and basic measure to help make the party organization pure and strong and enhance the vigilence and ability of every cadre and party member.

Along with ensuring that self-criticism and criticism are put on the right track and regularly conducted in the party, party committee echelons of many units and organs have paid attention to creating a pattern and making arrangements for the masses to criticize the party organization, cadres, and party members.

The opinions of the masses constitute a mirror that can reflect most satisfactorily and most fully the party's strong points and shortcomings. Meanwhile, the masses themselves are those who can inspect the leadership work of the party organization and the quality, behavior, ability, and action of cadres and party members most rigidly, intently, impartially, objectively, and judiciously.

All party organizations should always use the assessment by the masses to review and examine the results of their activities in leadership work so as to find out what is right and what is wrong, what has been done to benefit or to harm the masses, what has been praised or criticized by the masses, and what has been welcomed or opposed by the masses.

It is necessary to go by the views of the masses to improve leadership work; devise correct policies, plans, measures, and tasks; and improve the working style of the party organization and the quality of cadres and party members.

Party committee echelons, cadres, and party members in all basic units, military regions, army corps, armed branches, and military services must always create favorable conditions for the masses to criticize and contribute views to the party. They should receive critical opinions from the masses in all aspects, from standpoints, policies, and measures to the quality, qualification, lifestyle, and behavior of cadres and party members.

With regard to cadres and party members who hold responsible positions and whose daily work has a great effect on the livelihood and interests of the masses, it is even more necessary for them to pay constant attention to and receive the masses' critical opinions concerning the work ability, the performance of important political tasks, and the implementation of various policies in certain units.

By staying close to the masses to listen to, receive, and study their critical opinions, party committee echelons, cadres, and party members can avoid subjectivism and mistakes and can also correct mistakes promptly, if any.

To effectively receive critical opinions from the masses it is necessary to overcome tendencies to indulge in successes, conservatism, and unwillingness to hear criticism of one's deficiencies, and to overcome fear of losing prestige. Realities show that when party committee echelons and party members receive criticism in good faith, they, far from losing prestige, will win more trust and affection from the masses. This is because it is deplorable only if collectives and individuals fail to admit and correct their own shortcomings. On the contrary, if they sincerely admit their own shortcomings and actively correct them, this will be welcomed and will lead to constant changes and progress.

In the present situation when the revolution is taking new steps forward and when many difficulties and trials remain to be overcome, party organizations and party cadres and members at all levels must further strengthen their relationship with the masses. Instead of holding criticism sessions behind closed doors, they should crate all favorable conditions for the masses to closely follow their activities and promptly contribute opinions to help the party resolve problems and push the revolution forward.

Not all critical opinions of the masses are correct. Nevertheless, our attitude should be one of carefully distinguishing right from wrong. Incorrect or invented charges should be explained to the masses; and correct opinions should be accepted with sincerity. The masses have no other wish than to see that party organizations and party cadres and members at all levels are firm, strong, and pure so they can lead the revolution in the most satisfactory manner. The masses are ready to do anything to build the party for this purpose.

Each party committee echelon and every party cadre and member must actively seek this great spiritual aid from the masses.

Without considering lightly the petitions and critical opinions, we must learn to listen attentively to the masses; understand their opinions toward the party; their desires, their demands; accept their criticism; and respond by promptly taking realistic action to correct shortcomings. In so doing, it is certain that each party organization will become firm and strong, and our party cadres and members will be able to train themselves satisfactorily and make constant progress, thus becoming ever worthier of their exemplary vanguard role and heavy responsibility before the masses.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON PARTY MEMBERS' QUALITY

BK141511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Cultivate Party Members Quality"]

[Text] The recent self-criticism and criticism drive shows that most party cadres and members have committed numerous mistakes and shortcomings, of which a decline in revolutionary quality is prevalent.

In their opinions contributed to the party, the masses chiefly criticized the lack of exemplariness in party members' ethical quality. According to statistics provided by an organizational organ, the gravest mistakes and shortcomings committed by those party members who were disciplined during the past 10 years are decline in revolutionary quality, degradation, and ideological deviation.

Faced with such a reality, we cannot but brood over the importance and urgency of the cultivation of party cadres' and members' quality. Conducting a revolution -- or more concretely fighting for communist ideals, overthrowing the old, oppressive and exploitive regime; and building a new regime that promotes equality, modernity, freedom, and happiness -- one must possess not only good revolutionary qualities but also the ability to work. These two things are, indeed, inseparable. It is, however, clear that revolutionary quality must come first. This is because under all circumstances, for instance, when the revolution was still operating clandestinely, during the wars of resistance against imperialism and colonialism, as well as after the victory of the revolution, a revolutionary must always be absolutely loyal to revolutionary ideals, make selfless sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland and the people, and lead an honest and healthy life.

Without these foremost and fundamental characteristics and without such revolutionary quality, one will never become a genuine revolutionary, a leader, and a faithful servant of the people regardless of how extensive his knowledge is and how many textbooks he has memorized. An extremely important reason for the masses to have trusted and loved the party and to have followed it everywhere is that the party has represented the highest interests of the nation, class, and people and that its correct and creative line has led the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another. On the other hand, the party is a vanguard revolutionary organization, each member of which is an example of selfless devotion to the revolutionary cause and to the interests of the country and people.

Nowadays, however, the qualitative strength of communist party members is not firmly maintained and has declined somewhat. A number of party members have failed to fulfill their exemplary vanguard role. Party members have been involved in all negative socioeconomic incidents and have been among those who have committed negativism. Many cases of negativism have been initiated by cadres and party members, by those who hold certain positions and power, and those who controlled material and technical bases and financial affairs, including veteran party members who have rendered meritorious services to the revolution.

Some party members have faltered in the face of the trials of life and have developed many shortcomings characteristic of individualism such as conceit, a taste for the good life, corruption, decadence, special privileges, localism, fationalism, bureaucratisim, conservatism, arrogance, authoritarianism, and alienation from the masses.

The decline in party members' revolutionary quality has not only hindered the efforts to eliminate all manifestations of negativism in society but has also caused these negative phenomena to develop further. This state of affairs, as we have seen, has seriously affected the masses' confidence in cadres, party members, party organizations, and the administration.

Now more than ever before, we must restore, consolidate, and enhance the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members. This is a question of foremost importance in the endeavor to overcome mistakes and shortcomings, to effect new changes, and to advance the revolution. Uncle Ho once taught us that revolutionary quality is the foremost requirement of all communists if they are to establish contact with the masses, awaken them, unite them, and lead them into the struggle. When the country is facing difficulties, as it is at present, we should assert that revolutionary quality is the principal virtue of cadres, party members, and all other revolutionaries and the basis, the foundation, and an important condition for them to develop their capability for revolutionary actions.

The definition of revolutionary quality was comprehensively described by President Ho Chi Minh as practicing diligence, thrift, honesty, righteousness, and impartiality. This is the prerequisite standard to distinguish a realistic party member from an unrealistic one. Being a communist party member, one has joined the ranks of the vanguard group and received the glorious mission of leading the people in the struggle for the total victory of the revolution. As a result, each party cadre and member must strive to enhance his revolutionary and communist quality to reach the set standard. Under all circumstances and conditions, he must be absolutely loyal to the revolution and uphold the interests of the party, fatherland, and the people righteously and impartially. They must work and struggle wholeheartedly to build and protect socialism, study enthusiastically, strive to improve their background and skills, and satisfactorily fulfill all assigned tasks. They must protect social property like their own; practice thrift; lead a healthy life; and oppose waste, embezzlement, selfishness, and clinging to one's power and position --this is the quality of practicing thrift and honesty. They must consistently uphold truth and the just cause; struggle for national independence, freedom, and socialism; and combat decisively all reactionary and oppressive forces as well as all enemies of the fatherland, the people, and socialism while eliminating all negative phenomena that are detrimental to revolutionary progress. These are the main tasks and are not easy to fulfill. The most important thing to help party cadres and members enhance their revolutionary quality is to train them to match their words with deeds. It is easy to talk about virtue, but it is difficult to carry out tasks, especially the decisive struggle against individualism, starting from each one of us. In reality, many party cadres and members have read books on and explained revolutionary quality to the people, but they behaved contrarily, clinging to individualism, paying lip service, and neglecting their promise, thereby being scorned by the people.

Enhancing revolutionary quality is a process of consistent struggle by party cadres and members everywhere to fight individualism in all forms. Each party cadre and member must make his great subjective effort and coordinate with the party organizations and the people to conduct self-criticism and criticism consistently and seriously while staying close to the people in carrying out the mass revolutionary movement.

Results in upholding revolutionary quality are finally determined by the concrete actions and achievements of party cadres and members, especially their capability in persuading and uniting the people and leading them to implement the positions and policies of the party and state enthusiastically as well as in winning their confidence.

Profoundly realizing the importance of party members' quality, various party cadres and members in the People's Armed Forces as well as all other cadres and members of the entire party must, along with enhancing their capability in carrying out tasks, strive to improve their revolutionary quality on all occasions, especially in struggling, carrying out tasks, studying, and participating in collective activities for society and for each individual as well as in their daily lives. We must concentrate out efforts on achieving high results in this training task -- a consistent task to fulfill the duty of a communist party member -- to contribute to building a strong, pure, and genuine party, thereby leading our glorious revolutionary cause to overcome all difficulties and ordeals and consistently advance further.

ARMY PAPER MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK201514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Aug 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 August editorial: "The August Revolution and the Lesson About the Close Relationship Between Party Members and the Masses"]

[Text] Through the uprising of the people, within only 10 days, the August Revolution wiped out the ruling apparatus of the imperialists, colonialists, and feudalists. The success of the August Revolution was a brilliant manifestation of the great might of our national unity bloc under the leadership of the party and great President Ho Chi Minh, and an example of victorious armed uprising in the history of nations' struggle for liberation. The August Revolution was the height of the creative application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism on the masses' uprising, on revolutionary strategies and tactics, and on the preparation for and seizing of opportunities to win decisive success.

One of the significant lessons of the August Revolution we can learn today is the lesson about the marvelous, close relationship between the party and the people and about the exemplary vanguard role of the contingent of party cadres and members and their capability to motivate and organize the masses. Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. All tasks of the revolution depend of the participation of the masses. Proceeding from this principle, our party has always considered the task of educating, motivating, and organizing the masses an issue deciding the success of the revolution; and it will be impossible to fulfill this task unless we have a contingent of fully qualified and capable cadres and members. The August Revolution succeeded because at that time, party cadres and members upheld the banner of national independence and socialism; took the lead in the struggle; set an example of absolute loyalty to the revolutionary ideal, the fatherland, and the people; displayed boundless love for the country and people as well as deep hatred for the enemy; and stood ready to sacrifice everything for the cause of national liberation. With their close bond to the people, each party cadre or member was an examplary revolutionary fighter who paid attention to educating and motivating the masses through the use of revolutionary truisms and his own exemplary deeds as a vanguard. Party cadres and members closely associated themselves with the masses throughout the struggle movement, maintained a tight bond with each person and each family, respected the masses, trusted in the invincible strength of the masses, and did everything they could to muster that strength for winning success for the revolution.

In return, the masses had absolute faith in the party and great confidence in and affection for party cadres and members. The people were attracted to the revolution through party cadres and members. The determination, spirit, virtues, talents, and conduct of each party cadre and member persuaded the masses to brave danger and determinedly follow the party in carrying out the revolution. Each citizen and each family, after having gained revolutionary enlightenment, became a base for party cadres and members to carry out their activities. They sheltered, fed, and protected party cadres and members with their ingenuity and resourcefulness as well as with the lives of themselves and their family members. The masses felt attached to the revolution and followed it not only because they believed in the truism and lines of the revolution but also, and this is the most direct cause, because they had faith in party cadres and members -- vanguard fighters who always squared words with deeds, who were the first to perform what they had urged the masses to do, and who set the first example of making sacrifices in combat.

Revolutionary enlightenment of the masses and their confidence in the contingent of party cadres and members constituted the factor creating the invincible strength of our entire country during the August Revolution. This was why with only 5,000 members, our party at that time was able to motivate millions of people to rise up in struggle and create a mountain-moving and river-filling strength for the entire nation to win brilliant success in the August Revolution.

Developing the glorious traditions of the August Revolution, over the past 40 years and more large numbers of party cadres and members have upheld their exemplary vanguard role through the various stages of struggle and joined the entire party in advancing our country's revolutionary cause ceaselessly from one victory to another in spite of all difficulties. Today, in the face of the new situation and new trials and difficulties, our party cadres and members must make strong improvements in all respects to fulfill their heavy responsibilities in the new stage of the revolution. More than ever before, we must now deeply understand the lesson gained from the success of the August Revolution about the cemented relations between party members and the masses in order to implement correctly our respected and beloved Uncle Ho's teaching: Our party is a ruling party. Each party cadre and member must be truly imbued with revolutionary ethics and remain truly diligent, thrifty, honest, righteous, just, and impartial. We must preserve the purity of our party and be worthy of being leaders as well as loyal servants of the people.

Today, our party is the ruling party; and the majority of party cadres and members hold positions and power. Nevertheless, despite our positions and power, we must not fall into the trap of prerogatives and privileges, officialism, arrogance, and alienation from the masses; and in spite of the temptation of material wealth, we must not give ourselves to corruption and waste. Instead of becoming drunk, subjective, and complacent over the success of the revolution, we must preserve our struggle spirit in tact and stand ready to be the first to endure hardship and the last to enjoy happiness. Doing all this involves a difficult training process that requires from every party cadre and member a very high and very persistent spirit of struggle. Only in this way and inevitably so will party members serve as the nuclei to unite the masses around the party and organize and rally the masses in a seething movement for revolutionary actions in order to bring about tremendous changes in all fields.

Our entire party, people, and army are jubilantly celebrating the 41st anniversary of the success of the August general uprising while enthusiastically participating in an active emulation movement to prepare for the Sixth National Party Congress and contribute to its success. Reflecting on the responsibilities of party cadres and members toward the destiny of the fatherland, all party members in our army, together with their fellow party members nationwide, are determined to uphold their exemplary vanguard role in the new situation.

Each party member should strive to enhance his revolutionary quality; voluntarily place himself under the control, education, and supervision of his own party organization and unit; and make serious self-criticism and accept cirticism so as to achieve constant progress, be truly worthy of his title as member of the Communist Party, and help make the party really firm, strong, pure, and capable of leading the entire peole and advancing the revolutionary cause to new successes.

LENIN CITED ON 'AMERICAN PRACTICALITY'

WA211900 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Le Khac Thanh: "Commemorating the 116th Anniversary of the Birth of V.I. Lenin (22 April): The Leninist Style"]

[Text] Leninism is Marxism in the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship.

The theory of Leninism has been discussed by us for many years and researched at great length. However, Leninism has a no less important factor, a factor that is the most unique feature of its practical application: the Leninist style.

The Leninist style is the style that is displayed in the work and activities of a Leninist militant, "a special kind of militant in the party as well as within the state apparatus." [Footnote] [J. Stalin: "The Foundation of Leninism," Foreign Literature Publishing House, Moscow (French version), 1954, p 107] J. Stalin was the first person to point out this distinctive feature of Lenisism, which he did in the book "The Foundations of Leninism" (this small book, which is considered a classic, is a collection of speeches delivered at Sverdlov University in 1924). He presented two characteristic featues of the Leninist style: "a" Russian revolutionary zeal (l'elan revolutionaire russe) and b) American practicality (Le sens practique Americain)." [Footnote] [Ibid.]

The Leninist style is the combining of these two characteristic features as one in party work as well as in the work of the state apparatus. This rather special approach to this issue by J. Stalin was faithfully based on the thinking expressed and even the form of expression employed by V.I. Lenin himself in many of his speeches.
Through the term "Russian revolutionary zeal," both V.I. Lenin and J Stalin sought to convey a basic idea: a revolutionary will to constantly move ahead, "the antidote to inertia, routine, conservatism, mental stagnation and slavish submission to ancient traditions." It is force which always impels us forward, toward a future prospect. But if it is not combined with practicality, there is every chance of "Russian revolutionary zeal" degenerating into "empty revolutionary bragging," into the malady of "revolutionary planned drafting" and "decree drafting", which spring from the odd belief that the ideal can quickly be achieved by these methods. But the results are just the opposite: sluggishness, a stalemate, a stand still...V.I. Lenin stigmatized this disease, calling it "communist arrogance," which he viewed as one of the "three main enemies" (the other two "enemies" are illiteracy and bribery) in the stage of implementing the new economic policy. He wrote: "Communist arrogance means that a person, who is a member of the Communist Party and has not yet been purged from it, imagines that he can solve all his problems by issuing communist decrees." [Footnote] [V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Volume 44, p 217]

American practicality is the opposite of the above-mentioned distortions of a zeal that is pure and, consequently, ineffective. According to Stalin, American practicality is an "indomitable force which never recognized obstacles; which with its skillful perseverance brushes aside all obstacles; which continues at a task once started until it is finished, even if it is a minor task; and without which serious constructive work is inconceivable."

[Footnote] [J. Stalin: "The Foundations of Leninism,"...p 109] American practicality is the characteristic feature of the American national character. However, if not combined with Russian revolutionary zeal, it very easily degenerates into a "narrow empiricism" and an "unprincipled utilitarianism" and leads to the abandonment of the ideals ad cause of the revolution.

The Leninist style is the organic, harmonious combining of these two characteristic features to create a fully developed revolutionary militant who always has his eyes on the horizon of ideals and never stops being drawn by the ultimate goals of the revolution but who, at the same time, in the words, of V.I. Lenin, "speaks fewer pompous phrases and does more plain everday work...," who "speaks less political rhetoric and gives more attention to the simplest but most vital facts of communist construction." The Leninist style is, first and foremost, the work style of every communist militant within the apparata of the party and state. However, one can also talk about the Leninist style of a party organization, of an entire Marxist party. Stalin's definition of the characteristic features of the Leninst style can be replaced by an equation which is more general in nature and more universal in value: the Leninist style is te combination of the immutability of principles and flexibility and adaptability in their application. In this general form, we can discuss the Leninist style in how lines are put into action and how the country is managed. And, from this perspective, the Leninist style is an attitude which is alien to the attitudes of voluntarism, subjectivism and impetuosity; to the attitude of disregarding specific conditions and circumstances; to the attitude of giving light attention to and not seriously or alertly evaluating hard deta; and to being unrealistic and impractical. At the same time, it is alien to everything that reflects a shallow narrow-minded empiricism and practicality; to being flexible but straying far from principles; to scheming to achieve returns at any price and being ready to sacrifice ideals and forgetting the ultimate goal; to only giving consideration to the immediate, not the long-range. We have a very typical example of the Leninist style in V.I. Lenin advocating the implementation of the New Economic Policy during the first years of the Soviet admininstration. This was a great dtrategic step backward. It was a step backward that was taken just after winning victory (the Soviet administration had just routed the forces of foreign intervention of 14 imperialist and capitalist countries). It was a step backward, a definite and clear step backward, that was taken when it became evident that the initial experiment in moving ahead by means of a "direct attack" -- the wartime communist approach -- would not produce results in the new struggle to rebuild the country. It was a step backward, a "step around in a circle, " "a kind of siege warfare and trench warfare," that was taken when it was seen that continued movement in the same direction, that a continued attack would result in failure. It was a step backward that was taken when it was seen that "real forces are clearly inadequate." It was a step backward to consolidate the vanguard contingent itself and consolidate the fighting alliance (to build a new economic alliance with the peasants, without which it would be impossible to maintain the political alliance that existed during the war). It was a step backward that was taken in the face of countless difficulties but was necessary in order to advance more rapidly and strongly at a later date. To take this step backward, it was necessry to change both methods and forms by instituting a host of reforms, not the reforms of reformism but reforms of a revolutionary nature. It was necessary to temporarily join hands with the enemy and learn from the enemy in order to subsequently be able to triumph over the enemy on their own ground, on the economic front. To take this step backward, a struggle had to be waged against many types of enemies, the "main enemy" being "arrogant communists" who knew only how to advance, not withdraw, who only wanted to quickly schieve the objective but did not take actual conditions into consideration. The New Economic Policy, this great strategic step backward is the most perfect example of the Leninist style, of the marvelous combination of "Russian revolutionary zeal" and "American practicality"!

Our party, our nation are proud to have had the esteemed President Ho, a distinguished student of the great Lenin. President Ho was the embodiment of the Leninist style. Through his teachings and guidance, our party was able to lead the nation through many difficult times and win victory after victory in the cause of liberating and reunifying the country.

We are now encounting difficulties in advancing the revolution further. By deeply and seriously studying Lenin's style and the Leninist style of President Ho, we will surely be able to unlock the secret to overcoming the difficulties we face and rapidly advance the country to the pinnacle of prosperity and happiness.

Ho Chi Minh City, April 1986

RADIO ESSAY ON C-17 HELICOPTER UNIT

BK201441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Essay by (Le Thanh): "Flights Heading Toward Forward Bases"]

[Text] It is hard to fully describe the feelings of those combatants at various forward bases on the battlefield of our friendly [Cambodian] country as, amid this rainy season, flights bring in good cheer and food supplies and promptly evacuate wounded and sick soldiers to the rear for treatment. We are referring to those wonderful helicopters of the C-17 Air Force Unit. They are wonderful because these helicopters have to fly through unsafe skies. Weather conditions are adverse, provocative enemy activities are carried out, and there are difficulties finding landing sites. During the rainy season, forward bases look like small, desolate islands surrounded on all sides by dense jungle; all the trials leading to them seem to be impassable. The (Nam May) mountain range is well known among the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit. They know how to deal with it from experience.

Every time they land near the border, they have to fight or be ready to fight the enemy to defend themselves and protect their aircraft. Through their difficulties and hardships, the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit are all the more thoroughly aware of and sympathetic to those infantrymen at various forward bases. No one can refrain from feeling sorry for those infantrymen dressed in rags, puritanically fed, mostly disease-ridden, and devoid of news from the rear. Therefore, reaching those infantrymen at various forward bases is not only a duty but also a compulsion for the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit.

To fly from Ho Chi Minh City to those forward bases in our friendly country's western border areas, apart from requiring bravery, pilots have to possess good navigation skills which require constant training. Combat support duties call for the availability of standby aircraft and pilots. Thus, aircraft available for training are not numerous. This is not to mention the difficulties arising from the shortage of fuel for each flight. Despite all this, the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit take turns undergoing flight training. They each have at least one mission every 3 months. The older, more experienced pilots such as Comrades (Trinh Minh Duc), (Nguyen Thanh Bua), (Luu Yen Buoc), (Nguyen Van Thiep), and (Nguyen Van Ha), were assigned to the difficult missions to draw on their experience and pass it on to their colleagues.

The younger, able-bodied pilots, trained at various schools at home and abroad and assigned to the unit, have received theoretical refresher training, participated in technical demonstrations, further studied the pilot's equipment, learned of the peculiarities of the air, and steeled themselves physically so they could undergo flight training with good results. Normally, 1 year after being assigned to work at the unit, younger pilots begin working with those comrades with good professional skills. The latter supervise and help the former in all respects.

After each flight over difficult terrain to those infantrymen at various forward bases, their feelings and sense of responsibility are enhanced markedly. Their love for flying continues to grow. And their experiences have grown in number thanks to guidance or their own initiative in dealing with specific situations.

Flying to and from their destinations, they are on their own. They have had to deal singlehandedly with many unexpected, difficult, and complex situations arising from their aircraft's technical failure.

Senior Captain (Phan Tri Quang), a B-8 helicopter pilot, revealed that while on a mission to evacuate wounded soldiers from the border the gearbox of his helicopter's main rotor had broken down. After detecting this problem, (Quang) and his flight crew managed to land safely. They then opened the plane's doors, carried the wounded out of the plane on their backs, and stayed combat ready. Thanks to the calmness of (Quang) and his flight crew in dealing with the situation, all 21 people aboard the helicopter arrived at their destination safely. While engine trouble aborted the flights of Comrade (Bui Van Minh) and (Lle Van He), Comrade (Tran Van Bach) landed his craft safely to pick up wounded soldiers in an area under heavy fire by the enemy last June. His performance was highly commended by the Air Force.

Pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit regard their flights from rear cities to various battlegrounds as normal tasks similar to those of other combatants. They never object to their assigned missions. When aircraft of this unit return from successful missions, the technical team works day and night to repair the aircraft and maintain them in good condition. Many young pilots also observe the repair work to learn more about the aircraft's engine. (Vo Hong Dung) and (Nguyen Xuan Truong) are engineering cadres; they have participated in various flights to learn more about engine troubles to improve their repair skills.

Initiatives to keep aircraft engines cooler applied by members of sub-unit No 1 led by Comrade (Vo Hong Dung) was highly evaluated. Over the past year, the C-17 Air Force Unit scored further remarkable progress in its technical work, exceeding set plan norms and achieving 85 percent of the set requirements for combat training and combat-support tasks. These achievements of the C-17 Air Force Unit have stemmed from the concert aim of ensuring safe flights to bring combatants to and from various battlegrounds.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE ON RESUMING URANIUM SALES TO FRANCE

BK200934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, says Australia could be supplying France with uranium worth nearly $130 million [currency not further specified] by the 1990's. This follows the government's decision to reverse a 3-year ban on uranium sales to France. The ban had been imposed in protest against France's continued testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific, and contracts worth nearly $40 million were suspended.

In Parliament, Mr Hawke justified the reversal, saying the ban had merely forced France to buy uranium cheaper on world's spot markets.

Australia's energy minister, Senator Evans, described the ban as a symbolic protest, which had outlived its usefulness. But there has been strong opposition to the government's move from within its own ranks. Several of the ruling Labor Party's members walked out of Parliament when the decision was announced, and there have been several meetings in the capital, Canberra, today to discuss ways of forcing the government leaders to change their mind.

Labor MP's Vote Support

BK211343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, Aug 21 (AFP) -- A heated two-hour meeting of ruling Australian Labor Party (ALP) MP's voted here Thursday to support the government's decision to lift its ban on sales of uranium to France, sources said. The ALP caucus of elected party members, which is the ultimate decision-maker of the Labor government, rejected calls from left-wing members to reverse the move, announced in Tuesday's 1986-87 budget. Political observers said the meeting, attended by 74 members of the government, voted along factional lines with the right-wing and centra-left blocs overruling the left.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke steadfastly refused to back down on the decision, which allows Australian uranium producers to sell their product to France. The decision had caused deep divisions within the party, observers said, with some members believing that selling uranium to France was a blatant rejection of party policy. Meetings of the centra-left and right factions and backroom lobbying of key government members, consolidated support for the prime minister's decision to lift the ban, observers said. Cabinet members were bound to support the move because they had pledged not to criticise the government budget.

The ALP policy of not allowing France to buy Australian uranium until nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll was ended was re-endorsed only six weeks ago at the party's national conference. Observers said Mr. Hawke had told the caucus that, if one point of the budget were changed, a precedent would be established to challenge other aspects of the government's proposals.

Treasurer Paul Keating said during his budget speech that the decision to lift the ban had been taken because it had failed to serve its original purpose and had allowed France to contract elsewhere for uranium at lower prices.

Trade Minister John Dawkins said the removal of the embargo would save the budget an estimated 66 million Australian dollars (about 41 million U.S.) in 1986/87 with further sales representing hundreds of millions of dollars over a number of years.

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESENCE

BK210925 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The federal government is to reduce South African representation in Australia as a further protest against the policy of apartheid. The government will withdraw temporary residence authority for some South African trade offices and a commercial vice consul.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, made the announcement during a report to Parliament on the meeting in London earlier this month of the heads of government of the seven Commonwealth countries. The meeting adopted a group of sanctions announced at the Nassau Commonwealth heads of government meeting last year and agreed upon a further three sanctions.

The three sanctions were a ban on all bank loans to South Africa, a ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron, and steel from South Africa, and the withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa, except those for banning countries' nationals or nationals of those countries to whom it gave consular services.

NEW ZEALAND

PAPERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR POLICY

NEW ZEALAND HERALD

HK200143 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 13 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "At the End of the Line"]

[Text] The Labour Government's protestations that it could have its anti-nuclear policies and Anzus too can now be seen beyond dispute for the sham they always were. The United States and Australia have shut out New Zealand from their meeting in San Francisco and both Governments express regret that New Zealand policies have disrupted the Anzus relationship between the United States and New Zealand.

The communique said: "The United States said it could not be expected under these circumstances to carry out its security obligations to New Zealand. Accordingly, the United States side stated that it is suspending its security obligations to New Zealand under the Anzus Treaty pending adequate corrective measures."

There, in cold words, is the result of Labour's shameful abandonment of New Zealand's commitment to Pacific defence that this country undertook 35 years ago. A New Zealand Government, in the grip of those who think they own a patent on the word "peace," has irresponsibly created a wholly unnecessary dispute with the senior partner -- the one whose presence creates credibility, the one upon which the defence burden chiefly falls -- and has taken this traditionally internationalist country into virtually defenceless, ignominious neutralism.

As measured a year ago, 71 percent of New Zealanders wanted to stay in Anzus. At the same time, encouraged by their Government to believe that a nuclear-ships ban need not harm the relationship, they expressed themselves 59 percent opposed to visits by nuclear armed warships. Had the Government given the facts, the wish to retain Anzus might well have prevailed.

Although the Australians manifestly opposes the New Zealand stand, they intend to continue defence co-operation with New Zealand because they believe it important to their own defence interests. It remains difficult, however, to see more than very limited security arising from that.

In 1951, when Anzus was signed, New Zealand accepted that regional stability contributes to global stability. New Zealand as a military force may not mean which, but its contribution to Western defence was important in its clear commitment.

"New Zealand's actions," says the American Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, "can only encourage those who hope to tear at the fabric of Western cooperation." He is right. This country's refusal to "show willing" is a denial of its history and a dark omen for its future.

WELLINGTON EVENING POST

HK180631 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Anzus: The Reality of Parting Company"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Mr Lange has been confronted with the result of his own rhetoric. For two years he has assured the electorate that New Zealand can have its place in the Western Alliance and an anti-nuclear policy too.

As a result of this hypocritical stance the country has now been written out of the alliance which has kept the Pacific secure since the Second World War.

If the unprecedented series of leaks from the as yet unreleased Defence Review Committee's report is accurate it seems that the country takes the matter very seriously and does not want to be written out of its one security alliance.

The handling of the report itself has become suspect with favoured parties apparently being familiar with segments of it most of the media and the people of New Zealand are not permitted to know the full contents.

This report should now be released.

The Prime Minister's gyrations on the issue over the past few days have been typical of his handling of the whole relationship with the United States since he took office in July 1984.

While there must be some sympathy due to him for the way in which the Left of the Labour Party and various anti-nuclear and anti-American groups made it impossible for him to accept the visit of the USS Buchanan in 1985, and thus effectively hijacked Government policy, Mr Lange should have spelt out the real options to the people of this country.

Instead he has issued a series of conflicting statements. At times he has observed that we are good members of the ANZUS alliance only later to suggest that if the treaty is an obstacle of friendship with the United States then perhaps we should withdraw from it.

Bizarre suggestions were then made that we might sue the American Government for suggesting that they would withdraw security guarantees if their ships could not visit our ports. Further statements suggested that NATO's nuclear defence system was immoral then another comment given while on a NATO country's soil accepted that there were "grave and weighty" reasons for NATO's nuclear arms.

What logic can be found in any of this?

Had the Prime Minister accepted from the start that an anti-nuclear policy would separate us from our allies, as for instance the New Zealand Party's defence policy did, then the stance would be straightforward -- possible even inspirational -- in that it would have accepted from the start that we actually meant what we said and were not trying to have our cake and eat it too.

Instead there have been endless quibbles about the Anzus treaty being non-nuclear, or pro-nuclear, or one that does not obligate us to accept our allies' up-to-the-minute weapons systems.

It is this humbug that has made the Government's policy both deeply undignified and ultimately indefensable.

Now the question must be asked as to whether this is the most confused handling of defence and foreign policy of any administration during the post-war era?

Or has the end of Anzus, whether in an orderly or a disorderly fashion, always been the goal of some of those in Government?

SIHANOUK GIVES 20 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE IN JAKARTA

BK210613 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0534 GMT 21 Aug 86

[By Osman Taib]

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is looking to Indonesia to help find a breakthrough in the process to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict now that his eight-point proposal has been rejected by Hanoi. He said Indonesia was the best country to act as a bridge between the two antagonistic camps -- The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and Vietnam -- as it also enjoyed cordial relations with Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"I appreciate very much Indonesia's dealings with Vietnam and the Soviet Union so far as the Kampuchean problem is concerned," he told a two-hour press conference here Wednesday night [20 August] after meetings with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Prof. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Sihanouk said he believed that Indonesia, with the support of other ASEAN members, would be able to make possible a dialogue between the two camps. "She can be very helpful in the process of bringing nearer step by step the views and stance of the two antagonistic parties" he added.

Sihanouk also expressed the hope that Vietnam would re-examine Malaysia's proposal for proximity talks so that a dialogue between the parties could take place. He said this was the most he could expect in the near future and he welcomed such a dialogue. It could also be in the form of an international conference with the participation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Sihanouk said the Kampuchean problem was a difficult one and he did not expect his country could regain its independence in his life time. However, he would continue to struggle towards this goal. He said that this year he felt less pessimistic than in previous years "as far as the outcome of our struggle is concerned." "But I do not want to say that we are going to win the war because Vietnam is very very strong."

He said the resistance forces had about 44,000 fighting men -- 35,000 Khmer Rouge, 7,000 from his faction and 2,000 from the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The KPNLF was unable to provide more soldiers because of its internal crisis. Sihanouk said the resistance forces were not lacking in weapons because "we are getting more and more weapons from China." "China has also promised us to station more troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border to keep the Vietnamese at bay."

He said no one would win or lose in the Kampuchean war and that was why he proposed the establishment of a quadripartite government to be called the National Reconciliation and Union Government of Kampuchea in his eight-point proposal. "We want to be friends with Vietnam and we are prepared to sign a treaty of non-aggression with Vietnam. We want to be neutral and non-aligned," he said.

Sihanouk said the Chinese leaders accepted a non-commnist, non-socialist and neutral Kampuchea and had promised him that they would not compromise on the Kampuchean issue in their negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union too would not talk with China on the question of Kampuchea. They had told China that they had nothing to do with the Kampuchean issue. If China wanted to talk about Kampuchea it could talk with Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. Sihanouk said this was made known to him by Chinese leaders recently.

He said just before he left for Jakarta, he was told of a new development in the Khmer Rouge camp. A Khmer Rouge leader told him that the Khmer would never reconcile with the Heng Samrin group. But if the Vietnamese withdrew from Kampuchea they would accept the eight-point proposal. "That is the situation today and I think it will take a long time to reach a peaceful settlement," he added.

Asked whether he believes that the Soviet Union could pressure Hanoi to go to the negotiating table, Sihanouk said he doubted the ability of Moscow to do this "as the Vietnamese are a proud people." "They really value their independence and I don't think they will allow the Soviet Union to have influence over them on the question of Kampuchea." For example, Sihanouk said, the Vietnamese quickly removed Pan Savan, a Communist Party leader in Phnom Penh, when they discovered that he wanted to give more influence to the Soviet Union to balance the Vietnamese influence in Kampuchea. "It is true that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are allies in trying to occupy Kampuchea for their strategic needs. But the fact remains that the Vietnamese do not want the Soviet Union to be the co-master of Kampuchea."

On his meeting with President Suharto and Prof Mokhtar, he said they exchange views in matters relating to the Kampuchean problem and also discussed strategies in the coming non-aligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. Sihanouk will spend Thursday visiting the Karakatau steel plant in Ceribon in West Java and will leave for Kuala Lumpur Friday.

Suharto Assures Continued Support

BK200720 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] President Suharto has assured CGDK President Prince Sihanouk that Indonesia will continue to support the Cambodian people in their struggle to liberate their country by providing humanitarian assistance in the form of medicine and clothes.

This was disclosed to newsmen by Junior Minister-Cabinet Secretary Murdiono after the 2-hour talks between President Suharto and Prince Sihanouk at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta today. Murdiono added that during the talks, Prince Sihanouk had expressed his appreciation to the Indonesian Government and people for the humanitarian aid extended to the Cambodian people. Prince Sihanouk also briefed President Suharto on the progress made by the Cambodian people in their struggle. During the meeting today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was also present.

Dailies View Sihanouk's Visit

BK201021 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA hopes that Prince Sihanouk's ASEAN visit will be able to facilitate efforts to solve the Cambodian problem because the war in Cambodia has been raging for a very long time. About 300,000 Cambodian refugees are currently stranded in Thailand and other countries. BERITA YUDHA believes that the best way to solve the problem is through peaceful means because nonpeaceful ways will reach no real solution. A solution achieved through military means will not last long because it will in turn invite further military actions.

Meanwhile, PELITA attaches great importance to the current visit of Prince Sihanouk for the political interest of the Cambodian people in particular and the Southeast Asian region in general. PELITA also stresses the importance of the visit in view of the recent meeting of three Indochinese foreign ministers in Hanoi, who discussed efforts to further improve cooperation among the three nations.

MOKHTAR WILLING TO TALK TO PRC ON CAMBODIA

BK220909 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the purpose of CGDK President Prince Sihanouk's visit to Indonesia is to seek stronger support for the coalition government's 8-point proosal to solve the Cambodian problem. Minister Mokhtar said this at his weekly press conference in Jakarta today. He said that there is a new development in the framework of the 8-point proposal -- that is, the efforts to form a Cambodian army to include the four factions in the country, giving each equal status, after Vietnam has withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia. The planned formation of the Cambodian national army is closely related to efforts to establish a Cambodian national government by dropping the term democratic.

Answering question from a journalist, Minister Mokhtar confirmed that Indonesia had assured Sihanouk of its willingness to hold direct talks with Chinese leaders on the latest development in Cambodia. According to Minister Mokhtar, direct talks with Chinese leaders are important because China cannot be excluded from efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. Referring to his visit to Vietnam, he said it would depend on the situation following the Vietnamese Communist Party congress in December.

Minister Mokhtar today received the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Lugar, and discussed various issues relating to bilateral U.S.-Indonesian relations. On the occasion, Minister Mokhtar expressed relief that the U.S. Congress had failed to override President Reagan's veto of the Jenkins Bill.

Will Meet at UN

BK221020 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0932 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 22 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday that he will meet Chinese leaders in October to discuss the Kampuchean conflict. He said the meeting was expected to take place in New York during the United Nations General Assembly gathering.

"I will meet them in my capacity as ASEAN interlocutor to find ways to help solve the Kampuchean dispute," Mokhtar told reporters at his weekly press conference.

Mokhtar said that he made up his mind about talking to Chinese leaders during his meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk here on Wednesday. He felt it was important to get more details about China's recent decision not to push for a dominant role for the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea. "This is a new development in regard to the Kampuchean issue because in the past China had always demanded that the Khmer Rouge play a dominant role," he said. Mokhtar said that Indonesia welcomed this decision. Jakarta, which accused Beijing of backing a failed coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965, does not have diplomatic relations with China although last year it resumed direct trade.

Mokhtar also announced that he had dropped his planned visit to Hanoi because of Vietnam's rejection of Prince Sihanouk's eight-point peace proposal on Kampuchea.

S. AFRICA BANNED FROM JAKARTA WORLD SUGAR CONGRESS

BK211042 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The Indonesian Government has banned the South African members of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists from participating in the 10-day world sugar congress in Jakarta starting Thursday [21 August]. This was stated by the society's general chairman, Sujai Kartasasmita, at a press conference in Jakarta yesterday. The general chairman said that the Indonesian Government had formulated a foreign policy which bars South Africans from attending any international conferences in the country. The world sugar congress in Jakarta will discuss technical papers on sugarcane plantation and technology. It will coincide with an exhibition of sugar processing equipment by national and foreign suppliers.

POLICE SAY KILLING NOT 'POLITICALLY MOTIVATED'

HK211516 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The chief investigator in the murder of former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota ruled out yesterday the possibility that the killing was politically motivated.

Lt. Jose Pring, Manila Police homicide chief, said that the police have already identified the suspect whose identity he, however, would not reveal.

He said their initial findings tended to show that the killing was motivated by "money matters."

Immediately after the killing, investigators said they were working on several leads. One was the reported internal problem among loyalists involving a huge amount of money.

Another was the possibility of an Aquino supporter who did the killing. The third was that Lota was killed by an urban communist terrorist.

But Pring told journalists they had discounted the two other leads and were concentrating instead on the "money angle."

Pring's statement came even as Western Police District chief, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, offered a P10,000 reward for anyone who can furnish the lead leading to the arrest of Lota's killer.

Other loyalist leaders said they are also putting up another P10,000 reward for the same purpose.

The suspect's identity was known after witnesses described the gunman to a National Bureau of Investigation cartographer who drew a sketch of the suspect's face.

Police intelligence sources said the gunman could be a person close to Lota and that the killing had something to do with loyalist activities.

Sources said Lota had an argument with several loyalist leaders over the supposed P800,000 loyalist fund which was reported to be missing. Lota, according to sources, was responsible for the money.

The money was reportedly intended for bailing out arrested loyalist leaders and followers and for other activities of the movement. It was reportedly part of a P10 million fund which the movement got from abroad.

Intelligence reports tended to confirm rumors that Lota was the loyalist "moneybag." Lota was said to be recruiting barangay men in Batangas for a fee of P200 each a few weeks ago.

Loyalist leaders branded speculations that the loyalists had something to do with Lota's killing as "biased, preposterous and foolish."

Former MP Salvador Britanico and MP Rafael Recto denied any split or differences among loyalist leaders.

Lawyer Oliver Lozano said Lota was killed by urban terrorists belonging to the New People's Army or to the Aquino government.

He said Lota was talking too much about communism in the government and had in fact named some of them, including university president Nemesio Prudente, allegedly a member of the Light-A-Fire Movement which bombed the American Travel Agency Association Conference at the Philippine Convention Center in 1978.

Homicide probers, however, said the suspect could not have been a stranger to Lota. In fact, the two talked to each other minutes before the shooting, witnesses said.

Police said the gunman was very professional and confident. He walked about 50 meters toward Kalaw St. after the shooting, they said.

Lota, a staunch Marcos loyalist, was killed minutes after meeting several movie stars, loyalist leader Ben Nuega and some friends at Cafe Coquilla in Manila Hilton.

He was reportedly inviting the stars -- Amay Bisaya, Carlos Salazar -- and several other friends to join him and a friend, Gerry Bautista, who was celebrating his birthday at the Bulwagang Pilipino not far from the area.

He reportedly went ahead of the group.

According to witnesses, as Lota was walking along Ma. Orosa St., in front of the McDonald's restaurant, a man came from behind and tapped him on the left shoulder. They talked for a few minutes.

Marcos, KBL Condemn Murder

HK211542 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Deposed President Marcos' chief spokesman deplored yesterday the assassination of former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota.

"We are afraid that this is going to happen to all the communist fighters in the Philippines," Arturo Aruiza, Marcos spokesman told AFP in Honolulu Tuesday.

"We fear that other communist fighters now will be reluctant or might be threatened," he added.

The Marcos line was echoed in the country by his loyalist followers who said the Lota assassination was politically motivated.

From Malacanang, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo reacted with this curt statement: "That's a police matter. I don't want to dignify it with a comment."

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile called on the loyalist group to exercise sobriety over the Lota killing.

"I hope that this will not be the cause of any irrational or violent actions from any quarter," Enrile said.

He also said the defense ministry does not consider the time as a security problem.

Enrile's call was echoed by former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan president, who urged the younger elements in the party not to resort to violence over the Lota assassiantion.

He said the KBL central committee members have launched a "Justice for Fiscal Lota" fund campaign with an initial P20,000 donation.

Yniguez also wrote Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos to take a personal hand in the investigation.

While the call for sobriety was being sounded, loyalist leaders were quick to condemn the killing and blame the Aquino Government for the crime.

Former MP Rafael Recto said the killing was a "barbaric act done by an arrogant fellow." He told reprters that Lota's death would be a big loss to the loyalist movement.

Recto, who was among the first loyalist leaders to visit Lota's remains at the Magallanes Village Chapel yesterday afternoon, also revealed a plot by Aquino partisans against Marcos loyalists.

He said he got "reliable information" that loyalist leaders would be kidnapped and killed before Aug. 21, the third death anniversary of the President's late husband, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr.

Reacting to police theories that the loyalists were also behind the killing and that the killing was over money matters among loyalist leaders, Recto said such reports were "foolish".

Former Western Visayas MP Salvador Britanico told reporters the movement did not receive any money from the deposed President. He also denied leadership struggle among its members and dismissed police reports as "preposterous".

About 200 loyalists came yesterday to condole with Lota's family and relatives. Younger brother Salvador 44, a former vice-mayor of Taal, Batangas, wouldn't talk at length with reporters.

Lota's two children Leah, 18, and Felizardo Jr., 16, were at home when a CHRONICLE team visited Lota's remains at the Magallanes Village Chapel.

Lota was a former Manila assistant Fiscal during the time of Mayor Antonio Villegas. Later, he was assigned as a municipal judge in Pasay City.

Eventually, he was appointed by deposed President Marcos as Batangas Provincial Fiscal. He resigned from the post last Feburary when Mrs. Corazon Aquino became President. Relatives claimed the government has not acted on Lota's resignation.

Mayor Orders Probe

HK201118 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Acting Manila Mayor Mel Lopez, Jr ordered Western Police district Superintendent Brigadier General Alfredo Lim to exert all efforts to resolve the murder of former Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota. More from Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] Lopez said that if the case is not resolved, it would be exploited by ill-intentioned people. He added that Fiscal Lota was a prime mover of the Marcos loyalist movement as well as lawyer for some loyalists. He disclosed that Lota's being a loyalist could be a source of speculation. He expressed concern over the peace and order of the city and said that it was natural that the public be worried about the situation. [end recording]

CAPCOM TAKES OVER PROBE OF ASSASSINATION PLOT

HK201423 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 20 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] The Capital Regional Command (Capcom) took over yesterday the investigation into the alleged plot to assassinate President Aquino which was uncovered by the Manila police Monday.

Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano 'Capcom chief, had put into the custody of Col. Rex Piad, chief of the Capital Region Intelligence Group (CRIG) the suspect "hitman" James N. Lazo, 45, reportedly a reserve sergeant of the Philippine Airforce.

Lazo was arrested by WPD [Western Police District] policemen led by Lt. Jose Pring, homicide section chief, Monday morning at his residence at 1768 Dumas St., Makati.

The Capcom entered the scene when WPD authorities released Lazo yesterday morning for lack of material evidence linking him to the alleged plot.

The arresting officers, Pls. Baggy Bagallon and Danny Salvacion, turned Lazo over to Brig. Gen. Alfredo S. Lim, WPD chief, at about 9:30 a.m.

Montano said Capcom intelligence is still in the process of examining the letter sent by one Abner Afuang, a dismissed Makati policeman to a newspaper columnist dated April 21, 1986.

The letter implicated Lazo, a distant relative of Joe Lazo, reportedly a Marcos supporter based in Hawaii, as the alleged triggerman who will execute the job in three months time along with five other "assassins", two of them in Tarlac and three in Central Luzon.

A xeroxed copy of the hand-written letter was received by the Manila police two months ago but the police only worked on it Monday, following the arrest of Lazo.

Afuang fled to California early this year, after he was dismissed from the Makati police in 1983.

Lazo is now detained at the Capcom headquarters in Taguig undergoing questioning.

NATIONALIST, PEOPLE'S POLITICAL PARTIES LAUNCHED

HK190844 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP) — Right-wing allies of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and leftist figures each unveiled political parties Tuesday in preparation for legislative and local polls expected in early 1987.

The Nacionalista Party (NP), a former ruling party that broke up after deposed President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in 1972, announced its revival at a news conference in the Makati financial district.

Its driving force is former M.P. Renato Cayetano, a close associate of Mr Enrile, who himself is a former NP stalwart and a politician widely perceived to be laying the groundwork for a presidential candidacy. The party was founded in 1907.

Meanwhile the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] announced its formation as a "patriotic and progressive" party, with a membership which includes former communist leaders freed from military prisons this year by President Corazon Aquino.

Among its members are Jose Maria Sison, former chief of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Bernabe Buscayno, founder of the CPP Guerrilla force the New People's Army (NPA), and Horacio Morales, a former leader of the CPP-NPA-led National Democratic Front (NDF) — all former Marcos prisoners.

The NP is the former party of Mr Marcos and Mr Enrile, who led the military mutiny that installed opposition candidate Mrs Aquino as the winner of the controversial February presidential election.

Mrs Aquino, who leads what analysts see as a quarrelsome coalition of conservatives, centrists and radicals, has said she will not seek re-election after her term ends in 1992.

He main pillars of support are the PDP-Laban and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] parties, whose leaders have openly clashed over policy matters and appointments to key government posts. Mr Enrile and radicals in the cabinet are also at odds.

The old NP was absorbed into Mr Marcos's now decimated New Society Movement (KBL), which held its own national meeting Saturday to prepare for the polls. Many KBL members have jumped over to the NP.

A commission formed by Mrs Aquino is currently drafting a new constitution expected to pave the way for elections in the first quarter of 1987 to fill local government posts and revive the U.S.-style Philippine Congress abolished by Mr Marcos in 1972.

Mrs Aquino abolished the KBL-dominated National Assembly and sacked KBL local officials when she proclaimed a provisional constitution in March.

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'NEW JERSEY' ARRIVES FOR PORT CALL AMID PROTESTS

Labor, Peace Activists Protest

OW240440 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Aug. 24 KYODO -- U.S. battleship "New Jersey" sailed into the U.S. naval base here Sunday while thousands of demonstrators and a flotilla of small vessels protested the portcall for violating Japan's non-nuclear policy. The protestors, mostly labor unionists and peace activists, charged that the battleship is armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles in violation of Japan's policy of banning the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country.

It was the first visit to Japan by the 45,000-ton "New Jersey" after it was refitted and recommissioned in 1982. Built in 1943, the battleship took part in the bombardment of Okinawa during World War II. Apart from its 16-inch guns, the refitted "New Jersey" is also equipped with eight Tomahawk launchers. The Tomahawks are cruise missiles which can carry both conventional and nuclear warheads.

The battleship, accompanied by an oil tanker, dropped anchors at the Akasaki quay at 10:30 a.m., and the 1,500-member crew was welcomed to Sasebo by local authorities and representatives from the Defense Agency. Security was tight at Sasebo, both at sea and on land.

As the huge warship made its way into the Sasebo Bay, an armada of 47 fishing boats and small vessels crisscrossed nearby in protest. Bedecked with red, green and white banners, the protest boats blared out anti-American slogans but the high-pitched shouts were barely audible amid deafening dins generated from ship engines and churning waves. The small vessels were kept from getting close to the towering "New Jersey" by 46 Maritime Safety patrol boats, which sailed alongside the warships.

On land, 3,600 riot police were mobilized to guard against possible guerrilla attacks by more than 500 leftwing radicals who had traveled to Sasebo, police said. Police said they arrested five demonstrators near the Sasebo railway station for squabbling with police during a protest march. The five were identified by police as members of a left-wing radical group called the "Senkiiryokawa-ha." The group, some 50 members strong, took out to the streets after a protest rally at a local park.

Some 600 labor unionists and peace activists staged rallies in the morning at Maebata Wharf, which overlooks the naval base across the Sasebo Bay. In the afternoon, another 14,000 protesters were to stage rallies and protest marches.

The "New Jersey" is part of a five-vessel flotilla which is on a nine-day visit to Japan for crew rest. Two other warships -- the 15,540-ton nuclear-powered cruiser "Long Beach" and the 2,750-ton missile frigate "Thach" -- docked at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka, south of Tokyo, and the 5,770-ton destroyer "Merrill" berthed at Kure in Hiroshima Prefecture. Like the "New Jersey", these three smaller warships are also equipped wth Tomahawk misilles. They form the main elements of the Seventh Fleet's surface attack group. Defense sources say the five warships are scheduled to join other Seventh Fleet vessels for a major naval exercise in the Sea of Japan after the crew rest in Japan.

During a press conference aboard the "New Jersey," Rear Adm. R.A.K. Taylor, the surface attack group commander, refused to comment whether the warships were carrying nuclear-armed Tomahawks. The admiral said U.S. policy is neither to confirm nor deny the existence of nuclear weapons aboard U.S. warships. He said the five warships were put into three different ports for the sake of crew rest, repair and maintenance. Taylor also would not say where his ships were heading after their stay in Japan.

'Calm' Returns 25 Aug

OW250459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Aug. 25 KYODO -- Calm returned to the port of Sasebo Monday after a day of rallies and demonstrations Sunday which greeted the arrival of the U.S. battleship "New Jersey." Protestors say the visit by the battleship, which is equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of being fitted with nuclear warheads, breaches the nonnuclear principles of Japan. Nagasaki prefectural police reduced their security force for the battleship's visit from 3,600 to 3,400 and are also considering reducing the security forces sent to assist them from other prefectures.

Capt. W.L. Glenn, captain of the 45,000-ton "New Jersey," and Rear Adm. R.A.K. Taylor, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet's surface attack group, paid a courtesy call on Sasebo Mayor Kumashi Kakehashi Monday morning.

The police said most radical elements and other demonstrators from other countries had left Sasebo by Sunday evening but a 24-hour alert for possible actions against the warship during its nine-day stay. Six patrol boats are on guard around Sasebo Port's Akazaki Pier where the "New Jersey" is berthed.

A peace group affiliated with the Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) is holding an "antinuclear peace panel exhibition" at a park in downtown Sasebo. Three peace activists from Kyoto began a sit-in in front of the Sasebo municipal office Monday morning to protest at the port call by the "New Jersey." One of them, housewife Machiko Yoshida, 48, said she plans to continue the sit-in alone from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Tuesday through September 2 when the "New Jersey" is due to leave Sasebo Port.

AIR FORCE EXERCISE WITH U.S. BEGINS AMID PROTEST

OW250629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Shintomi, Miyazaki Pref., Aug. 25 KYODO -- A Japan-U.S. joint aerial drill began Monday in Miyazaki Prefecture in Kyushu, western Japan, watched by hundreds of protesters. The drill, aimed at holding combat and aerial reconnaissance practice, will take place off Shikoku, using the Japanese Air Defense Force (ASDF) Nyutabaru Air Base here with some 150 personnel from the U.S. and some 100 from the Japanese side, according to the ASDF sources. Twenty-five ASDF fighters, including F-15's and F-4EJ's from bases across Japan are taking part in the five-day drill. U.S. forces in Japan will also make available 20 fighters and intelligence planes from the U.S. Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the U.S. Navy, which for the first time will have an E2C intelligence plane from the carrier "Midway" now at Yokosuka U.S. Navy base south of Tokyo taking part in the joint exercise.

At the Nyutabaru base, some 500 labor union members and Japan Socialist Party (JSP) members held held a demonstration against the joint drill Monday morning. Toshihisa Matsuura, leader of the protesters said such joint drills destroy the peace and antiwar spirit of the Japanese Constitution. Rallies and demonstrations were held Sunday at several other military bases in Japan, to mark the arrival of four U.S. warships, including the battleship "New Jersey" which are capable of carrying nuclear missiles. The protestors said the presence of the ships violates Japan's nonnuclear policy.

REPORTAGE ON CONTEST FOR LEADERSHIP OF JSP

Doi Said Frontrunner

OW221409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 22 Aug 86

[By Irene Kunii]

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- Takako Doi, already the country's most powerful female politician as vice chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), is headed for prominence as the first woman to head a major political party. After weeks of party maneuverings aimed at replacing outgoing JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi with his vice chairwoman colleague without an election, Doi announced Friday she was ready to challenge Tetsuo Ueda in a race for the chairmanship. Bets in political circles are running high on 57-year-old Doi, dubbed a "made-in-Japan Thatcher" and the "Cory Aquino of the JSP" in reference to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

While a female government head is still unlikely for Japan where women in the lower political infrastructure are still greatly outnumbered by male politicians, the rise of Doi is regarded as a significant step forward. For the main opposition JSP, still staggering from a humiliating defeat in the July 6 general election, the move to boost Doi into top position is regarded as a strategy for survival. Doi, elected seven consecutive times from her Hyogo Prefecture constituency since 1969, was originally recruited by JSP official for her"links" to the people.

Now the JSP, which has relied heavily in recent years on union backing for its existence, is calling upon Doi's ties to local groups to win back citizen support the party has lost over the years. Moreover, as the union era enters a decline, JSP officials are aware that a female party chief will garner more support from Japanese women who account for almost 45 million of the 86.6 million registered voters.

In a pattern often repeated by women politicans, Doi's accomplishments reveal a career more illustrious than many of her Diet colleagues. After getting a graduate degree in law from Kyoto's respected Doshisha University, Doi taught constitutional law at her alma mater. Doi's involvement in local movements in her native Kobe included serving as head of the Hyogo Prefecture group to protect the Constitution. By the time she entered national politics in 1969, her concern lay with the 1970 negotiations for renewal of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, a pact strongly opposed by the JSP. As a member of the Diet, Doi is noted for her work in the areas of pollution and environmental problems. She scored an important victory when the Osaka citizens she had backed for six years won an Osaka high court case November 1975 banning late night flights at Osaka Airport.

Doi, single and the second child of a Kobe medical practioner, attracted attention in 1976 for her support of the Japan-China Friendship Treaty and an agreement by the Japanese Government to ratify a United Nations women's rights convention by 1985.

Having served as member of the Diet's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Doi also maintains an interest in foreign diplomacy.

Ishibashi, who announced his decision to resign following the poor JSP showing in the July election, has indicated that Doi, known for her wide range of interests and outgoing personality, would be a suitable "new leader" for the party. Critics maintain that in spite of her support from both the left and right wing intraparty factions, Doi still lacks the party management and leadership experience needed to revive the failing JSP. Supporters, however, say that the capable Doi is finally getting the chance she missed in 1983 when a bid to install her as party head -- instead of the vice chairmanship she did receive -- was blocked by Ishibashi supporters.

Ueda Welcomes Contest

OW221357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Tetsu Ueda, who has established himself as a "star player" in the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) line-up, is now aiming to run the party from the top. Ueda recently announced his decision to run as a nominee for the position of JSP chairman in the September 4-5 election to put an end to the backroom maneuvers aimed at installing rather than electing the party leader.

When fellow party member Takako Doi, JSP vice chairwoman, indicated she was interested in vying for the chairmanship, Ueda welcomed her entry and called on others to join in as well to create a forum for debate over the future organization of the declining JSP. Outspoken on issues of defense and the Japan-U.S. security agreement, Ueda is regarded as the party's controversialist. He also operates as the "stop-man" in discussions during lower house budget committee meetings.

Ueda, orginally a reporter for the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), was responsible for organizing a television campaign to win support for the import of polio vaccines into Japan, prohibited at the time, for administration to children under 10 years of age. After serving for over 10 years as head of the NHK labor union, Ueda emerged as a man noted for his leadership qualities. He came out as third place vote-getter in his first election in the 1948 upper house national constituency election. Ueda, a native of Tokyo, rose in the JSP after making the transfer to lower house politics in 1979, taking on the role of party spokesman in the house.

A graduate of the University of Tokyo, Ueda is noted for his eloquent speeches and intriguing theories. He has also dedicated considerable time to building up local support for the party. Although political analysts point out that Ueda's chances of winning election as party head have declined as the result of widespread support for Doi among party leaders and in the local chapters, Ueda himself maintains that the election itself is the issue. "Even if (Chairman Masashi) Ishibashi were to win it would be fine," he said.

SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR STARTING 19 AUG DMZ INCIDENT

Called 'Provocation of War'

SK220531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the fact that the South Korean puppet army fired again hundreds of large-calibre machinegun bullets from its post near the river Imjin in the western sector of the front at a post of our side on August 19, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a reckless action.

In a signed commentary the paper says: The repeated military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets along the Military Demarcation Line seek a criminal scheme to make it appear as if the "threat from the North" actually existed by involving the North in them and thus provoke another war against it under the false pretext of preventing "the threat from the North".

Clamouring about the fictitious "threat from the north", the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have massed nearly all the units of the U.S. forces and puppet army in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and ceaselessly commit military provocations, biding their time for aggression. Such action can be seen only on the eve of the provocation of war.

Nobody can tell when reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets which are ceaseless in the sky, ground and sea will go over to full-scale offensive operations against the North. We are heightening vigilance against this. We want peace, not war. But we will never tolerate the aggressors and their stooges pouncing upon the North. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hown puppet clique must not miscalculate our peaceloving stand as an expression of weakness but act with discretion.

Northward Invasion Predicted

SK210438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Reckless Military Provocations"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have recently been engaging in armed provocations along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] more gravely than ever. As has been reported, at around 1950 [1050 GMT] on 19 August, the South Korean puppet forces again committed the grave armed provocation of firing some 300 large-caliber machinegun rounds from the rascals' position near Manuri in the estuary of the Imjin River on the western part of the frontline. They were firing at our People's Army's guardpost located on the opposite side. The puppet forces' large-caliber machinegun fire greatly threatened the personal safety of members of our side's DMZ police unit. The South Korean puppet forces' fire is another deliberate, premeditated military provocation committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

As is known, on 5 August, the South Korean puppet forces committed the grave military provocation of firing several hundred rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire at our side's guardpost in the DMZ south of Pyongyang on the central area of the frontline, and on two occasions on 8 August they committed the armed provocation of firing large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles on the central area of the frontline. These armed provocations by the rascals numbered as many as five in August alone.

The armed provocations successively committed by the South Korean puppets in the area of the MDL are not accidental. As is widely known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more loudly babbled false threats of southward invasion with the Asian games in Seoul ahead, inspiring confrontation and war among the people. It is recognized by the world that threats of southward invasion do not exist in Korea. Since the Chon Tu-hwan ring's deceptive colors have been clearly exposed and it has been shown that threats of southward invasion do not exist, the rascals are attempting to mislead public opinion at home and abroad into believing that such threats of southward invasion do exist by successively committing armed provocations in all areas of the MDL, thereby deliberately aggravating tension. However, this is a foolish trick.

The entire world knows that we recently advanced a new peace proposal to hold talks among military authorities who have real military power in the North and the South in an effort to alleviate tension in Korea, remove the danger of war, and promote an atmosphere favorable to North-South dialogue; and we are making every effort to realize this proposal. The only threat of invasion that exists in Korea is that of northward invasion. The armed provocations successively committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in all areas of the MDL in and of themselves threaten northward invasion.

As a matter of fact, the rascals' maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion have reached a very reckless stage. According to their so-called offensive strategy, the rascals have deployed most of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet forces in all areas of the MDL; are frantically maneuvering to bring more new-type nuclear weapons into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed for actual combat; and are successively bringing in F-16 fighter-bombers, new chemical weapons, and other numerous weapons and equipment for operations.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have successively conducted the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, the "Ttangbol," "Phiho," and "Ulchi" exercises, and other war exercise maneuvers, thereby inspiring war fever, and have made a practice of flying high-altitude spy planes over our side's territorial airspace almost daily, thereby committing acts of aerial espionage. Needless to say, the recent armed provocations endlessly committed against us in all areas of the MDL are part of their deliberate and premeditated military maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion in Korea. Moreover, what cannot be overlooked is the fact that the rascals committed the armed provocations at the same time that they arranged a farce in the Joint Security Area to commemorate the so-called victims of the 10th anniversary of the 18 August Panmunjom incident and inspired a sense of confrontation there. All of these things are very ominous military moves that cannot be overlooked. The rascals' indiscreet military provocations have promoted a very urgent situation on the Korean peninsula in which a war may break out at any time. If the rascals continuously commit reckless armed provocations and follow the road to war despite our repeated warnings, it will only bring about their ruin and death. The U.S. imperialists, squarely seeing the situation, must act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS SOVIET TEST BAN EXTENSION

SK210505 Pyongyang KCNA in Enlgish 0452 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- The Korean people hail and support the decision of the Soviet Union on extending again her unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till January 1, 1987, considering it to be a constructive and positive one substantially conducive to easing the international tension, preserving peace, abolishing nuclear weapons and averting nuclear war.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a commentary: The step taken by the Soviet Union this time accords with the desire and demand of the Korean people struggling to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone there, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

The Soviet Union took the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, showing all her sincerity over the past one year. But the United States had no idea of following suit. The U.S. authorities continued nuclear test explosions, openly babbling that the nuclear testing is necessary for ensuring the "trustiness and effectiveness" of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. This time, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department prattled that the United States would continue nuclear test explosion, not joining the Soviet Union in her positive step. This fully shows the true colour of the U.S. imperialists, nuclear maniacs, who act recklessly to unleash a nuclear war at any cost.

The nuclear arms buildup of the United State is a wanton chalienge to the world people who oppose nuclear war and desire peace. The United States must stop the adventurous nuclear arms race, renounce the anachronistic policy of "strength" and pay deep attention to the peace-loving initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union on freezing nuclear explosions, abolishing nuclear armament and preventing nuclear war and respond to them.

PYONGYANG SINMUN today carries a commentary titled "Clear Expression of Peace-Loving Policy", supporting the Soviet Union's recent step.

ROK MINISTER'S REMARKS ON DIALOGUE CASTIGATED

SK230420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 22 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 August Commentary: "Has the Reeking Smell of Powder Driven Them Batty?"]

[Text] The so-called minister of the Board of National Unification of the puppet clique appeared at a university student seminar on the reunification question on 20 August and made absurd remarks in connection with North-South relations.

He babbled that North-South dialogue has been suspended by the North and its resumption obstructerd by the North. This is indeed a preposterous act, like a thief turning on the master with a club. It is indeed shameless for a man who is in charge of dealing with North-South relations and the reunification question in South Korea to make such absurd and preposterous remarks.

Responsibility for the current suspension of multilateral North-South dialogues lies with the South Korean puppets, who staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise against us together with the U.S. imperialists, despite our repeated demands for suspending military exercises in an effort to create an atmosphere for dialogue. This is a well know fact.

Only the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are babbling that dialogue can be held despite the present circumstances, in which one party to the dialogue is clamoring about the annihilation of communism while stockpiling nuclear bombs in a bid to pick up and swallow the other party to dialogue. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are scheming to abuse dialogue as a smokescreen for war preparations.

Those who have tried to avoid a North-South dialogue are none other than the South Korean puppets.

That day, the puppet minister proposed that the existing talks be resumed rather than such a channel for new dialogue as talks between military authorities be sought. This is a remark contrary to reason.

To resume the North-South dialogue and make smooth progress in it, steps to alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula should be taken first. Under the present tense situation, successful dialogue cannot be expected even if the two sides sit face-to-face.

Our proposal for holding talks between military authorities in the North and South who hold real power is to eliminate the present danger of war and provide a favorable atmosphere for dialogue. Talking about North-South dialogue while rejecting the proposal for holding talks between military authorities is in fact tantamount to a refusal of all dialogue.

That day, the puppet minister slandered us, reversing black and white, and went so far as to babble that we are aggravating tension. It seems that the puppets have gone completely batty and are unable to distinguish peace and tension due to the reeking smell of gunpowder from the war exercises they have staged every day.

In South Korea today, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion, the overall armed forces have been deployed in the forward area near the MDL; weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and chemical weapons, have been continuously reinforced; and thus a war exercise for northward invasion has been constantly staged. These are precisely acts that are aggravating tension and leading the situation to the brink of war.

Our firm stand is reflected intact in the proposal to suspend military exercises, the proposal to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Officers and men of our People's Army performed their exploits in the sites of socialist construction, including the Nampo lockgate, even while the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring were staging a war exercise for northward invasion with the mobilization of the vast forces of some 200,000.

In this complete contrast between the North and South, the world is seeing that the ringleaders aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

If the South side is interested in resuming dialogue, it should accept our demand for holding talks between military authorities to create an atmosphere favorable to dialogue by taking steps to alleviate the present military tension. Without this, their clamoring for dialogue is false, no matter how loudly it may be.

'MAJOR' DJP LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE EFFECTED 23 AUG

Changes Detailed

SK240123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan conducted a major reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's major officers yesterday, which affected most key postholders, except for the party chairman and a few others.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po announced that the shake-up is "aimed at integrating the capabilities of party lawmakers in order to achieve constitutional amendment by partisan agreement without fail."

Rep. Yi Chun-ku, former vice home minister, was named secretary-general, replacing Rep. Chong Sun-duk, who had held the post for one year.

The post of floor leader went to Rep. Yi Han-tong, who had served as secretary-general in 1984-1985.

In the shake-up, conducted at the recommendation of chairman No Tae-u, Rep. Yim Pang-hyon, a vice chairman of the policy committee, was appointed chairman of the Central Committee.

Rep. Chang Song-man, chief policymaker, was retained in the reorganization of the party leadership, along with spokesman Sim.

Chon also chose Rep. Chong Dong-song as his chief secretary in the party, to replace Rep. Yi Yong-il, who was transferred to the post of chairman of the Ethics Committee.

The reshuffle was carried just one year after secretary-general Chong Sun-duk and floor leader Yi Se-ki replaced Yi Han-tong and Yi Chong-chan, respectively, in the whirlpool of a controversy over the government's plan to enact the "campus stabilization law."

The president recruited Rep. Kang Kyong-sik, who was his chief secretary at Chongwadae in 1982-1984, as director of the policy coordination committee, replacing Na Ung-pae.

Rep. Yim Chol-sun, director of the National Policy Institute, and Rep. Chong Chae-chol, minister of state for political affairs, were also retained.

Rep. Sim Chong-ku was given the post of chairman of the Finance Committee.

The president also overhauled the Central Executive Council, the top decisionmaking organ of the party, by naming former key post-holders as new members, "to make use of the former officials' ability and knowledge," according to the spokesman.

The former leading officials include Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman; Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general; Yi Chong-chan, floor leader; Yi Se-ki, floor leader; and O Se-ung, minister of state for political affairs.

Present and former speakers and vice speakers of the National Assembly were also named members of the council. They are Chae Mun-sik, ex-speaker; Yun Kil-chung, ex-vice speaker; and Choe Yong-chol, vice speaker.

Spokesman Sim, explaining the background of the shake-up, said: "The reshuffle was conducted to integrate all capabilities of party lawmakers for the party's initiative in politics and for the achievement of constitutional revision by partisan agreement.

"To this end, elders of the party and former key post-holders were recruited as members of the Central Executive Council."

He also said that the shake-up is aimed at renewing "our will to translate into action our policy goals and self-reform."

"We will make the shake-up an occasion to march forward toward the ultimate goal of creating a regime under the leadership of chairman No Tae-u," he said.

Earlier, all major post-holders tendered resignations en masse to President Chon through Chairman No after they resolved to do so at a special meeting of the Central Executive Council.

Meanwhile, a massive follow-up reshuffle of policy organs and the Secretariat will be conducted next week, party sources said.

They said that bureau chiefs of the Secretariat were expected to be chosen among lawmakers instead of party bureaucrats.

New DJP Lineup

(Asterisks indicate new appointments)

Chairman	No Tae-u
*Chairman of Central Committee	Yim Pang-hyon
*Secretary General	Yi Chun-ku
*Chief policy-maker	Chang Song-man
*Floor Leader	Yi Han-tong
Director of National Policy Institute	Yim Chol-sun
*Chief Secretary to Party President	Chong Tong-song
*Deputy Secretary General	Kim Tae-ho
Minister of State for Political Affairs	Chong Chae-chol
Spokesman	Sim Myong-po
*Director of Policy Coordination Office	Kang Kyong-sik
*Chairman of Finance Committee	Sim Chong-ku
*Chairman of Ethics Committee	Yi Yong-il

Biographies of New Leaders

SK240133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Yim Pang-hyon

Chairman of the Central Committee Yim Pang-hyon, 55, is a man with a colorful career.

A philosophy major at Seoul National University, Yim worked as a journalist since 1959 until he was recruited by the late president Pak Chong-hui as his special assistant for social affairs in 1970. He briefly taught at Chungang and Hanyang Universities, 1967-1969.

In 1975, he was named presidential spokesman.

His political career began in 1981 when he won the DJP's nomination for the Chongju-Wanju constituency in Chollapukto.

He was elected twice in a row in the constituency. He had served as a member of the Central Executive Council and chairman of the party's Cholla-Pukto branch, as well as a vice chairman of the policy committee.

Yi Chun-ku, Secretary-General

Yi, 51, graduated from the Korean Military Academy in 1958 (14th class) and retired as a brigadier general in 1980.

He was one of the "military elite" which led a national reform drive during the transitional period following the collapse of the Pak Chong-hui government in 1979.

As a military officer, he joined the Special Committee for National Security Measures, led by then-Gen. Chon Tu-hwan in 1980 and worked for the task of "social purification."

After serving as the first chairman of the Social Reform Commission in 1980, he retired from the Army and then became a member of the 11th-term National Assembly under the proportional representation system.

After a year as a DJP Assemblyman, he was named vice home minister in 1982. DJP Chairman No Tae-u was home minister at that time.

In the Feb. 12 general election in 1985, he was elected in his hometown constituency of Chungju-Chechon-Chungwon-Tanyang, in Chungchong-pukto.

Yi Han-tong, Floor Leader

Yi Han-tong, 51, has held several major posts of the DJP during the past five years as a political novice.

He started his political career in 1981, when he was recruited by the newly-formed ruling party, and was chosen as a candidate for the Yongchon-Kapyong-Pochon district, in Kyonggi-do. After the elections, he was named a vice floor leader and later served as the chief secretary to the party president, a member of the Central Executive Council, and the chairman of the Kyonggi-do branch.

In 1984, he was named secretary general to succeed Kwon Ik-hyon, who was promoted to the post of party chairman.

Before beginning political life, he practised law. He had served as as judge and a senior prosecutor for about 20 years.

Chong Tong-song, Chief Secretary to the Party President

Chong Tong-song, 47, was one of the leaders of the April 19 Student Revolution which toppled the government of Dr. Syngman Rhee. He was chairman of the National Federation of Students as a student at Kyunghee University.

He started his political career when he was elected to the Assembly in 1979 on the ticket of the then ruling Democratic Republican Party.

After the Assembly was disbanded in May 1980, he joined the "reformist force" which founded the DJP, and was elected to the Assembly twice in a row.

He served as chairman of the Transportation-Communication Committee during the latter half of the previous 11th-Term Assembly, and is now a member of the party's Central Executive Council.

Kim Tae-ho, Deputy Secretary General

Kim Tae-ho, 51, served with the Home Ministry, 1970-1981, after working with the Central Intelligence Agency for eight years.

He graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University.

In 1982, he was named senior presidential secretary for political affairs and had served as Kyonggi-do governor until he was recruited by the DJP.

He was elected to the Assembly in his hometown, Ulsan-Ulchu, Kyongsang-Namdo in the Feb. 12 elections last year.

Kang Kyong-sik, Director of Policy Coordination Office

Kang Kyong-sik, 50, graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University, in 1961. He entered the Finance Ministry the same year, where he handled national finance until he retired as minister in 1982.

He was then named secretary-general by President Chon Tu-hwan.

He assisted the president until he was nominated a candidate of the DJP for its national constituency in the 1985 elections.

He worked as a vice chairman of the policy committee as one of the top economic experts of the party.

CEC Members Resign 'En Masse'

SK230311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Reps. Kang Kyong-sik and Sim Chong-ku were appointed as policy coordination officer and finance committee chairman, respectively. Yim Chol-sun, director of the National Policy Research Center, and Chong Chae-chol, minister of state for political affairs, were retained.

The reshuffle also changed the shape of the Central Executive Committee (CEC), the ruling party's legislative organ. Among the newly appointed members of the 30-member CEC are former party and National Assembly leaders, including Chae Mun-sik, Kwon Ik-hyon, Yi Chong-chan, Yun Kil-chung, Yu Hak-song, Choe Yong-chol, Yi Sang-ik, Yi Se-ki and O Se-ung. The CEC members tendered their resignations en masse at the CEC meeting Saturday morning, thereby paving the way for Presdent Chon to form a new executive committee.

Following the CEC meeting, No visited Chon at Chongwadee, the presidential mansion, to obtain the approval of the party president's stamp.

Party spokesman Sim said that the purpose of the shake-up was to rally all the power of the government party on revising the Constitution and to achieve the revisions based on compromise with the opposition parties.

Through the reshuffle, Sim added, the ruling party will be able to strengthen its system headed by No in order to renew the party's founding ideology for reforming political power.

YONHAP Views Changes

SK230744 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 23 Aug 86

["News Analysis" by Im Son-pin]

[Text] Seoul, Aug 23 (YONHAP) -- The shake-up Saturday of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) leadership reflects the ruling party's effort to maximize its power and to lead the process of revising the Constitution, DJP officials said. The DJP included experienced former key functionaries and current party office holders in the reshuffle, thereby promoting democratization through constitutional revision based on compromise with the opposition parties.

Through the large-scale reshuffle, the government party intends to cope with political offensives staged by the opposition parties if disputes over constitutional reform arise at regional public hearings on Aug 28 sponsored by the National Assembly's special constitution committee, political observers here said.

The shake-up came at the right time since the DJP now has to concentrate all of its power to promote its draft of constitutional revision calling for the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system and to bring about the democratization of overall state affairs, the observers said. DJP Spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the reshuffle was designed to create solidarity within the ruling party officials in its management. The reshuffle will pave the way for strengthening the leadership of DJP Chairman No Tae-U, thereby renewing the party's founding ideology of reforming political power, Sim said.

The appointment of Yi Chun-ku and Yi Hang-tong as secretary general and floor leader, respectively, was interpreted as a way to distribute the posts to one who has served as both a professional military officer and as a civilian.

Also drawing keen attention was the nomination of Chong Tong-song as chief secretary to party President Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Tae-ho, as vice party secretary general and Kang Kyong-sik as chief policy coordinator. By appointing Kang. the DJP intends to strengthen the development of its policy and cooperation before next year's general elections, political observers said.

The reshuffle gave priority to representaives from their regions, thereby preparing for the upcoming elections, which will be held after the Constitution is revised, according to the observers.

The observers view the new secretary general as an able man for the general elections because he gained substantial experience serving as vice home affairs minister for almost four years. Yi, the new floor leader is expected to play a major role in negotiating with the opposition parties regarding constitutional revision. He has accumulated political experience and power through his service as chief secretary to the party president, and as vice floor leader and secretary general.

Minor Cabinet Reshuffle Expected

SK231237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 23 (YONHAP) -- The government will effect a partial cabinet reshuffle affecting a few portfolios some time around next Thursday, a highly-placed government source said Saturday. After a shakeup of the ruling Democratic Justice Party earlier Saturday, some observers said the cabinet change expected early next week, will be a major one.

The source, however, said a major cabinet reshuffle is "not timely" at the present moment with the Asian Games less than 30 days away. "The government is likely to replace two to three cabinet ministers in order to refresh the social atmosphere stirred by a series of recent incidents," he said. The source predicted that the coming reshuffle will be limited to the smallest number of cabinet ministers, including home affairs and culture-information ministers.

Another source hinted that a sweeping reshuffle of the cabinet is likely after the Asian Games and the annual session of the National Assembly.

NKDP Views DJP Reshuffle

SK240152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition new Korea Democratic Party yesterday expressed hope that the new lineup of the ruling Democratic Justice Party will contribute to "democratization in the nation with an in-depth understanding of a historic mission."

Commenting on the major reshuffle of the DJP hierarchy, NKDP spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok said that it was fortunate that those who have played a leading role in advocating the safeguard of the current Constitution did not appear in the new DJP lineup.

"We (the NKDP) regard the reshuffle as part of the party's positive preparations for full-fledged interparty talks on constitutional reform in a democratic way," Hong said. "In this regard, we have expectations," he added.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION POLICY

SK250214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 25 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong stressed Monday that it was the South Korean Goverment's unswerving policy that the reunification of South and North Korea should be realized through peaceful dialogue between the two Koreas, the two parties directly involved. In an address to the 62nd conference of the International Law Association (ILA), No said that the most urgent task for the Korean people is "to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peaceful national unification eventually." Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che read No's address at the opening ceremony of the ILA conference held at the national theater here.

The hostile relations between the two Koreas now would be replaced with peaceful relations gradually by peaceful means, including direct dialogue and inter-Korean exchange in various fields, the prime minister opened.

No stressed that Seoul will continuously promote the direct south-north dialogue with patience and sincerity even though there would be temporary obstacles and failure.

Noting that armed conflicts are taking place in many places of the world, No said that South Korea, which loves peace, will do its proper part for the development of international law on the bottom of justice and international cooperation.

About 800 law experts from 36 countries are participating in the ILA conference, which will continue until Saturday at the National Theater. The participants will form 14 committees to discuss various topics, including the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation among ILA member countries, organizing officials said. South Korea joined the London-based ILA in 1962. The association now comprises 5,000 members from 45 countries.

KIM TAE-CHUNG ON 'POLITICAL TRUCE' DURING ASIAD

SK211343 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] On 18 August, Mr Kim Tae-chung voiced his willingness to proclaim a political truce with the ruling party and the government during the period before and after the Asian Games, slated to open 20 September and last until 5 October.

Stating that the Asian Games are an international event in which many foreigners are expected to participate, and that the people in the country will pay greater attention to it then befits a mere sports event, he said that although the domestic political situation can be said to be at a critical crossroads, we must have a considerate and mature attitude toward and Asian Games.

Such remarks by Mr Kim have attracted keen attention, in that by these remarks Mr Kim seems to have clearly stated a different view on the Asian Games from that held by some radical off-stage politicians and student activists, who are showing signs that they will attempt to obstruct the Asian Games.

By saying that "to this end, I will, if necessary, broaden contacts and a dialogue with off-stage politicians and students," Mr Kim hinted at his willingness to actively dissuade some of the student activists and off-stage politicians from working to frustrate the Asian Games.

Also, touching on the issue ivolving of NKDP and Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] over whether or not to intensify the off-stage struggle regarding Constitution amendment, Mr Kim said: Through its drafts for the Constitution, the DJP has made clear its intentions to stay in power longer. However, it does not mean that the special National Assembly committee for the study of constitutional amendment has broken down. Therefore, when the NKDP and CPD will intensify their joint struggle remains to be seen. He thus implicated that he intends to avoid a hardening of the political situation for the time being.

HENG SAMRIN SUPPORTS SOVIET N-TEST MORATORIUM

BK221246 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 22 -- The party, the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully support all the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the one put forward recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on the nuclear tests.

This was stated by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, in a meeting in Phnom Penh Tuesday with Igor A. Ognetov, Soviet charge-d'affaires A.I. to Kampuchea.

President Heng Samrin pointed out that these initiatives are aimed at putting an end to the arms race, reducing tension and freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear war. The statement of M. Gorbachev, President Heng Samrin further said, constitutes an important contribution to the struggle of the world people for a peaceful life.

He stressed that Kampuchea, having been a victim of the U.S. war of aggression, demands the United States have realistic position and put an end to the arms race.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

BK230458 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Aug (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Foreign Ministry, a delegation from the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Minister Igor Rogachev paid a working visit to Cambodia from 21 to 23 August.

During his stay, Igor Rogachev was cordially received in Phnom Penh by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister. He held talks with Cambodian First Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm during which the two sides completely agreed on issues of common interest and on international problems. The delegation also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the former royal palace, the the National Museum.

CHEA SIM'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR REPORTED

BK231239 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 23 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Chairman Chea Sim, now on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union, on August 20 visited the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan.

Chea Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee, met in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, Thursday with leading officials [of] Uzbekistan Society of Friendship and Culture Relations with Foreign Countries and visited the branch of Central Museum of Lenin.

After his arrival in Moscow, Chairman Chea Sim held talks with Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Nationalities Commission. Avgust Voss qualified the visit as an important contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and especially between the two legislative bodies.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its constant support for the efforts of the party, the government and the people [of Kampuchea] in their construction of the Angkor land by taking it steadily toward socialism. It highly hailed the resolutions of the P.R.P.K.'s Fifth Congress, which have given impulsion to the economic and social development of the P.R.K. and to the improvement of the well-being of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim, for his part, expressed his profound gratitude to the C.P.S.U., the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their timely and effective aid and assistance to the Kampuchean people in overcoming the legacy left behind by the Pol Pot genocidal clique and building their country along the path of socialism.

He welcomed the resolutions adopted by the C.P.S.U.'s 27th Congress, which constitute a programme of socio-economic development in the Soviet Union and which constitute a vast programme of actions, aimed at freeing mankind from the danger of a nuclear war and at maintaining peace in the world.

Chea Sim also expressed the Kampuchean people's total support for the U.S.S.R.'s efforts to completely eliminate the weapons of mass destruction and to check the arms race either on earth or in outer space. He voiced full support for the peace initiatives expounded by C.P.S.U. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Vladivostok, which initiatives reflect the willingness of the U.S.S.R. to contribute to building an international security system and promoting cooperation on equal footing among peoples in the Asia-Pacific region.

BOU THANG GREETINGS MARKS SRV AUGUST REVOLUTION

BK211316 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 21 -- Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutuonary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent his warmest greetings to Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution (August 19, 1945).

The message says: "Over the past 41 years the heroic people and army of Vietnam, under the correct and clearsighted leadership of the CPV, have overcome difficulties and defeated all dark schemes and acts of aggression conducted by French colonialsim, Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, thus fulfilling the noble task of national reunification and firmly defending their revolutionary gains."

"August 19, 1945 has become a great historic day not only for the people and army of Vietnam but also for the oppressed peoples the world over," continues the message adding:

"We highly acclaim all great victories recorded by the fraternal people and arms of Vietnam and will follow suit their good examples full of heroism and courage."

"On behalf of the entire Kampuchean Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to wish you and all the Vietnamese combatants good health and greater success in the cause of socialist revolution", concludes the message.

SON SANN STAYS IN PARIS OVER KPNLF RIFT

BK230802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Son Sann, disputed leader of the main non-communist Cambodian resistance faction, has refused to return from Paris to rejoin his group in Thailand, despite expressions of support from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, his son said here Saturaday. Prince Sihanouk, head of the resistance's Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), recently sent Mr Son Sann two telegrams to reassure him he would remain the CGDK premier despite dissidence within his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Mr Son Sann has told officials of friendly Southeast Asian governments that he would resign as CGDK prime minister and cease his international political work if the challenge to his leadership of the KPNLF continued. His son, Son Soubert, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. But he has given no timetable for his possible retirement.

Mr Son Sann, who has remained in Paris since touring Western Europe in June to rally support for the resistance, has played a key role in the CGDK's links with such Western nations as the United States, which recently granted the coalition's two non-communist factions 3.5 million dollars in non-military aid. He is also, along with Prince Sihanouk, the main spokesman for the CGDK at the United Nations, which recognizes the resistance coalition as the Cambodian Government.

The tripartite CGDK -- which includes Sihanoukists, the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge -- fields some 50,000 guerrillas against an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia to support the government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam. The CGDK's main regional backers are China and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The KPNLF has been wracked since December by a rift between Mr Son Sann and dissidents, who charge him with dictatorial rule that led to the group's military defeat by the Vietnamese in early 1985. KPNLF military chief and dissident leader General Sak Sutsakhan recently traveled to Paris to see Mr Son Sann, Mr Son Soubert said, adding that the general was reorganizing the front's military affairs. He said Singapore had asked Prince Sihanouk to intercede in favor of Mr Son Sann but that the prince had answered that he could not interfere in the KPNLF's internal affairs.

Prince Sihanouk said on a visit here earlier this month that Mr Son Sann had sent him a letter from Paris offering to resign as prime minister. But he said: "I cannot play the role of advisor to Son Sann since I have always been accused by Son Sann of being a dictator" (when he ruled Cambodia). "I cannot play the role of a democrat now," the prince said. "The old dictator cannot give lessons to the new candidate for dictatorship."

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

BK190102 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 86

[19 August "Statement of the CGDK Foreign Ministry on Mikhail Gorbachev's Valdivostok Speech and the Points Relating to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] World public opinion has seen nothing new in the speech that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered recently in Vladivistok, particularly with regard to the Cambodian problem, which is one of the important issues concerning peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet propaganda apparatus, however, has tried to hoodwink the world into believing that this speech reflects a new change in Soviet policy toward this region and the Cambodian problem. The Soviet propaganda machinery has also fabricated various rumors in an attempt to confuse world public opinion, thus weakening the international forces which support the Cambodian people's just struggle under the CGDK leadership.

On behalf of the CGDK, the CGDK Foregin Ministry vehemently condemns these dirty tricks. In fact, what Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech shows that he is still continuing the Soviet Union's obsolete policy of supporting the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Cambodia for the benefit of the Soviet strategy of expansion in the Asia-Pacific region. Mikhail Gorbachev even accused the United Nations and the various countries which have condemned the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia, saying that the United Nations and these countries have interefered in the internal affairs of so-called Cambodia.

The CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to note the following:

1. The fact that Mikhail Gorbachev has forced himself to speak about the Cambodian problem and lied about his desire for good relations with the countries in the Asia-Pacific region cannot be regarded as proof of a change in Soviet policy. Gorbachev has been compelled to speak about the Cambodian problem because Vietnam has become bogged down in Cambodia, a fact that can no longer be concealed.

2. Gorbachev's speech proves that the Soviet Union has been compelled to help redress the Hanoi authorities' extreme isolation resulting from their aggression in Cambodia.

3. Gorbachev has forced himself to speak about his desire for good relations with countries in the Asia-Pacific region because the Soviet policy of supporting the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia has shaken the Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in the Asia-Pacific region and has isolated the Soviet Union itself even more seriously in the Asia-Pacific region.

No matter how hard the Soviet propaganda apparatus might try, it can never conceal these facts. So long as the Soviet Union supports the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, it can never make anyone believe that it has abandoned its strategy of aggression and expansion in the Asia-Pacific region.

On this occasion, on behalf of the CGDK, the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to solemnly confirm to world public opinion the following:

1. The Cambodian problem has been caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. Therefore, the Cambodian problem can be solved through political means only when there are negotiations between the conflicting parties, that is between the SRV and the tripartite CGDK.

2. The 8-point peace proposal put forth by the CGDK on the basis of the UN resolutions constitutes the best basis for solving the Cambodian problem through political means to the benefit of all concerned parties. This is in order to return peace to Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region, and to create conditions for national reconciliation among all Cambodians.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK pledge to make all efforts to bring about a politicial settlement of the Cambodian problem on the basis of this 8-point peace proposal. This is in order to enable Cambodia to become an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country with great national union and national reconciliation among all Cambodians and without any foreign troops stationed on its soil.

3. Only after the Soviet Union stops supporting the Vietnamese agression against Cambodia and after Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Cambodia will there be genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodians. As long as Vietnamese troops continue to occupy Cambodia and a handful of Cambodians are used as a tool to conceal the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia there can be no talk about national reconciliation between the Cambodian patriotic fighters and the puppets of the Vietnamese aggressors.

In conclusion, on behalf of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like once again to thank all friendly countries near and far for their support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle, and particularly for making every effort to bring about a political settlement of the Cambodian problem in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK will never forget this valuable support and assistance.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 August 1986

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the CGDK

SOUPHANOUVONG HAILS USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

BK231135 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 23 (OANA-KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, this morning received Vladimir Gussak, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy here. The latter informed the Lao president about the statement of M. Gorbachev in connection with the extension until Jan 1, 1987 of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

President Souphanouvong highly commended the Soviet declaration made on Jan 15, 1986, the Vladivostok statement pronounced on July 28; and other significant peace initiatives, which are on manifestations agreeing with the spirit of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. They are aimed at creating a global international security which is the Leninist principle of peace of the Soviet party and people.

President Souphanouvong further added that the nuclear threat in our present days, becomes more and more grave. Therefore, the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and international security, the ending of the arms-race and the reduction of arms, in particular nuclear ones, is the most important and urgent task for all peace-loving nations. The statements of M. Gorbachev in (?this respect), are proofs of the Soviet Union's resolve in contribution to the meaningfulness of the U.N. International Year of Peace 1986.

Considering the above facts, the Lao party, government and people highly appreciate and resolutely support the stand of the Soviet Government on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till Jan 1, 1987. He said this has set a good example for other nuclear powers. Hence, the Washington administration should accordingly respond positively.

On the two countries' relations, the Lao president highly appraised the ties of friendship, solidarity and all-round co-operation existing between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the USSR. (?These) relations which are prospering continually and meeting the interests of the two peoples, of peace and socialism are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Speaking on behalf of the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy thanked the Lao counterparts for having continually supported the Soviet initiatives aiming at securing peace and freeing humanity from the nuclear war threat.

The talk proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegation

BK210940 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 August, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation of the USSR Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev. The delegation arrived in the country on 19 August for a friendship visit.

The meeting and talks between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and cordial friendship. Phoun Sipaseut highly appreciated the delegation's visit. The two sides talked about many issues regarding strengthening cooperation and mutual assistance between Laos and the Soviet Union in the years to come. They expressed pride in the success of mutual assistance and cooperation in previous years.

Delegation Ends Visit

BK220342 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] In response to an invitation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, a USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Comrade Igor Rogachev, deputy foreign minister, paid a friendship visit to the LPDR from 19 to 21 August. During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Rogachev paid a courtesy call on Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR.

In the meeting with Comrade Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who paid a visit to the LPDR to convey the views of the Soviet leadership to the LPDR counterpart, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut said: The Soviet Government's decision to extend unilaterally the moratorium of nuclear testng until 1 January 1987 marks a significant step which is aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race, saving mankind from the danger of a nuclear war, and safeguarding durable peace in the world. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut also expresed full support for the new, creative proposal on the improvement of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region as noted in the speech delivered in Vladivostok by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

In exchanging views on issues concerning mutual interests, the LPDR foreign affairs minister highly appreciated the all-round relations between Laos and the Soviet Union. The Soviet side expressed a firm conviction that the proposals adopted in the recent 13th conference of foreign ministers of the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK will serve the goal on the improvement of the international relations in Asia.

During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev held consultations and exchanged views with Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, on international issues of common interest. The meeting proceeded in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. The two sides reached unanimity on all issues raised for discussion. The two sides will continue to meet regularly to discuss the issue on promoting, developing, and strengthening fraternal relations between the two countries with a view to contributing to creating an atmosphere favorable to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific, and the world.

PASASON MARKS 23 AUGUST UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

BK241231 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[PASASON 23 August editorial: "Wholeheartedly Enhance the Spirit of the 23 August Uprising"]

[Text] Today, 23 August, marks the 11th anniversary of the historic victory of our nation, in which administrative power was seized nationwide by the entire Lao laboring people and by which our people of all tribes have now become the genuine masters of their own destiny and country. The 23 August anniversary this year is very significant because it comes at a time when our entire party, army, and people are enthusiastically studying and making contributions to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, and are striving to compete with one another to score achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress by fulfilling or overfulfilling the Second 5-Year State Plan, especially the 1986 plan.

Looking back at the history of our Lao nation 11 years ago, our people of all tribes were then living a miserable life under the yoke of oppression and intimidation and the destructive war of the imperialists -- both the neocolonialists and colonialists, and the reactionary warlords and feudalists. Since the nationwide seizure of power by the Lao people on 23 August 1975, administrative power at all levels has genuinely belonged to the people; 11 years to date. Over the past 11 years of national defense and socialism in accordance with the aspiration of our people, the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country have united as one around the party and have actively contributed to fulfilling the two strategic tasks -- to defend the country and to build socialism. Over the past 11 years of victorious struggle to defend the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia under the brilliant and talented leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people of all tribes have actively implemented the various resolutions adopted at the Third Party Congress. With wholehearted support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries around the world, the Lao people of all tribes have further held aloft the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, enhanced the tradition of perseverance and studiousness and a sense of creativeness, overcome numerous difficulties, and majestically created outstanding acts of heroism to be recorded in the annals of the socialist Lao nation.

The developments of the past 11 years have clearly reaffirmed that the people's administrative power at all levels has been more efficiently consolidated and the proletariat dictatorship has been strengthened. Political and technical training have been simultaneously carried out side by side. The dissemination of the various resolutions of the party Central Committee has been profoundly deepened among the grass-roots people, thus encouraging cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people of all tribes to change their ideological thinking and attitudes to conform to the new period of the revolution and to enhance their capabilities in managing the state, the economy, and society. In the meantime, the people's rights to collective mastery have also been consolidated in all respects. The people's armed forces have grown stronger and bigger incessantly to fulfill the tasks of defending the fruits of the revolution and have reexamined capable smashing of all sabotage schemes and activities carried out by the enemies.

Our country has also scored commendable achievements in the economic field. Production has been reactivated and vigorously developed in the agricultural, forestry, industrial, trading, handicraft, and livestock raising sectors both in urban and rural areas and in the mountainous regions and on plains.

More than 3,000 agricultural cooperatives have been set up with nearly 12 percent of farming families as members and to carry out crop cultivation on nearly 50 percent of the total acreage of ricefields throughout the country to produce grain to meet basic needs of our people.

Education, public health, and cultural work has also been gradually consolidated. Artistic and literary work, sports, and propaganda campaigns through newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, and loudspeaker systems have played an important role in resisting the enemies' schemes on the ideological and political battlefront, in boosting production, and in promoting our foreign policy.

Adhering to the foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism, our party and government have earnestly paid attention to consolidating and developing the special relationship with the Vietnamese and Cambodian parties, governments, and peoples; developing all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; and promoting solidarity with all peace-loving nations all over the world. We are celebrating the 23 August anniversary this year at a time when the situation in our country is profoundly changing and when the world situation is extremely favorable to our people.

Let our entire party, army, and people march forward together to enhance the 23 August spirit and apply it to the revolutionary tasks of the new period, heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance, and launch an extensive emulation campaign throughout the country to score achievements triumphantly to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

LPA OFFICIAL LECTURES ON FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK230446 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The committee in charge of the National Defense Ministry General Political Department held a meeting to hear a lecture on the significance of the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. The meeting was attended by nearly 500 military officers from various units, offices, and factories under the control of the ministry.

Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy director of the LPA General Political Department, guest lecturer at the meeting, pointed out the basic contents and significance of the Fourth LPRP Congress, saying that the congress will become an event of great historic significance in the political life of the party in the new period of the revolution. On the basis of this significance, the lecturer urged all participants to firmly grasp the party's line and policies, to have full confidence in the party's correct, wise, and brilliant leadership, to strengthen internal unity and unification, and to hold aloft a sense of responsibility of cadres, party members, combatants, and Lao people of all tribes toward the tasks of national defense and socialist construction. He urged this to create a new determination and new posture in launching an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, thereby turning it into a great and firm victory.

PHONG SALY DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS

BK201515 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 19 (KPL) -- The party committee of Phong Saly District, in the northern province of the same name, successfully closed its five-day session on August 15. The session was attended by Phao Thammachai, secretary of the provincial party committee, and 42 representatives. The participants heard a political report of the provincial party committee and reviewed their past work. They unanimously adopted a program of actions for the implementation of the Second Five-Year State Plan as well as a provincial plan. A new 17-member party committee of the district has also elected.

POLITICAL LIFE CAMPAIGNS IN PROVINCES COMPLETED

BK220547 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Many localities throughout the country are currently concentrating on studying and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. In Oudomsai, Luang Prabang, Khammouane, Savannakhet, and Champassak Provinces, the campaigns have been completed at the provincial party and administrative committee levels as well as in various services. The political life campaigns have now been continued at the grass-root level in districts, cantons, and among local people. The purpose of the campaigns is to help everybody profoundly understand the draft political report and extensively and enthusiastically contribute views to it and to help everybody come to clearly understand the great achievements and victories scored by our entire party and people as well as to see weak points and remaining problems in the past 10 years, weak points and remaining problems that must be settled by us appropriately.

The political life campaigns have also helped everyone raise the level of his knowledge, abilities, sense, and stand in the political field. Following the campaigns, all have come to clearly understand how to distinguish friend from foe and firmly grasp the line and policies of the party and state in the new stage in order to translate together into reality the Second 5-Year State Plan.

SRV AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON INDOCHINESE PROPOSALS

BK210035 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The three Indochinese countries have shown their "sincerity and seriousness" in improving relations with Thailand in the joint communique issued by their foreign ministers after their meeting in Hanoi on Monday, a Vietnamese envoy in Bangkok said yesterday.

Ambassador Tran Quang Co told THE NATION in an interview that the joint communique contained "concrete proposals" designed to bring about peace and stability to this region and a solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Though diplomats here noted that the communique reflected Indochina's hardline policy on the Kampuchean conflict, the envoy insisted that it demonstrated the three Indochinese countries' willingness to improve ties with Thailand, China and the United States.

Apparently repeating one of the points in the communique, Co said the Indochinese countries, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, took note of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's statement that Thailand will not allow its territory to be used to destabilize or undermine the governments of neighboring countries.

Co said Sitthi's statement can be realized if Thailand accepts the proposal of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh to establish a zone of peace on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Thai Government has repeatedly rejected the proposal on grounds that it is not a party to the conflict in Kampuchea.

In what is seen as an overture to Thailand, the communique also said that the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh is ready to negotiate with Thailand on the problem of Kampuchean refugees and of Thai citizens captured inside Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese ambassador said the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has already communicated the essence of the joint communique to the representatives of the ASEAN missions in Hanoi. The envoy on Tuesday also called on Techa Bunnak, the deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs in Bangkok, to present a copy of the communique.

Co described the Kampuchean conflict as "temporary and not an insurmountable obstacle" to the improvement in Thai-Vietnamese relations.

When asked to comment on observations that the leadership changes in Vietnam may lead to an adjustment in its foreign policy, especially toward Kampuchea, the ambassador replied with a saying: "One swallow doesn't make a summer."

He said the Vietnamese leadership changes are just one factor and how Vietnam will conduct its foreign policy also depends on outside factors. "We need a couple more swallows," he said.

"If the other side shows some goodwill, we will reach something positive," he said.

Ministry Clarifies Sitthi Statement

BK221444 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Heng Samrin regime reportedly used the statement by Thailand's Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila concerning Thailand's long-standing policy of not allowing its territory to be used to undermine neighboring countries to propose that Thailand apply this policy to Khieu Samphan. The director general of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports as follows the comment by Thailand's foreign minister on the matter.

[Begin director general recording] It has long been Thailand's policy of having no involvement with the rebels in any countries, whether Burma, Malaysia, Laos, or Cambodia. We never support rebels, and we have never allowed any groups to use our territory to support rebel activities. This is our stand. We reaffirm our stand and will always uphold this policy. Meanwhile, we also want other countries to follow this rule -- that is, not allowing their territory to be used by others to undermine the government in Thailand. Anyway, I must clarify to you that the proposal by the Heng Samrin regime has no validity. First, the Heng Samrin regime does not represent Cambodia. We support the government of Prince Sihanouk. Not only Thailand, but also the ASEAN members and the United Nations consider the governments of Prince Sihanouk to be the legitimate government of Cambodia. [end recording]

Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Information Department, disclosed that CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk will meet Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on 26 August. On the same evening, the foreign minister will host a dinner reception in honor of Prince Sihanouk. On 28 August, Prince Sihanouk will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon.

MILITARY SAYS MORE SRV TROOPS SENT TO CAMBODIA

BK220125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Supreme Command yesterday said Vietnam has deployed an additional 2,000 troops in the northern and western parts of Kampuchea which border Thailand.

Major General Sihadet Bunnak, deputy spokesman, told a press conference that during the past month, Vietnam has tried to nip the growth of the three factions of Khmer resistance forces by intercepting and infiltrating their movement.

Sihadet said during the period there was fighting between Vietnamese troops and the resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and some shells also fell into the Thai teritory.

He did not provide casualty figures on either side but said the resistance forces have gone on the offensive by ambushing and sniping the Vietnamese troops.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge Government and then installed the Heng Samrin regime in Phonm Penh. It has maintained about 150,000 troops in the country.

Meanwhile, Colonel Thawatchai Suwannachin, head of the army's public relations office, said Hanoi has tried to "Vietnamize" Kampuchea by migrating about 2,500 Vietnamese from northern Vietnam into Kampong Chang province, 50 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh.

Thawatchai said Hanoi has forced Khmers in Kampong Som to repair roads in various parts of Kampuchea especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

He said Vietnam is manning troops in posts opposite Baan Kruat District in Buri Ram and dispatched details for espionage in Thailand.

SITTHI ON 'NEW THRUST' IN FOREIGN POLICY

BK240210 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, expounding on the new Thai foreign policy, says that his ministry will be an "active participant" in the effort to revive the economic life of the country.

In an exclusive interview with THE NATION, the Social Action Party (SAP) leader also said that he will reconfirm the prime minister's order that set up a coordinating ministerial committee he headed in the previous administration. The committee is to streamline efforts by various ministries which have posted officials at Thai embassies and representative offices.

To strengthen his personal think tank as party leader, Sitthi also plans to appoint additional advisors.

There are now 15 economic advisors in his team and the additional appointments will bring former University Affairs Minister Kasem Suwannakun as advisor on the university affairs and former City Clerk Chalo Thammasiri as advisor on administration and Interior Ministry affairs. "It is necessary for me as party leader to keep abreast of the overall problems of the country," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister said that a new thrust in the foreign policy is an expansion in the ministry's roles as coordinator with related government agencies as well as strengthening private-government cooperation in overcoming the economic woes.

He cited item eight of the policy statement on foreign affairs as saying that the government will undertake to have the Foreign Ministry and all the state organs play roles in expanding the overseas markets for Thai goods, promoting labour exports, tourist industry as well as inviting more foreign investment and stepping up transfer of technology into the countries for the sake of economic development of the country.

Another new emphasis in the foreign policy is greater independent foreign undertaking to serve the national interest as the utmost priority and in accordance with international laws and norms as well as rationality, Sitthi said.

Referring to item one on continued efforts to improve ties with neighboring countries, Sitthi said that the Foreign Ministry supports promotion of "barter trade," as against cash trade, with Laos and is ready to open new border points along the common frortier on a temporary basis at a Lao request to facilitate transit of goods across the border.

He said that the Foreign Ministry has also switched on a greenlight for a government-level trade delegation's visit here for talks with the Commerce Ministry on trade promotion. However, the government has to take into account the security domain in considering a proposal for Thailand to open up new border points with Laos on a permanent basis.

Such a move may facilitate influx of Lao people for refuge on Thai soil and, in effect, aggravating the security of the country, he said.

The National Security Council (NSC) and the Commerce Ministry are also jointly reviewing the list of strategic goods that are banned from being exported to the landlocked country, according to Sitthi.

Vientiane has been asking for a reduction in the banned strategic goods.

Burma is another neighbouring country that Thailand is seeking to promote trade -- and economic relations -- and Sitthi is optimistic that a trade agreement and joint fishing ventures with Burma are not too "far-fetched."

Sitthi, who led a delegation to Rangoon to improve ties, said that Thailand would seek to settle the dispute over the demarcation of the border along the Sai River and see to it that Thai territory would not be used by minority rebels to launch attacks against the Rangoon regime. When these issues have been settled, relations will improve significantly, he said.

He noted that the new Burmese ambassador could help to expand bilateral economic relations with Thailand.

Referring to relations with Indochinese countries, Sitthi said that the general atmosphere had apparently improved for Vientiane has lately refrained from attacking Thailand.

On Kampuchea, he said he is optimistic that the Vietnamese would be worn out in its fighting against the resistance guerrillas in two years. The resistance guerrillas, he said, have been operating in the inland areas of the country, according to Sitthi.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES USSR'S ZAYTSEV TO VISIT

BK221323 Bangkok Voce of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] A high-level Soviet official will visit Thailand from 31 August to 3 September. He is Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department. Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri said that, during his visit, Mr Anatoliy Zaytsev will meet on 1 September Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin and also Director General of the International Organizations Department Nit Phibunsongkhram for official consultations.

Mr Anatoliy Zaytsev has visited Thailand almost every year in recent years. He last visited Thailand between 24 and 28 July 1985. Details disclosed by Sawanit Khongsiri on the coming visit of Mr Anatoliy Zaytsev follow:

[Begin Sawanit recording] From what we know, the purpose of the Soviet official's visit is to discuss with us the subjects on the agenda of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet official talked to us about this visit last year. Mr Zaytsev's visit is significant for the Foreign Ministry, because it will be the first visit to Thailand by a senior Soviet official since Gorbachev made a major policy statement on Asia in his Vladivostok speech. We would like to learn about the Soviet attitude and what he will have to tell us. It is also interesting to note that the Soviet Government is campaigning heavily for its peace policy, or what can be called peace offensive [preceding two words in English] in the conduct of its foreign affairs, especially in the conduct of diplomacy. [end recording]

NGUYEN HUU THO LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW231548 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- A high-level Vietnamese delegation led by lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, left here today for the eighth non-aligned summit to be convened in Harare, Zimbabwe.

It was seen off by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other Vietnamese senior officials.

VO DONG GIANG COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

OW230729 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang has had an interview with the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA before leaving Hanoi for Harare (Zimbabwe) to attend the ministerial conference in preparation for the coming eighth non-aligned summit.

Asked about the growth of the Non-aligned Movement in recent years, Vo Dong Giang said:

"I think there is no need to talk much about the vigorous growth of the movement. The increasing role and international prestige of the movement as well as its political maturation have now become a reality which nobody, even forces hostile to it, can deny.

"What I want to say here is the interesting experiences drawn from the existence and development of the movement over the past 25 years, despite so many strains and stresses, and its great complexity and diversity. I mean the increasing awareness of each member country of its sacred right to be the master of its own destiny, awareness which prompts it to tide over differences in political opinions, social systems, philosophical view points and religious beliefs to bring out an unshakable solidarity of the movement, to unite with other progressive forces for a common goal, namely to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and other reactionary forces, and for peace, national independence and social progress.

"Peace, national independence and social progress are the goals and trend of development of our times. Those who are against these goals may cause temporary difficulties to the movement. But they cannot reverse the trend and therefore they cannot prevent the movement from gaining success and becoming ever stronger."

Asked about the Indochinese countries' opinions at the Harare conference on developments in the peninsula, Vo Dong Giang said:

"The Vietnamese delegation will first of all concentrate on important and burning issues of common concern.

"Regarding the situation in the Indochinese peninsula, we will reaffirm our consistent stance of striving for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia in which Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are a positive factor of decisive significance.

"Over the past eight years, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made tireless efforts, putting forward many goodwill proposals aimed at easing tension, promoting dialogue and maintaining peaceful co-existence among countries in the region and between them and other countries including China and the U.S., thus contributing to efforts for all-round security in Asia and the Pacific. We will resolutely oppose every scheme of confrontation to undermine the growing trend for constructive dialogue in the region".

Vo Dong Giang expressed the belief that "with the sense of responsibility and goodwill of all countries in the region and support from the Non-aligned Movement and other peace-loving forces in the world, the situation in Southeast Asia will change for the better, lasting peace and equal cooperation will be established and consolidated in the region, meeting the aspiration of all nations in the region and the rest of the world".

TRUONG CHINH, NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESS CADRES

BK240343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] By order of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee held a conference in Hanoi from 19 to 21 August for retired high-ranking cadres and party members to study and contribute opinions to the draft documents to be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress. A total of 162 comrades including former party Central Committee members; leading cadres of various commissions, ministries, general departments, and mass organizations, army generals and high-ranking specialists, and former provincial party committee secretaries attended the conference.

Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, called at the conference and cordially addressed the delegates.

The comrade director of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department introduced the draft political report and the draft proposal for amending and revising some specific points of the party statutes which will be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress.

The conferees engaged in lively discussions with a sense of responsibility and in a constructive spirit, contributing many frank opinions and suggesting a number of concrete measures aimed at helping to resolve the current difficulties and overcome the party's shortcomings in socioeconomic leadership, building, and development in the period ahead. The participants were very happy to meet Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Cordially addressing the conferees, Comrade Truong Chinh informed them of the fine results of his recent meeting in Moscow with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Concerning the socioeconomic situation of our country, the comrade general secretary presented a lucid analysis of the party's viewpoints and policies regarding the renovation of economic management aimed at abolishing the mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, switching to the system of socialist economic and business accounting, and ensuring the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business as well as the central echelon's right to centralized and unified management.

This is also aimed at combating bureaucratic centralism, liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline, and localism, and firmly upholding the principle of democratic centralism.

The comrade general secretary solicitously inquired after and advised the retired veteran comrades to continue firmly preserving their revolutionary quality and virtues, actively participate in various activities in their wards and subwards, and always have firm confidence in the party Central Committee's leadership. With their prestige, experience, and responsibilities, the veteran comrades should actively contribute to building the capital's revolutionary movement.

In his closing speech, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh praised the delegates who, despite their old age, still firmly maintained their revolutionary zeal, enthusiastically attended the conference, and contributed their opinions to the party. He analyzed and evaluated the socioeconomic situation of the country in the past and suggested that the delegates, with the vast knowledge and experience they have accumulated throughout the years of revolutionary activities, speak out frankly, tell the truth, and contribute many practical suggestions, thereby helping the party to do a good job of preparing for its sixth national congress.

CADRES CONTINUE TO STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

Ho Chi Minh City

OW201103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] More than 500 leading cadres of Ho Chi Minh City recently held a conference to carefully study and discuss the CPV draft political report to be submitted to the sixth Party Congress. They also strived to thoroughly grasp the party's views and thoughts expressed in the speeches of comrades Truong Chinh, Le Duc Tho, and Nguyen Van Linh at the national conference of cadres.

They unanimously approved a program of action presented by the standing committee of the city party committee. For the immediate future, Ho Chi Minh City should concentrate on implementing these major tasks: boosting production to fulfill the city's 1986 socioeconomic plan; developing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive by quickly remedying all shortcomings as suggested by the masses and by party members; improving the implementation of tasks; and properly organizing party organization congresses at all levels in accordance with the requirements and timetable set by the center.

Ha Nam Ninh, Son La

BK150734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The party organizations of Ha Nam Ninh and Son La Provinces recently held conferences of key cadres to study the fundamental viewpoints of the draft political report to be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress with a view to applying them to the local situation in preparation for the holding of party congresses at all levels.

The Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee has guided all basic units in immediately applying the central level's viewpoints to assessing the situation and adopted policies and measures for leading and guiding local party organizations and the people in developing the economy and culture and consolidating national defense.

The provincial party committee has launched a movement of the entire party and people to emulate in carrying out productive labor and practicing thrift and satisfactorily arranged for party members and the people to contribute their opinions to the draft documents of the party congress. As an immediate step, the province has drawn the attention of all units to agricultural production, especially in the 10th-month crop season, to the prevention and control of typhoons and floods, and to making preparations for production in the winter crop season.

Meanwhile, the party organization of Son La Province has focused on the urgent tasks of agricultural production. The province is striving to produce 2,100 metric tons of nitrogen fertilizer, encouraging all the people to turn out green and stable manure, building a high-yield rice area covering 4,000 hectares, developing 500 hectares of shallow ricefields in Bai Bang, tending 500 hectares of manioc, enlarging the summer-fall rice acreage, changing the crop cultivation pattern, and developing soybean planting for consumption by the local people as well as for export.

Tien Giang Committee

OW201105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] According to the journal AP BAC, the Tien Giang provincial party committee recently held an enlarged executive committee session with leading cadres of the province, cities, towns, districts, villages, and wards to study and discuss the draft political report to be presented to the Sixth Party Congress. Along with carefully studying the draft political report and the proposals for supplementing and amending a number of points in the party organization's statute, the conferees also studied the speeches made by Comrades Truong Chinh, Nguyen Van Linh, and Vo Chi Cong at the recent conference of key cadres at the center.

The conferees carefully and responsibly contributed hundreds of views to further clarify the comments, analysis, and assessment made by the center regarding the general situation and its various aspects. They also proposed supplementing and changing a number of sentences, paragraphs, and matters in the CPV draft political report for consideration by the center.

After the 2-day conference the Tien Giang provincial party committee trained a reporter contingent with a view to popularizing the CPV draft political report among local cadres, workers, government employees, combatants, and laboring people.

NHAN DAN REPORTS SUBWARD PARTY CONGRESS IN HANOI

BK240829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the review of the 21 August NHAN DAN]

[Text] Next to its editorial, NHAN DAN carries a report by Vu Giang on the congress of the party organization of Cua Dong subward, Hoan Kiem ward, Hanoi.

The report reflects the lively discussions and sincere suggestions by members of the Cua Dong party organization to the draft political report to be presented to the sixth National Party Congress and the draft political report of the Hanoi municipal party organization. The Cua Dong subward party organization congress regarded assessing the situation and finding its causes as the major tasks of the national party congress.

HANOI, VIENTIANE BROADEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW211702 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug 21 -- Hanoi and Vientiane, the capital cities of Vietnam and Laos, are broadening cooperation in many areas since the establishment of their sisterly relationship in 1978. Hanoi has helped train hundreds of technical workers and managerial cadres for Laos. It has also helped build in Vientiane a brick-and-tile factory with a capacity of five million bricks and two million tiles a year, two sugar mills, two textile mills, and equip the Vientiane farm tools shop.

Since 1984, the two capitals have cooperated in exports and imports and broadened their goods exchanges. Beside accepting Lao trainees to Hanoi, Hanoi has sent its specialists to various establishments in Vientiane to help in on-spot training and to open professional courses.

So far, Hanoi and Vientiane have undertaken 20 joint construction projects. Hanoi has helped build in Vientiane a paper mill with a yearly capacity of 300 tons of paper and 150 tons of cardboard, a distillery with a capacity of 50,000 litres a year, etc. Besides, Hanoi has helped Vientiane modernize two textile mills.

With the assistance of Hanoi specialists, a major irrigation project, a glass enterprise, a park and an infant school are being built in Vientiane. Hanoi workers and technicians are also equipping an engineering enterprise in Vientiane.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN REITERATES CALL FOR TEST BAN TREATY

BK220925 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Australia has repeated its call for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the continued development of nuclear weapons by those who already own them is detrimental to efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Mr Hayden said he welcomed the declaration on disarament issued by the leaders of Sweden, Mexico, Argentina, India, Tanzania, and Greece following their meeting in Mexico earlier this month. He says this fits well with Australia's own efforts to promote an international seismic monitoring network as a way of verifying a ban on nuclear tests. However, Mr Hayden says Australia's highest priority in the disarmament issue is a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Mr Hayden's comments come only a few days after the decision by the federal government to resume sale of uranium to France. A 3-year ban on uranium sales to France was lifted as a means of raising extra revenue for the government. The decision has been condemned by leading members of the Australian Labor Party's left wing, who had vowed to begin a widespread campaign to have it reversed.

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS ORDERED TO LEAVE

BK230720 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian Government has ordered four South African officials to leave the country by 22 September. This follows the announcement by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, last Thursday in Parliament that Australia would reduce South African diplomatic representation in Melbourne and Sydney. The Department of Foreign Affairs has told the South African Embassy that its Trade Commission and Tourist Board offices should be closed when the four officials leave. Australia withdrew its trade commissioner in South Africa last year and Mr Hawke said on Thursday that it would withdraw consular facilities, particularly visa facilities provided by its South African Embassy.

NEWS ZEALAND

USSR'S KAPITSA TO MAKE 2-DAY 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT

HK230826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa is to pay a private two-day visit to New Zealand next week and hold formal ministerial talks while here, Prime Minister David Lange has said. During his visit, beginning on Monday, Mr Kapitsa will hold talks with New Zealand Deputy Foreign Minister and Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn, Mr Lange announced in a brief written statement issued on Friday.

His visit comes only a fortnight after the United States suspended New Zealand from the Australian, New Zealand and U.S. (ANZUS) defence alliance because of New Zealand's ban on nuclear-capable warships using its ports. Officials from the prime minister's department have emphasized that the visit will be unofficial and that Mr Kapitsa will have no contact with Mr Lange, who is also foreign minister.

Mr Kapitsa is to be the guest of Soviet Ambassador to New Zealand Vladimir Bykov.

MALAYSIA

SIHANOUK, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK220639 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Kuala Lumpur a short while ago for a 5-day official visit to Malaysia. He was recieved at the Kuala Lumpur international airport by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Rais Yatim, his deputy Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Sabaruddin Chik and other senior government officials.

Prince Sihanouk is leading a 10-member delegation. This afternoon, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed is expected to call on the Kampuchean resistance leader at a hotel where he is staying. Tonight the prime minister will entertain Prince Sihanouk to a dinner.

Mahathir On Support for CGDK

BK221524 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1437 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 22 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia believes it is important for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to continue to maintain and work for greater unity among Kampuchean freedom fighters in the coming years.

"Their unity is crucial to the success of their struggle as well as their effectiveness in the political, diplomatic and military struggle against Vietnam," Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said at a dinner in honour of CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk at Sri Perdana Friday night.

Malaysia, he added, had noted many encouraging signs in the progress of the struggle by Khmer resistance forces recently, notably the high degree of solidarity and cohesion among the patriotic forces of the CGDK as well as co-operation and co-ordination in the liberation struggle.

Dr Mahathir also reaffirmed Malaysia's support for the CGDK, adding that it would spare no effort at the United Nations and other international fora to ensure the international community continued to support the Kampuchean cause. He said Malaysia had been actively involved with its ASEAN partners in the mission which visited East and West Africa, West Asia and Latin America to secure continuing support as well as to promote the CGDK"s eight-point proposal.

The prime minister described the proposal made in March this year as a constructive and reasonable formula that demonstrated the flexibility of the CGDK in its earnest desire to end the conflict. "Vietnam's repeated rejection of the proposal is clear evidence of its intransigence and inflexibility," Dr Mahathir said.

Prince Sihanouk, in his speech, said the CGDK forces had made notable progress with growing active assistance from the Kampucheans within their homeland. "But we must consent to make even greater sacrifices and efforts to encourage our people inside our homeland to join us in fighting the Vietnamese invaders," he said.

Prince Sihanouk, accompanied by his son Prince Norodom Rannarit, arrived here Friday for a five-day visit, the last leg of his four-nation tour which took him to Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta.

Saturday, he is scheduled to ve talks with Dr Mahathir at the Prime Minister's Office.

Mahathir, Sihanouk Hold Talks

BK230919 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0822 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 23 (BERNAMA) -- President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Prince Norodom Sihanouk Saturday outlined to Dr Mahathir Mohamed the danger of "Vietnamisation" of Kampuchea which is occupied by Vietnamese forces.

Prince Sihanouk told the prime minister it was projected that within a decade, the number of Vietnamese people in Kampuchea would reach two million from the 700,000 at present. He said the Khmer people were very much against this situation and were giving all their support to CGDK resistance forces against the Vietnamese troops.

Prince Sihanouk said this in his 90-minute discussion with Dr Mahathir at the Prime Minister's Office here, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Zainal Abidin Sulong told reporters after the meeting.

With the help of the Kampuchean people, the resistance forces had been able to penetrate very deep into Kampuchea, even into areas around Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk who is here for a five-day visit said.

Dr Mahathir meanwhile described as very "heartening" the successes of the resistance forces and expressed the hope that the CGDK struggle would attain its objective. The prime minister reiterated that Malaysia would continue to do its best in pursuing the Kampuchean cause at international fora, particularly at the non-aligned summit in Harare next week which he will be attending.

Prince Sihanouk also gave an assurance to the prime minister that extra efforts would be undertaken to ensure unity in the tripartite CGDK as its unity was important in ensuring the success of the struggle.

Dr Mahathir had stressed in his speech at a dinner in honour of Prince Sihanouk Friday night that it was important for the CGDK to continue to work for greater unity among Kampuchean freedom fighters.

The two leaders also discussed in great detail the possible solutions to the Kampuchean problem including the CGDK's eight-point proposal made in March this year.

Prince Sihanouk told Dr Mahathir he believed China's position on the question of Kampuchea remained strong and unaffected despite the latest Gorbachev proposal the CGDK president described as not offering anything new as far as Kampuchea was concerned.

Sihanouk on 8-Point Proposal

BK230755 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0722 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 23 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal constitutes the "best possible foundation" in the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue, CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk reiterated today.

"Personally, I renounce to go any further," he said in his address at the Malaysian National Institute of Public Administration here, adding that he would no longer formulate any proposals or suggestions to facilitate a solution. He said for a solution to be found to the current impasse, it would be necessary that a minimum of goodwill existed on the other side (the Vietnamese).

He said the proposals had shown to the world that the CGDK had been "willing to go very far" in the search for a just and honourable peace, but Vietnam had instead considered the CGDK's moderation and spirit of conciliation as signs of weakness, of powerlessness and even an admission of defeat. "Vietnam's intransigence grows to measure up to its false analysis of the situation of our resistance," he added.

The CGDK, ASEAN and China had "gone far enough" in the way of conciliation and of peace, he said, adding that "at the end of this, we will find nothing but contempt and new rebuffs from the adverse camp (Vietnam)."

Although Prince Sihanouk said he was not optimistic of the outcome of an unequal struggle, he however reaffirmed that the enemies of his homeland were quite mistaken "if they think that the old Sihanouk is tired or discouraged." "That would be a profound illusion," he said.

On the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk said it now only expected to be regarded as part of the CGDK. "The Khmer Rouge leadership had promised me it does not harbour any intention to oust the other parties from government and retain control," he said.

He added that the Khmer Rouge knew very well that Vietnam would only march back into Kampuchea and that China did not want a communist government in Kampuchea as it would only accept a nationalist government.

Prince Sihanouk is currently on a five-day visit here, the last leg of a four-nation tour that has already taken him to Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta.

Commentary Hails Visit

BK221028 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government and people of Malaysia extend a cordial welcome to Prince Nordodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who began a 4-day visit to our country today. The prince is on a tour of four ASEAN states. Kuala Lumpur is the last stop in his tour. Prince Sihanouk is a friend of Malaysia. His name is a household word in this country. Malaysia respects his commitment to a Cambodia free from Vietnamese or any other foreign domination. Relations between Malaysia and Democratic Kampuchea have always been close and cordial. Malaysia and its ASEAN partners look forward to the day when the whole of Cambodia will be rid of the unwanted Vietnamese occupation forces and the Cambodian people will be able to shape their own political destiny. Prince Norodom Sihanouk symbolizes the fierce determination of the people longing to be free and to improve their quality of life.

The visits that the Cambodian leader is paying at this time are significant in the context of the nonaligned summit conference that will be held very soon in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Vietnam and the Soviet bloc are engaged in a massive propaganda campaign to discredit the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to publicize the Heng Samrin regime which is propped up by Vietnam's military resources. The main thrust of such propaganda is by harping on past events such as the excesses of Pol Pot's government during the period 1975-1978 in Cambodia. However, ASEAN is confident that the Vietnamese will not make any headway in their campaign judging by the UN votes on the Cambodian issue in last year's General Assembly. In any case, Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will sponsor a resolution calling on the international community to take note of the reality that prevails in Cambodia and urge the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country.

Another diplomatic ploy used by Vietnam was the convening of the conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In reality, this was not to be regarded as a meeting of envoys of independent nations as Vietnam dominates both Cambodia and Laos and practices a form of neocolonialism. This is truly ironic that the foreign ministers in their communique called for the settlement of the Cambodian crisis as the [words indistinct] asked for the disbandment of the Khmer Rouge forces. Everybody knows what would transpire if these forces were to be disbanded; the tripartite coalition would lose its strength, and Vietnam would be able to lord it over Cambodia even more easily.

Prince Sihanouk has categorically rejected this ridiculous demand. If Vietnam sincerely wants to discuss peace, it ought not to set any precondition. Vietnam is the aggressor, and it has neither the moral nor legal credibility to make demands. Malaysia will follow with interest all that Prince Norodom Sihanouk will say about the situation in Cambodia. His visit will further strengthen the close ties between his country and Malaysia.

MAHATHIR TO LAUNCH COMMISSION AT NONALIGNED MEETING

BK220701 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed will announce the launching of the independent South-South Commission at the eighth nonaligned summit meeting to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, early next month. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir who is the chairman of the steering committee, will meet leaders of other nonaligned nations to gain greater support for the commission. So far, the commission has received encouraging response from Third World countries after the Malaysian leader sent letters to the governments of various countries asking for support.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Rais Yatim told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia hopoes to get support from most of the Third World countries at the summit. He said the appointment of the commission chairman will be decided at the conference. The prime minister will head a 14-member delegation to the 7-day conference which begins from the 1st of next month. Among the agenda to be discussed at the conference include the noninterference and intervention in the internal affairs of various states, the role of the Nonaligned Movement, apartheid, the Palestine issue, the Kampuchean problem, and the Afghanistan conflict. The drug abuse problem and the Iran-Iraq war will be also be discussed at the summit.

TROOPS ON 'PRECAUTIONARY' ALERT FOR AQUINO TRIP

HK240708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 24 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino left here Sunday for a four-day visit to Indonesia and Singapore, her first foreign trip since a popular uprising installed her in power in February.

"Our government will be left in good and dependable hands. All of you anyway are ready at all times to protect peace and order," the chief executive said before boarding her 25-seater jet at about 1:15 p.m. (0515 GMT), playing down rumours of a possible coup attempt in her absence.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the military had been on maximum alert since 0700 GMT Saturday and would remain so "for as long as it's needed." He described the action as "precautionary."

Preparations for Mrs. Aquino's first foreign trip have been marked by speculation and rumors about a possible power grab by diehard supporters of her exiled predeccesor Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled in a popular uprising in February. Marcos allies staged a failed coup bid here in July.

"No problem. We're going to play golf," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told reporters. Asked by AFP if he say any problem with the so-called Marcos "loyalists". the minister said: "No problem, period."

Mrs. Aquino said the state visit was a necessary "trip of brotherhood" to Manila's Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) allies and that she had always said her first visit abroad would be to a neighboring state. She said that as a result of her trip, she hoped to work more closely with other leaders to help bring about "peace and progress to all of us here."

On Indonesia, where she will stay until Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino said: "We are like family" amd that "over the years Indonesia has been a dependable friend." She noted that Jakarta is the head of the committee organizing the ASEAN summit here next year.

Singapore was a "shining example of the determination of its government and great people," Mrs. Aquino said. "Its progress and prosperity is the economic analog of what the Filipino people achieved in politics," she added. Mrs. Aquino will be reciprocating a state visit made here in June by Singaporean Premier Lee Kuan Yew. 'We will see each other on Wednesday," she added.

The president trooped the lines with the white-uniformed General Ramos after a 21-gun salute by an honor guard at Villamor Air Base, the air force headquarters in suburban Manila. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzalez, Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing and Social Services Minister Maria Mita Pardo de Tavera are accompanying her on the trip. Presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid said the official delegation was composed of 15 people and that there are also 14 officials and five businessmen.

Mrs. Aquino is set to meet with large Filipino communities as well as local businessmen in both countries.

Enrile Predicts No Trouble

HK230520 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says he foresees no trouble in the country while President Aquino is abroad. Enrile said this at an open forum held by the Money Market Association of the Philippines at the Manila Peninsula Hotel. He gave assurances that nothing untoward will take place while the president is away.

Meanwhile, Southern Command chief Major General Jose Magno Jr announced he was placing his region under red alert while President Aquino is in Indonesia and Singapore. He explained he was doing this to prevent any unruly elements from creating trouble while the president is out of the country. Magno said the situation in Mindanao is peaceful except for some clashes between soldiers and the NPA in Regions 10 and 11.

Marcos Denies Return Plan

HK200621 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Former President Marcos has no plans to return to the Philippines While President Aquino is visiting the United States. According to the former president's spokesman, Arturo Arquiza, Marcos will return to the Philippines only if the Filipino people so desire it. He added that the former leader says that, since it was the Americans who brought him to Hawaii, he will wait for the Americans to take him back to the Philippines. Rumors about Marcos returning to the country have been circulating, especially since there have been reports of stepped-up security at Laoag Airport and flights there being monitored.

OFFICIAL PROTESTS DELAY IN U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES

HK221417 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa yesterday chided the United States for delaying the shipment of long overdue military equipment to the Philippines.

"The Philippines has not received a single military hardware from the United States since I assumed my new position in the defense ministry last April," Gamboa said.

He said the promise of the U.S. to give what is due to the Philippines "has remained a promise."

Under the RP [Republic of the Philippines] -U.S. military bases agreement, the Philippines is supposed to get $180 million in military and economic assistance for 1985.

But until now, the defense ministry is still awaiting for the arrival of the military hardware from the U.S., Gamboa said.

Gamboa added that most of the hardware the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] expects to receive are only spare parts for armored vehicles, planes, helicopters and ships.

Most of the equipment used by the AFP are made in the United States.

Gamboa hoped that the U.S. would soon deliver the equipment as promised.

The U.S. is under obligation to pay the Philippines $900 million for the use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base at $180 million a year from 1986 to 1989 [figures as published].

NDF REBELS' AGENDA SUBMITTED TO AQUINO

HK230108 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The agenda put forward by the communist National Democratic Front [NDF] rebels has been submitted to President Aquino for her comment and approval. Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, who is on the government panel, said he had received instructions from Mrs Aquino about the agenda, but he gave no further details. Mitra met with the rebel leaders on 5 August to set up initial guidelines for the peace talks. He did not say if the new agenda came directly from Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, the former newsmen who head the NDF.

AFP on Rebel Demands

HK221350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) -- A government peace negotiator said Friday that the Agenda for talks with a rebel panel has been submitted to President Corazon Aquino for approval, the state-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said Mrs Aquino had instructed him on what to do with the agenda, but did not say what the instructions were or what the agenda contained, PNA said.

It was not clear if the agenda came from former newsman [as received] Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, who represent the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) in the peace talks.

Mr Mitra has been waiting for the rebels' agenda since their first meeting on August 5. He has repeatedly said that the government has only one agenda, and "it is the ceasefire."

Another negotiator, chief government auditor Teofisto Guingona, said he had received some demands from the NDF leaders, PNA added. Mr Guingona said the demands included free mobility for the NDF leaders and their staff during the negotiations, and immunity from suit even after the peace talks have been finished, the news agency said.

MNLF PEACE TALKS TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

HK250854 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Peace negotiations between the government and MNLF leaders will take place next month. This was said by Butz Aquino after his 4-day official mission to the Middle East. Cel Baizas reports:

[Begin recording] Negotiations for the peaceful settlement of problems in Mindanao may start on the 1st week of September. Butz Aquino, brother of the slain Benigno Aquino, Jr, said his trip to Jeddah was made in his capacity as a personal emissary of President Corazon Aquino. He said a cease-fire would be observed by the government and the Muslim rebels during the negotiations. The dialogue between the two sides aims to solve the problems which have plagued the Muslim community for the past 400 years. Aquino said President Aquino would decide who would make up the government delegation. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER FAVORS LEGALIZATION OF CPP

HK250918 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez says he is in favor of legalizing the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and allowing it to join the political scene. During a meeting with newsmen in Zamboanga City, Sanchez said that while the CPP continues to be banned from politics, it will [words indistinct] and will attract people into joining it and opposing the government. Sanchez denied that he himself is a communist. He said that many people who join the CPP do not fully understand the communist idelogy. He said that with the freedom under the new government, communism should be discussed openly.

CPP CITES 'FASCIST' DANGERS TO GOVERNMENT

HK221407 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has expressed fears that the Aquino government might become "fascist" if the military is not reformed.

In the July issue of "ANG BAYAN [The NATION]," the CPP's oficial publication, the party said the military has been keeping the Aquino government "off balance" and undermining the President's political leadership.

Unless the military is reformed, the CPP said, the Aquino government "could eventually be drawn in to follow the same fascist designs of the ousted Marcos regime."

The CPP also accused the military of blocking reforms of the Aquino government has sought to implement in the establishment.

"Since the downfall of the Marcos regime, there has been no change nor is there an effort to make change in the orientation of the military," the CPP said.

It also assailed the military for its tendencies to be independent from the Aquino government.

It cited as examples the military's continued hamletting, bombing and massacres in the countryside.

The CPP also branded the Armed Forces of the Philippines as "the most dependable instrument of U.S. imperialism" in the country.

The U.S., the CPP added, has been exerting pressures such as delay in loans and aid if the Aquino government would not implement policies and programs attuned to American political and economic interests in the Philippines.

At the same time, the CPP assailed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "for taking advantage of his control over the military to court the favor of the U.S. for his own ambitions for power."

GOVERNMENT SAID SELLING NUCLEAR PLANT'S URANIUM

HK240524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0441 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) — The Philippines Government is selling 70 million dollars' worth of uranium fuel from its mothballed nuclear power plant, a newspaper said here Sunday. The uranium pellets had been intended to run the 620-megawatt plant in Bataan Province west of Manila for three years, THE MANILA CHRONICLE said, quoting Vicente Paterno, a presidential aide on energy matters. Mr. Paterno could not be reached for comment Sunday.

The new government of President Corazon Aquino has decided not to open the plant, which would have been the country's first nuclear power station, due to questions on its safety and prohibitive running costs. The deposed government of Ferdinand Marcos had commissioned the U.S. firm Westinghouse to build the plant at an initial cost of 500 million dollars. The construction took eight years and the cost ballooned to 2.2 billion dollars.

NEW INTELLIGENCE COORDINATING AGENCY HEAD NAMED

HK230112 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday swore in retired Brigadier General Luis Villareal as director of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA]. Villareal is [words indistinct] of the armed forces. Attending the swearing-in ceremony were Brigadier General Ramon (Montallo), retired Brigadier General Jesus (Singson), the acting NICA deputy director general, and other top military officials.

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KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC'S QIN JIWEI 25 AUG

SK251101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 25 received Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, and commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and army corps commander of the former Chinese people's volunteers, and his party.

On hand were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and colonel general of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk. Present were Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and his embassy officials.

President Kim Il-song had a warm and friendly talk with the guests. Commander Qin Jiwei presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION WELCOMED AT BANQUETS, RALLIES

20 Aug Banquet

SK220607 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The LSWYK Central Committee arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 20 August in honor of the visiting Chinese youth delegation. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth league of China [CYLC], Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to the DPRK.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; and the functionaries of the relevant sector, including Pak Song-pom, Yi Won-kuk, Kim Chong-ho, O Mun-hwan, and Hong Il-chon.

Chairman Choe Yong-hae spoke at the banquet. First he warmly welcomed the visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation, and said that the delegation's visit will provide an important opportunity in strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and unity between the youth of Korea and China.

He noted the successes being attained by the Chinese people and youths in construction of the four modernizations, and said the CYLC is carrying out practical and active activity to bring its work closer to reality and to improve the less developed fields, and that it is attaining many successes in the struggle to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, realize the four modernizations, and reunify the whole country to returning Taiwan to the homeland.

He noted that today the Chinese youth are properly preparing themselves as a new generation of communists through active movements such as the movement of learning from Lei Feng, and said he sincerely wishes them greater success in the future.

He said the visit to China last year by the Korean youth friendship delegation and this visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation are a clear manifestation of the firm determination of the youth of the two countries to keep in bloom generation-to-generation the great Korean-Chinese friendship cemented in blood.

He then noted that all the Korean youths value highly the great Korean-Chinese friendship based on the close intimacy between the leaders of the two countries, and will make all efforts to add luster to it.

First Secretary Song Defu spoke next. He said he is very glad to visit the Korean youths, who have a revolutionary tradition, at a time when the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is being observed and when the Korean national holiday is being celebrated.

He noted that thanks to the warm consideration of the leaders of China and Korea, the friendly visits between the youth of the two countries have been increasing with each passing day in recent years and said that the delegation's visit to Korea is aimed at actively helping strengthen friendship and cooperation between the youth organizations and youths of China and Korea, and peace and progress.

He said they know well that the LSWYK is playing an important role in carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and that it has rich experience in various kinds of work such as arming the youth with revolutionary traditions, communist morality, and the knowledge of advanced science and culture.

He said the Chinese youths are deeply interested in the socialist construction of Korea and sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean people. He said that they resolutely support the Korean comrades in their cause for independent and peaceful reunification of the country and noted that they are certain Korea will be reunified by the serious efforts of the Korean people and youth.

He noted that they will come to know better, through this visit, about the great friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and about the cause of the Korean people's socialist construction. He expressed the resolve to develop Chinese-Korean friendship forever generation to generation.

The participants in the banquet toasted the beautiful future of Korean-Chinese friendship, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, the respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the respected Comrade Li Xiannian.

LSWYK Chairman Speaks 21 May

SK220846 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Speech by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Korea, at a rally of the youths and students of Pyongyang held to welcome a PRC youth delegation at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 21 August -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Respected First Secretary Comrade Song Defu; dear comrades of the Chinese youth delegation; comrades:

Today, the youths and students of Pyongyang have gathered here to reflect the sentiment of all Korean youth who cordially receive and warmly welcome the Chinese youth delegation that has come to our country with the sentiment of friendship.

Availing myself of this opportunity and on behalf of the LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean youth and students, I warmly welcome the visit to our country of the Chinese youth delegation led by Comrade Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. [applause]

During our people's great fatherland liberation war, the warriors of the Chinese People's Volunteers, under the banner "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard home, and defend the nation," crossed the railway bridge at the Yalu River with guns on their shoulders and displayed their peerless heroism in battles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. Today, comrades of the Chinese youth delegation, the sons and daughters of those warriors of the volunteers who fought at that time, have crossed the same railway bridge, following in the footsteps of their fathers, to visit our country. This is indeed a meaningful event.

The current visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation in this meaningful year marking the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, once again shows the firm determination of the youth of the two countries to inherit the blood-sealed Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation. This will provide a very significant opportunity for further deepening support and cooperation between the youth of the two countries.

Today, under the wise leadership of the CPC, on the vast soil of China, great changes are taking place. By firmly uniting around the CPC, the Chinese people and youth are accelerating material and spiritual civilization according to the program of socialist modernization. They are bringing about new upsurges in areas of industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology, and in all other areas. As the shock brigades for building socialist material civilization and as the vanguards for building socialist spiritual civilization, the Chinese youth play a great role in the struggle to build China into a highly civilized and modernized socialist power. Under the slogan "Let us struggle for prosperity and the development of the fatherland and for the people's happiness," the Chinese youth are actively helping modernize their country and prepare themselves as the new communist generations with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline through the five-stresses, four-beauties, and three-loves campaign; through the Long March shock-brigade movement; and through the movement to learn from Leifeng.

All changes now taking place in China show that the policies and lines the CPC has recently put forward agree with the prevailing situation of China and with the wish of the Chinese people.

Our Korean youth consider the successes being won by the fraternal Chinese people and youth to be as precious as their own, and extend congratulations with pleasure. [applause]

Today, the Korean youth sincerely wish the Chinese people and youth even greater success in the struggle to build their country into an advanced socialist power with modernized industry, agriculture, national defense, science, and technology by upholding the decision of the 12th CPC Congress. [applause] [end recording]

Continuing, he stated that today, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- the Korean youth are excellently assuming the role of vanguards and shock brigades in the difficult areas of socialist construction.

He noted that today, our youth face the honorable but heavy tasks of reunifying the divided fatherland and attaining the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. He stated that the youth will pursue these tasks to the very end. He indicated that the Chinese people and youth, as in the past, still support and encourage our people's socialist construction and their cause for the fatherland's reunification wholeheartedly and actively. He extended deep gratitude to the Communist Youth League of China and the Chinese youths.

He went on to add: [Begin recording] Korea and China are intimate neighboring countries linked by the same mountains and rivers. Friendly relations between the people and youth of Korea and China are not ordinary relations, but militant relations established and strengthened through prolonged struggle against a common enemy. At the same time, they are comradely relations between class brothers who have shared their fates and joys and sorrows with one another under all circumstances.

The Korean-Chinese friendship established and developed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai is now developing onto an even higher stage following visits in recent years to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to Korea by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. As a result, today, Korean-Chinese friendship has become a living example of friendly relations based on proletarian internationalism, which will never falter and shake in any storm.

Today, noble duties are placed on the shoulders of the youth of the two countries to inherit and develop generation after generation Korean-Chinese friendship based on the special intimate relations between the leaders of the two countries.

Amid the deep interest of the leaders of Korea and China, the youth of the two countries paid mutual visits and conducted friendly activities in the two countries last year. The mutual visits and friendly activities continue this year, as well. This is a meaningful event which writes a shining chapter in the history of friendship between the youth of the two countries.

All LSWYK members and youth will continue to make every effort to cherish Korean-Chinese friendship and bring it to fuller bloom generation after generation.

As in the past, our Korean youth will advance shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal Chinese youth through all eternity along the single road of sacred struggle for the victory of peace and friendship and socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the great blood-sealed Korean-Chinese friendship! [applause]

Long live the eternal fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese youths! [applause]

PRC Official Speaks 21 Aug

SK220950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Speech by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, at a rally of youth and students of Pyongyang held to welcome a PRC youth delegation at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 21 August -- portions recorded, in Mandarin with superimposed translations]

[Text] [Begin recording] Respected Chairman Comrade Choe Yong-hae; dear young Korean friends; comrades:

Today, the LSWYK and the youth of Pyongyang have organized this splendid and warm rally to welcome us. The 200 members of our Chinese youth delegation have been deeply moved by this. They are very pleased and feel great honor in this regard. Representing the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and the 300 million Chinese youth, I extend wholehearted gratitude and warm greetings to all Korean youth. [applause]

Entering the beautiful soil of Korea, our minds began to overflow with joy. At the Sinuiju railway station, we received an extremely warm welcome. The smiling faces of the Sinuiju youth and their flower bouquets are still vivid in our hearts. At the Pyongyang railway stations, we received an even more splendid welcome. The sound of drums beaten by Pyongyang youth and their songs still echoes in our ears. We feel as if we have been submerged in a sea of friendship between the youth of China and Korea.

Comrades, the friendship between the youth of China and Korea has a special history and meaning. Earlier, during the thirties and forties, under the leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the youth of China and Korea gallantly waged the joint struggle against foreign aggression. Then, during the fifties, they again participated shoulder-to-shoulder in the great struggle to safeguard the homeland and defend the nation. They bled together and sang militant songs together. Their banners of victory fluttered together. Today, the youth of China and Korea have inherited the torch of friendship from their seniors and raised it even higher.

This year, under the warm consideration of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song, mutual visits between the youth organizations of China and Korea are increasing. In particular, this time last year, in that shining August the Korean youth friendship tourist group visited China and participated in the joint friendship gathering of Chinese and Korean youths. As a result, the friendship between the youth of China and Korea has reached a new stage. The Korean youth have brought the deep friendship of the Korean youth and the precious work experience of the LSWYK to us. At the same time, they have also brought the lively spiritual traits of the Korean youth to us.

Dear young Korean comrades, yesterday we arrived in Pyongyang via Sinuiju by train. En route to Pyongyang, we saw the beautiful mountains and rivers of Korea and witnessed the active socialist construction carried out by the Korean people. Arriving in Pyongyang, we saw the beautiful and magnificent city. We experienced wholehearted admiration for the great successes of the Korean people.

Recently we have been pleased with the Korean people at the splendid dedication of the huge Nampo Lockgate. We sincerely hope that you will occupy the new heights of economic construction one-by-one with the Chollima spirit and speed under the leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The four economic constructions of China are also reaching a new stage. We have put forward a huge and great development plan. The plan envisages a fourfold increase in the industrial and agricultural production of our country until the end of this century beginning with 1981. Thus, the plan seeks to make the people's standard of living reach a (?relatively) sufficient level and to make the economy of our country reach the level of developed countries of the world until the middle of the next century.

To attain this goal, our country is presently seeking comprehensive and planned reform and opening its doors. As a result of efforts exerted over the past 6 or 7 years, our country's reform and open-door policy is already bringing primary effects. The people's economy of our country has already been placed on the track of continued, stabilized, and balanced development. At the same time, the people's standard of living is gradually improving. The people of the entire country are satisfied with this and China's youth are full of confidence in the prospect of the development of China. [applause]

Dear comrades of the LSWYK, the Communist Youth League of China is greatly interested in the success that has been won in the work of the LSWYK. As is known, the Korean comrades are winning great achievements in carrying out the campaign to learn from the childhood and youth of the great leader and the campaign to follow young communists of the past. This will exercise a deep and great influence on Korean youths.

The recent Korean comrades' discussion of the fatherland and loyalty has made the Korean youths closely link their noble patriotism with their specific combat goals. The speed battle and the young shock brigades organized by you play important roles in the socialist construction of Korea.

In addition, we know that the Korean comrades' 10,000-page book reading campaign, their campaign to (?follow the unheralded heroes), and their three revolutions movement have become a great driving force to nurture revolutionary intellectuals in Korea. We sincerely rejoice over the successes you have won. We admire them and extend our sincere congratulations to you in this regard. [applause] [end recording]

Continuing, he stated that the Chinese youths, under the wise leadership of the CPC, are accelerating material and spiritual civilization according to the socialist modernization program. He noted the great successes being won in industry, agriculture, national defense, science, technology, and all other areas. He stated that the Chinese people and youth truly rejoice over the successes the Korean youth are winning in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, and under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

He went on to add: [begin recording] Dear young Korean comrades, because we are friendly neighbors linked by the same mountains and rivers and we share the great history of the joint struggle, the Chinese youth are greatly interested in the Korean people's cause of the fatherland's reunification and watch the situation on the Korean peninsula closely.

To alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the WPK and the government of the Republic have put forth a series of rational assertions and important proposals on many occasions. This has earned broad support and (?encouragement) in the international community.

In particular, President Kim Il-song has put forth the proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. By doing so, he has illuminated the path to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the common wish of the Korean people.

The Chinese youth firmly support the Korean people's just stand and all their rational assertions. [applause]

We firmly believe that an independent, sovereign, prosperous, and developing reunified Korea will certainly appear in the Far East. [applause]

We sincerely hope that the time will come soon when the youth of the North and South make joint efforts hand-in-hand with one another and devote their youth and strength to the development of the Korean nation. [applause]

Comrades, before I finish my speech, along with all comrades I would like to recall remarks made by President Kim Il-song and General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

On 6 September 1983, as a member of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China led by Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, I had the honor of being cordially received by President Kim Il-song at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Comrade Kim Il-song told us: You comrades are visiting our country this time. In the past, too, CPC and Chinese youth delegations frequently visited our country. Every visit further developed the friendship between our two countries. As you comrades say, we also cherish the Korean-Chinese friendship as the apple of our eye. Our friendship should be inherited generation after generation.

On 24 August 1985, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, I had the honor of being present at General Secretary Hu Yaobang's reception of comrades of the Korean youth friendship tourist group. Comrade Hu Yaobang told the Korean comrades: This time, 500 Korean comrades have come to China to participate in the joint gathering. This is of great significance. The (?militant) friendship between our parties, governments, and people has a history of several decades. The Korean comrades' visit to China shows that the young generations of our two countries are inheriting and developing this friendship. I believe that the young generations of the two countries will do much better than our generations in handling their domestic and foreign affairs and relations between the two countries.

The remarks by Comrade Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song fully show the ardent desire of the (?elderly) proletarian revolutionaries of China and Korea, who hope that the youth of our two countries will continue to develop Chinese-Korean friendship forever.

As this splendid gathering shows in itself, I (?believe) that the youth of our two countries will never betray the expectations of their seniors. I believe that the great Chinese-Korean friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will shine forever. At the same time, I firmly believe that the tree of blood-sealed friendship between the people of China and Korea will be made evergreen by the young strength of the young generations of our two countries and by their sweat. [applause]

Long live the great friendship between the people of China and Korea! [applause] [end recording]

PANPYONG RALLY URGES HARD WORK IN BUILDING DAM

Gen. Kim Chi-tok Speaks

SK240316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Report on speech by DPRK Lieutenant General Kim Chi-tok at a rally of builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant held at the Panpyong Dam on 22 August to accelerate the march of the eighties in the way the Nampo lockgate was built -- with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Kim recording] Comrades: In today's environment of upsurge in which all the people in the country, who are full of new hope and conviction in victory, are effecting a great upswing in the revolution and construction under the grand programs for socialist economic construction unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we are holding this significant meeting to urge completion of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant within the designated period of time by thoroughly implementing the political slogans of the party to accelerate the march of the eighties in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built and to call on party members and working people throughout the nation to implement the party's slogans.

Under the wise leadership of the party and leader, enormous construction struggles are being staged in various parts of the country to erect great creations that will stand for thousands of years to come.

Following completion of the Nampo lockgate within a short period of time, a monumental edifice of the era of the Workers' Party which has displayed before the whole world the indomitable might and heroic mettle of chuche Korea, our people are energetically pushing ahead with such enormous construction on a great scale of strategic significance in economic construction as the Taechon power plant, the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Kimgangsan power plant, the Sariwon Kali fertilizer plant, salt pans, and tideland reclamation by continuously displaying fiery revolutionary zeal and indomitable fighting spirit.

This enormous construction struggle is not only an honorable and rewarding struggle designed to strengthen the might of our country's self-reliant national economy to the utmost extent and to perfectly solve the issue of feeding, clothing, and providing the people with dwellings, but is also a sacred struggle designed to hasten consummation of the socialist and communist cause ahead by ensuring national wealth for national prosperity and happiness to hand down to generations to come.

Heartily accepting and brilliantly completing such a grand task of economic construction, the purpose of which is to endlessly strengthen the economic might of the prospering socialist fatherland, is the most honorable revolutionary duty and rewarding combat task for all of our party members and people. In order to successfully implement the enormous construction work, which reflects the strategic plans of our party, within the shortest possible period of time, we should do everything in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has always led our party and people on a single-track road of victory and glory, has given us programmatic words calling for another great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction in the very spirit and mettle as that used in building the Nampo lockgate within 5 years based on our own drawings with our own technology and materials, and in our own way. He has also presented us with the militant slogan: "Let us energetically hasten the march of the eighties in the same way that the Nampo lockgate was built!"

Contained in this militant slogan of the party are the high intentions of our party determined to proudly display before the whole world the heroic (?mettle) and might of chuche Korea -- which makes endless renovations and endless advances by accelerating the speed of the march of the eighties in the spirit of the Chollima speed battle -- and to provide our people with a happier future. Also pulsing in this slogan is the rock-firm will of our party now determined to hasten the realization of national reunification -- after crushing the aggression and maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique to provoke war -- by strengthening our country's political and economic might to the fullest extent.

Energetically hastening the march of the eighties in the way the Nampo lockgate was built means struggling and advancing in the spirit and mettle of absoluteness and unconditionality in assuming the demands of the party and the demands of the revolution as a paramount fighting (?task), and of carrying them out without fail.

The builders of the Nampo lockgate have lived and worked as wished and intended by the party and leader, with an unwavering conviction that there is nothing they cannot do once it is decided by our party. [end recording]

After noting the proud successes attained by the builders of the Nampo lockgate who have wonderfully built the Nampo lockgate as a great monumental creation of the era of the Workers' Party under the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, the speaker continued, saying that hastening the march of the eighties is a course of embodying the fighting spirit and work methods to do everything boldly and daringly with the unrivaled pluckiness implanted in them by the party. He continued:

[Begin recording] The domain that must be given priority in producing a breakthrough for the march of the eighties is the electric industry. More electric power is demanded on all fronts of socialist construction. Only when the electric industry is given priority can all domains and units of the national economy create changes and miracles.

With the same faith and love he assigned to the KPA builders of the Nampo lockgate, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has now put our builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant in the lead of the struggle designed to hasten the march of the eighties in the way the Nampo lockgate was built.

We should create world-startling new miracles at the construction site of the Panpyong Dam just as the builders of the Nampo lockgate have created a great miracle of the era of the Worker's Party while fully displaying the spirit of heroic Korea, by cherishing the faith and honor the great leader has placed in us.

We should unconditionally and thoroughly implement the great leader's order to hasten construction of the Panpyong Dam with boundless loyalty to the party and leader by displaying [word indistinct] and revolution-mindedness.

The Nampo lockgate is a great creation which has been erected thanks to the endless loyalty and indomitable fighting spirit of the heroic KPA soldiers, who carry out anything that the party and leader order and instruct them to do without fail, going through water and fire, even at the cost of their lives.

All fighting members should unconditionally complete construction of the Panpyong Dam brilliantly within the designated period of time.

They should do so in order to display an indomitable and persistent revolutionary spirit and mass heroism on a single road of loyalty in implementing the order and instructions of the great leader, similar to the young communists of the (?1920's), the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, and the heroic warriors on the Wolmido.

Next, we should solve all problems arising in building the Panpyong Dam on our own by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is a militant banner that flew over the forest of Mt Paektu. It is also a banner of struggle that firmly guarantees success for creation and construction in the present era. We should organize the engineering and power bases and repair bases well, repair and produce facilities and (?bulldozers) on our own, and then fully operate them at all times in the revolutionary spirit of doing everything on our own [words indistinct].

The successes attained by the builders of the Nampo lockgate, who built a world renowned lockgate in just 5 years, has once again proven that we have nothing to fear and that there is nothing we cannot do when we solve everything in our own way on the basis of our own strength, our technology, and our way of building.

All scientists, engineers, and soldier-builders should create new renovations and miracles without interruption, upholding the party's revolutionary slogans calling for advancement in our own way, by positively introducing new ways of building in all battlefields and by vigorously launching the mass technology-renovation movement to energetically hasten construction of the Panpyong Dam in the way the Nampo lockgate was built.

On the whole, the conditions governing construction of the Panpyong Dam urgently require that we mobilize and utilize reserves and potential to the fullest extent more thoroughly than in any other place.

All fighting members should use available labor, available facilities, and available materials for construction by organizing all construction works more thoroughly by conserving all facilities and materials as much as possible, and by mobilizing idle facilities and materials to the fullest extent. Doing everything boldly and in a daring manner by meticulously planning and supervising combat organization and command is a principle of doing business consistently maintained by our party. Only when we set our minds on high goals and [words indistinct] in all works do we find enthusiasm welling up in us and find them greatly worth struggling for.

Commanding officers and soldier-builders participating in construction of the dam should set high combat goals and carry the goals out in a daring manner in order to create endless renovations and upsurges on all battlefields.

Further raising the combat function and role of [word indistinct] meticulously planning and supervising combat organization and command, and establishing revolutionary discipline within the unit are the prerequisites for successfully carrying out the vast revolutionary tasks facing us.

Commanding officers and functionaries of the staff office should push ahead with the construction plan by pursuing daily, weekly, and monthly targets without the slightest hitch and guaranteeing the speed and quality of construction at the highest level in the same way the builders of the Nampo lockgate did, by boldly and in a daring manner pushing ahead with the work and by dextrously commanding production and construction based on innovative initiatives, ideas, and scientific calculations.

Commanding officers holding the steering wheel of the revolution should [words indistinct], share [words indistinct] with the soldier-builders, and solve pending issues in a timely manner. All party organizations and commanding officers in the unit should [words indistinct] and give firm priority to political works in all battlefields that beat the revloutionary drum loudly. All functionaries and organizational agitation functionaries in the unit should see to it that new miracles and renovations are effected on all battlefields by mounting economic agitation that grips the soldier masses' hearts. All commanding officers in the unit should always remember that rear work is combat work and should pay deep attention to this.

Although our struggle tasks are hard and vast, our victory is sure. No fortresses that are hard to occupy will be waylaid along the advancing road of our revolutionary ranks if the party and leader are followed with loyalty. Our revolutionary ranks will always find victory and glory along their advancing road. Let us all bring joy to the party and leader and vigorously display the indomitable might and heroic spirit of the chuche Korea by taking the lead in the solemn struggle of hastening the great march of the eighties in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built and by creating once again heroic exploits and miracles in creation of the era of the workers' party. [end recording] [shout of slogans]

Gen. Kim Chae-hyong Speaks

SK240344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Report on speech by KPA Major General Kim Chae-hyong at a Rally of Builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon Power Plant held at Panpyong Dam on 22 August -- portions recorded]

[Text] Discussions were held at a rally of builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechong Power Plant. Major General Kim Chae-hyong, who first participated in the discussions, stated that the construction project of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant is a glorious and rewarding struggle to realize the far-sighted plan of the great leader and our party to more smoothly resolve the country's electric power problem, to more smoothly supply water to newly reclaimed tidelands, and to provide tha people with a more civilized and affluent life by developing the country's economy.

He continued: [Begin Kim recording] Firmly grasping the party slogan, "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties with the spirit of construction of the Namo Lockgate," I will effect new revolutionary upsurges in building the Panpyong Dam by more vigorously and scientifically organizing and commanding the Panpyong Dam construction battle while following the revolutionary spirit and workstyle displayed by the builders of the Nampo Lockgate. I will firmly prepare myself to become a member of the revolution who unconditionally carries out the demands of the party and the revolution and who unconditionally and thoroughly carries out the orders and instructions of the party and the leader by displaying an indomitable revolutionary spirit like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Comrade (O Chong-ok), who carried out the orders of the great leader without fail.

I will further strengthen the guidance, inspection, and supervision of overall construction by decisively enhancing the role of commanders and staffs at the units of all levels. I will not only firmly grasp the overall construction situation, including the work of supplying materials, equipment, and facilities, but also more scientifically, freshly, vigorously, and aggressively carry out the combat organization and command work of the builders. Thereby I will maintain construction speed at a high level.

Construction of the Panpyong Dam, a grand nature-remaking project, demands that we carry out everything in dam construction with revolutionary initiative and creative positiveness, and in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea. I will carry out the construction boldly and broadly from the planning stage without adhering to the existing construction formula, methods, and techniques. I will adopt all possible construction methods of our own and carry out the construction in conformity with the characteristics of the (?terrain) of the construction site. Thus, I will enhance the construction speed to the maximum while guaranteeing the quality of construction.

We will mobilize to the maximum the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of all scientists, technicians, construction soldiers and all other workers involved in building the Panpyong Dam by frequently holding [word indistinct] staff meetings and technical functionaries' consultative meetings, and by supporting the soldiers' consultative meetings at the construction site. We will also actively encourage and accept new innovative suggestions for construction presented by these people. Thus, I will establish the revolutionary work habit of completing the construction collectively.

We will not adhere to existing construction methods but will adopt such new methods as placing concrete by (?belt), directly placing concrete by (?truck), and placing concrete by [word indistinct]. Thus, we will carry out 5,000 cubic meters of the concrete placing work everyday by [words indistinct]. In particular, we will continue the dam construction even during winter without letup by vigorously waging the struggle to study and adopt new construction methods which allow concrete placing work during winter.

The Panpyong Dam's construction can be brilliantly successful only if we live and struggle with peerless sacrifice, massive heroism, an indomitable fighting spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. I, together with all soldiers at the unit, will effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the Panpyong Dam's construction by deeply recognizing that the Panpyong Dam construction is a war without guns and a battle without flames, equivalent to the battles at hills 1211 and 351, and highly displaying the soldiers' spirit of defending the party, the leader, and the fatherland, and the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality which does not break the order of the party and the leader even for a minute or a second. [end Kim recording]

CHON MAKES LARGE-SCALE CABINET REORGANIZATION

All Cabinet Members Resign

SK260118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) -- All cabinet members of the South Korean Government Tuesday tendered their resignations to President Chon Tu-hwan, hinting at an imminent major reshuffle of the cabinet members following the recent changes in the leadership of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). The cabinet members submitted their resignation paper en bloc in an abruptly called extraordinary meeting held in the morning. The extent of the reshuffle is expected to be greater than has been anticipated because all cabinet members made their resignations, political sources here said.

New Cabinet Members Profiled

SK260552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) -- Following are brief profiles of South Korea's newly appointed cabinet members:

Choe Kwang-su, the new foreign minister, was born in 1935 and he graduated from Seoul National University's (SNU's) Law College in 1956. In 1959, he completed his studies at Georgetown University in the United States. After passing the civil service exam in 1956, Choe went to work at the Foreign Ministry. He became director-general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau in 1971 and chief of the presidential secretariat in 1979. Choe served as communications minister from 1981 to 1982 and as ambassador to Saudi Arabia in 1983. He was named ambassador to the United Nations in 1985.

The newly appointed home affairs minister, Kim Chong-ho, was born in 1935. He graduated from the SNU Law College in 1959 and from the university's Graduate School of Public Administration in 1962. He was appointed as presidential secretary for political affairs in 1974 and as governor of North Chungchong Province in 1980, when he was named vice home affairs minister. Kim was elected to the National Assembly in 1981 and was reelected in 1985.

Yi Hon-ki, the new labor affairs minister, was born in 1938 and he graduated from Korea University's graduate school in 1964. He became vice secretary general of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions in 1977 and began work as a professor at Tongguk University in Seoul in 1980. Yi served in the 11th National Assembly from 1981 to 1983, when he was appointed vice minister of the health and social affairs ministry.

Yi Tae-sun, the new communications minister, was born in 1933 and he graduated from the SNU Law College in 1957. He entered the Education Ministry in 1964 and was later promoted to director of the ministry's Higher Education Bureau. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1981 and again in 1985. Before he was appointed to his new post, Rep. Yi served as the DJP's vice secretary general.

The new trade and industry minister, Na Ung-pae, was born in 1934 and he graduated from SNU in 1957. He later earned a doctorate in business management from California University. Before he was elected to the National Assembly as a member of the DJP in 1981, Na served as a professor at SNU from 1965 to 1972 and as president of Hankook Tire Manufacturing Co. in 1980.

Rep. Na also served as director of the DJP's Policy Coordination Office.

Cha Kyu-hon, the new transportation minister, was born in 1929 and he graduated in the eighth class from the Korean Military Academy in 1949. He became assistant army chief of staff in 1980. After retiring from the army as a general in 1983, he served as chairman of the National Security Planning Council's Emergency Planning Committee.

Yi Ung-hui, culture and public information minister, was born in 1931 and graduated from engineering college of Seoul National University in 1955. Yi started his career as a journalist at TONG-A ILBO in 1953 and worked for the daily for 21 years before serving as presidential spokesman. He became the president of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. in 1982 and the chairman of the press center earlier this year.

Yi Tae-sop, science and technology minister, was born in 1939 and graduated from engineering college of Seoul National University in 1962. Yi received a doctorate of engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States in 1966. He became a lawmaker of the former Democratic Republican Party in 1979 after serving in Korea's business circle. He also served as a lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and chairman of the National Assembly's Commerce and Industry Committee as well as first minister of state political affairs.

Ho Mun-to, National Unification Board Minister, was born in 1940 and graduated from agriculture college of Seoul National University in 1964. Ho became a reporter at CHOSON IBLO, a vernacular daily, in that year and an information officer at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo in 1979. He also served as vice culture and public information minister and first presidential secretary for political affairs.

Yi Se-ki, sports minister, was born in 1936 and graduated from Korea University in 1961 and got a doctorate of political science from the university in 1965. Yi taught at the university for 10 years before becoming a lawmaker of the DJP in 1981. He served as unification board minister and floor leader of the ruling party.

DJP, KNP Spokesmen Comment

SK260450 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Sim Myong-po, DJP spokesman, said that he warmly welcomes the cabinet reshuffle, noting that it intensely reflects the will of President Chon Tu-hwan to gloriously conclude his labor stage of power and to guide the political situation for constitutional revision. Spokesman Sim Myong-po said he expects that with appointment of the assemblymen belonging to the DJP and chairman of local chapters, the new cabinet will strive to embody the president's political ideals and the DJP's five-point ideals.

Meanwhile, Choe Yong-han, KNP spokesman, pointed out in a statement issued in connection with the cabinet reshuffle that the will of the government for responsible politics is not fully reflected in the cabinet reshuffle. He stressed that the new cabinet members should play a role in reforming the politics of the state by removing the people's distrust and correctly grasping the source of genuine public sentiment.

BATMONH LEAVES MOSCOW, ARRIVES IN CSSR

OW180426 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1333 GMT 16 Aug 86

[From 16 August press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Aug (MONTSAME) -- UNEN prominently reports on the departure of Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary o the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, from Moscow and his arrival in Prague, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee.

DUGERSUREN RECEIVES SRV, LAO AMBASSADORS

OW220421 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Aug (Montsame) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received today Tran Trung, SRV ambassador to the MPR, and Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR. At the meeting, the ambassadors informed the MPR foreign minister on the results of the 13th regular conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK held in Hanoi.

Comrade M. Dugersuren noted that the foreign ministers conference of the three fraternal Indochinese countries is one of the important events in the international life of Southeast Asia and all Asia. The MPR Government considers that the flexible, constructive initiatives advanced at the conference represent a new [words indistinct] common efforts of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK for a political settlement of the topical problems of the region on the (?principle) of dialogue and a strengthening of the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. As a result of the peaceful initiatives, proposals, and efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal Asian countries, there have been positive changes in the political situation in the Asian region. The decisions of the 13th regular conference will make an important contribution to consolidating these measures, M. Dugersuren emphasized.

Envoys Laud USSR-PRC Ties

OW220758 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1358 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug (MONTSAME) -- A Press conference was held today at the SRV Embassy in the MPR at which Tran Trung, SRV ambassador to the MPR, and Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR, reported in detail on the (?results) of the conference of SRV, LPDR, and PRK foreign ministers in Hanoi. The ambassadors noted in their addresses the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union for peace and security, for bridling the nuclear arms race and preventing its spread into space. Only through the joint efforts of all countries and peoples can military and political confrontation in the Asian and Pacific region be done away with and conditions for a gradual transformation of this part of the planet into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation be created. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia welcome the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. The fraternal Indochinese countries play an important role in the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia. The peace-loving positions of these countries correspond with the interests of all peoples of the Asian region and enjoy the broad support of the world's public. At the conference the Indochinese countries expressed their desire to renew friendship with the Chinese people, the ambassadors emphasized.

The press conference was attended by responsible workers of the MPR Ministry of Foreign affairs and correspondents of the mass media. The ambassadors gave detailed responses to journalists' questions.

HUN SEN RECEIVES VISITING LAO DELEGATION

BK251245 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 25 -- Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, premier and minister for foreign affairs, received in Phnom Penh this morning the visiting delegation of the Lao Ministry of War Veterans and Social Welfare [as received] led by Minister Meun Somvichit [title as received].

Speaking on the occasion, Premier Hun Sen highly welcomed the delegation's visit which, he said, demonstrates another development in social affairs cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos.

Hun Sen said that the two countries had succeded in settling the social problems and that they still continue to settle them for good.

In reply, the Lao minister highly valued the successes of Kampuchea during the past seven years, which, he stressed, have clearly testified to the clearsighted leadership of the KPRP.

CGDK SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON 'FARCE' IN HANOI

BK210039 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Aug 86

[20 August "Statement" by CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors staged in Hanoi another session of the so-called conference of foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries, in which the world is not interested. The world no longer pays any attention to this farce because it realizes that it is all staged by the Vietnamese; other performers simply follow what the Vietnamese have written down. This outdated farce also clearly reflects the impasse and desperation of the Vietnamese in their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers. It shows only the same thing about Vietnam's Indochinese federation. This farce shows the world more clearly the outdated maneuvers of the Vietnamese. The world also realizes that this is echoing Gorbachev's attempt to split the tripartite resistance forces under the CGDK leadership headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and to break the international force supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle in order to improve the Vietnamese quagmire on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and to occupy Cambodia militarily forever.

As for Vietnam's statement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia in 1990, the world has already heard it and is fully aware of its real content. Vietnam stated this only to attempt to dupe world opinion which is condemning Vietnam with an increasing number of voices for its aggression against Cambodia and refusal to abide by successive UN resolutions of the past 7 years demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Vietnam has been stubborn in refusing to settle the Cambodian problem politically as suggested in the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

Vietnam has been talking about withdrawing its troops from Cambodia.

In fact, Vietnamese reinforcements have been successively sent to Cambodia to make up for the losses caused by attacks of the tripartitie nationalist resistance forces of the CGDK which deal heavy blows to the Vietnamese every year. The reinforcement forces even exceed those which have been damaged. Apart from this, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been sending Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia, plunder ricefields, villages, lakes, paddy, and fish of the Cambodian people and expel them and make them refugees in their own country or make them flee to Thailand. So far, the number of Vietnamese nationals settling in Cambodia has reached more than 700,000.

All this clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese have not abandoned their strategy of annexing Cambodian territory. However, the Vietnam situation in Cambodia during the past almost 8 years clearly shows that Vietnamese certainly cannot annex Cambodia. As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia, they cannot improve their situation and get out of the impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. They cannot improve their difficult situation in Vietnam. And they certainly cannot do anything for their great isolation and disgrace in the international arena.

The CGDK's stand is stated in the press communique of the session of the CGDK cabinet on 11 August 1986. The CGDK is determined to strive to improve the fine situation of the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly to advance the cooperation among the CGDK's tripartite forces. It will strive to advance great unity both in the country and abroad to struggle on until Vietnam agrees to negotiate with the CGDK and withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The best and honorable way out for the Vietnamese aggressors is to accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal dated 17 March 1986.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 20 August 1986

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK230052 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Aug 86

[23 August "Statement" by CGDK Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Members of the Nonaligned Movement know that Democratic Kampuchea is a full member of the movement. However, Democratic Kampuchea has been barred from taking part in the movement since 1979 because of a privileged decision by the chairman of the sixth summit in Havana. This decision was in violation of two basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The first principle is that of consensus. At the sixth summit, heads of state, heads of government, and many delegations opposed this decision. In the end, delegates from 20 countries even wrote a letter protesting it. One member country later resigned from the Nonaligned Movement. All this shows that the decision by the chairman of the sixth summit in Havana flagrantly violated the principle of consensus.

The second principle relates to the sacred duty of the Nonaligned Movement; that is the duty to defend the 10 Bandung principles of peaceful coexistence against aggression and interference of one country in another's affairs.

Currently, the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices are maneuvering to keep the Cambodian issue from being discussed at the eighth summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe in early September. They have deceitfully spread propaganda that they will not demand Cambodia's seat for the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh. They say that the Cambodian issue should not be raised for discussion at the eighth summit using the pretext of avoiding the split of the movement and preserving a good atmosphere. Through this deceiftul slogan, they attempt to pressure the majority of members by accusing in advance those countries which defend the Nonaligned Movement's principles of splitting the movement's solidarity.

This is a dark maneuver attempting to get the Nonaligned Movement to legitimize the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia and expel a country member which is a victim of aggression through the slogan of leaving Cambodia's seat vacant. The Cambodian people and the CGDK firmly believe that the majority of member countries of the Nonaligned Movement will continue to oppose the attempt by a group of countries which try to get the Nonaligned Movement to serve the aggression or the interests of a block. The Cambodian people and the CGDK firmly hope that the eighth summit, marking the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, will further strengthen the nonaligned principles and reflect the stand of the overwhelming majority of the movement's members by giving justice to the Cambodian people who are victims of Vietnam's aggression and who are making great sacrifices in the struggle to regain their national independence and sovereignty. The current sacrifices of the Cambodian people are also a contribution to the task of defending the sacred principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The majority of nonaligned countries are all aware that although the Cambodian people have been victims of Vietnam's war of aggression, which is spreading painful, great destruction, the CGDK has been striving to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. It is in this spirit that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, solemnly put forward on behalf of the CGDK on 17 March 1986 the 8-point peace proposal.

We hope the Nonaligned Movement will move to advance a political solution on the Cambodian issue on the basis of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. This would strengthen the role of the Nonaligned Movement in defending the movement's sacred principles.

On this occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to express most profound gratitude to the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries which have firmly stood by the movement's principles and provided assistance and support for the Cambodian people's just struggle both in the Nonaligned Movement and in other places.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 23 August 1986

HIGHLIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT GIVEN

BK250923 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Aug 86

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] The government has completed its policy statement and has circulated copies of the 29-page text to all MP's for study before it is being debated in the Parliament on Wednesday [27 August]. In the statement, the government pledges to crack down on the possession and use of illegal war weapons and economic crimes. It also promises to continue conducting an independent foreign policy and to promote science and technology in agriculture and industry. The policy statement at the same time drops the word communism, saying the government will use political before military means to combat any ideology which endangers a democratic system of administration with his majesty the king as head of state.

For the first time, the government pledges to ensure equality for women by amending existing laws that discriminate against them. The government affirms that it will press for a solution to the problem of refugees by using political and diplomatic means. It says it will urge the international community to take more refugees from Thailand and lend more financial support for their upkeep. The government also promises to tackle resolutely the problem of narcotics production and trafficking. It says it will cooperate with the private sector to widen facilities for the rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The text is divided into sections on politics and administration, defense, foreign affairs, economy, society, science, technology, and energy. The section on politics and administration makes clear that the government will take decisive action against the possession and use of illegal war weapons. The defense section says the government will promote the production, research, and development of arms so that the country can reach optimum self-sufficiency. The foreign affairs section stresses the implementation of an independent foreign policy that aims to achieve maximum economic benefit for the country. For political and economic end, Thailand will also lend assistance to other developing countries.

The economic section says science and technology will play a greater role in agriculture and industry so that products become more competitive on the international markets. The tax structure will be adjusted to make for economic expansion, especially in exports, production, and employment. Economic crimes will be suppressed. The social section says the government will preserve the sanctity of law and do away with discrimination. Young people will enjoy more equality and opportunity in education, and the state will provide free medical services for the elderly, children, and low-income earners. Women can look forward to a bigger role in social, economic, and political affairs. The existing measures will be amended to protect female laborers from unjust treatment. The science section says science and technology will play a greater role in the country's economic and social development. It will also help solve environmental problems and play a part in defense.

SENATORS CHARGE DEPUTY MINISTER WITH LESE MAJESTE

BK220832 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Aug 86 p 1, 32

[Text] Three senators backed up by eight co-sponsors this morning submitted an urgent motion for the Senate to debate allegations of lese majeste by Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong during the election campaign.

The motion was submitted to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin who accepted it for debate next Friday.

The three sponsors of the motion were Senators Chawalit Rungseang, Suang Aksaranukhro and Singto Changtrakun.

They were supported by eight other senators as co-sponsors, the majority of whom are high ranking military officers such as Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, and Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.

The motion said Mr Wira on two occasions on July 13, during campaigning in Satuk and Lam Plai Mat Districts of Buriram Province, delivered speeches which might be interpreted as including lese majeste.

Senator Chawalit Rungseang told newsmen this morning that he felt that it was his responsibility as a Thai citizen and a member of the Senate to make a move on the question.

"I have not yet seen any other sectors make any move on this matter. The signatures of many high ranking officers is not meant as a show of a force of any kind. They are just doing their duty as Royal Guard military officers and senators," he added.

Minister Attached to the MP's Office Michai Ruchuphan said too much talk on this matter was not good and he felt sure that Mr Wira would really want to explain the whole thing himself.

"I am sure Mr Wira will come to explain the matter to all senators next Friday," Mr Michai said.

Asked whether Wira would lose his deputy ministership as a result of the senate's decision, Mr Michai said "no".

Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit declined any comment, saying only, "they asked me to sign and I signed it."

Lt Gen Sunthon said he thought it was his duty to react as a member of the Royal Guard.

"I have a duty to protect the Monarchy but anyway I think we have a legal branch to handle this kind of matter, have we not?" he asked.

Asked about a possibility that Mr Wira might lose his ministerial post, Sunthon only said the government is one thing and the law is another.

Wira's direct superior Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said he had not seen the motion yet and had no comment.

President of Parliament Ukrit told reporters after his meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning that there was no discussion of Mr Wira's case.

The talks covered general issues a it was only a courtesy visit by the prime minister to President of Parliament and House Speaker.

Commenting on the motion concerning Mr Wira, Ukrit said there should be no problem. The decision would be up to the Senate alone and he could not predict what the outcome might be, he added.

The Senate should give a chance for the government to acknowledge the motion, he said. He pointed out that it was a good thing that the matter was going to be discussed as everything would be made clear to all concerned.

Dr Ukrit however, could not say whether the motion would affect the Government.

At the same time, he said that Wira should be given a chance to explain to the Senate as the motion would be debated the day after the government declares its policy to Parliament.

House Speaker Chuan Likphai who also met the prime minister this morning only said that Mr Wira should be given a chance to explain himself.

Wira Prepared for Defense

BK230235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong, who faces a Senate grilling over his campaign speeches which allegedly contained lese majeste remarks, said yesterday he is innocent and ready to defend himself in Parliament "If I am given a chance."

Three senators yesterday submitted an urgent motion for the Senate to debate the allegations against Mr. Wira to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, who accepted it for debate next Friday.

Mr. Wira yesterday cancelled a scheduled trip to Nakhon Si Thammarat Province and rushed back to the Interior Ministry in the afternoon for a closed-door meeting with Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, Permanent Secretary for Interior Phisan Munsatsathon and Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon to discuss the senators' motion.

Mr. Wira said after the meeting that they had decided that the case against him should be handled in accordance with the letter of the law and without any privileges for the accused party regardless of his ministerial position.

"Personally, I am ready to clarify myself before the Senate and the House of Representatives. I will present facts, only the facts," said Mr. Wira. He added that he did not want to make his clarifications anywhere else because they might be distorted.

Mr. Wira, who is also secretary-general of the Democrat Party, claimed that the move against him was politically motivated and instigated by "someone who didn't want me to get elected as an MP, someone who didn't want a government to be set up and, when all else failed, wanted me removed from the Government."

Mr. Wira said he will not seek out the supporters of the motion to try to clear himself. But he added that he does not believe they were coerced into making the move against him, "but did so out of their own free will and with honesty."

He said the fact that most of the senators backing the motion are generals does not worry him. "I cannot let myself be worried. Because if I am worried, I will become paranoid. We've volunteered to become politicians and have to work. If (we are) worried, then we will have to pack up and go home."

Asked if he thinks his image may be tarnished by the senators' motion, Mr Wira said this would depend on how the press treats the case.

Wira May Seek Pardon

BK250713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] At the army auditorium this morning, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut gave a news conference on the urgent motion submitted by a number of senators to the senate speaker calling for a debate on the statement made by Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong during the election campaign in Buriram Province. Wira was reported to have made comments relating to the institute of the monarchy and national security.

The army commander said he believed that all parties should be told about the issue whether the accusation is true or not. If he were Wira he would not say such things. However, he said, Wira is very worried about this problem and is expected to do everything he can to seek royal forgiveness within a day or two. This might be an act of seeking forgiveness before a portrait of his majesty the king.

The army commander said that Wira has obviously been trying all ways and means to make everyone understand him, explain what happened, and seek an audience with his majesty the king to seek a pardon.

Regarding the government, the army commander said that the government has taken prompt action in response to the matter. For example, the police are considering filing a lawsuit. Wira himself knew that such action would be taken. However, this does not mean that Wira is guilty. It is merely part of the procedure.

NAVY SECRETARY REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK251249 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Recorded statement by Navy Secretary Rear Admiral Dilok Phattharakoson reporting on the border situation in the past month -- date and place not given]

[Text] The situation at sea is normal, generally speaking. There has been no incident of infiltration by ships. However, the Navy detected a Soviet spy ship in the Gulf of Thailand. The ship was under close watch by ships and aircraft of the Royal Thai Navy until it finally left the Gulf of Thailand. Also during past month, naval units took part in the joint Thai-U.S. military exercise in the Gulf of Thailand off Chonburi and Rayong Provinces. The exercise, which ended on 13 August, achieved planned targets and recorded great success.

Concerning areas under the jurisdiction of the Mekong Operations Unit, there was an incident on 30 July at about 1800, when Lao soldiers stationed opposite the Mekong Operation Unit's station in Mukdahan District fired into one of the people's rafts on the Thai side. One of the six rounds hit the raft, slightly damaging it.

HO CHI MINH ORDER CONFERRED ON USSR'S LIGACHEV

OW231552 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- Y. Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has been conferred the Ho Chi Minh Order for his outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the great friendship and multiform cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The presentation was made in Moscow on August 22 by Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem with accreditation from the State Council of Vietnam.

At the ceremony, the Vietnamese ambassador said that the conferment of this high distinction on Y. Ligachev is a token of the Vietnamese party, state and people's deep gratitude to the Soviet party, state and people as well as to Ligachev, personally. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's determination to work for the continuous development of the great friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

In his reply, Y. Ligachev said that Vietnam is one of the closest allies of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union would always stand by the side of Vietnam.

INDOCHINESE FINANCIAL MINISTERS MEET IN HANOI

OW251701 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25 -- The first conference of the financial ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam was held here on August 22-25. It was attended respectively by Chhay Than, Gnao Phonvantha and Vu Tuan.

The conference reviewed financial relations between the three countries over the past years and worked out orientations for the development and perfection of their long-term cooperation. The meeting held that over the past years the financial cooperation in the fields of finance, monetary and payment between the three countries has taken shape and brought about considerable results. Their financial relations under the forms of state credits and gratuitous aid in building development projects and supplying techniques, services, materials and goods have helped develop each country's economic potentials. The participants also discussed measures to further promote their relations in the fields of finance, monetary and payment. They agreed upon the content of the cooperation between the three financial ministries.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS LAO, PRK FINANCE MINISTERS

OW251703 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25 -- Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today Chhay Than and Gnao Phonvantha, Kampuchean and Lao ministers of finance respectively, who have been here for the first Indochinese financial ministers conference.

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wish for further development of financial cooperation between the three countries on the basis of the equality and in the interests of each country and the three countries as a whole.

The Kampuchean and Lao ministers reasurred Chairman Pham Van Dong of continued efforts to enhance the financial cooperation between the three countries in service of national development in their respective countries.

NEW NICARAGUAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 20 AUG

OW210839 Hanoi VNA in English 0815 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 20 -- New Nicaraguan Ambassador to Vietnam Ernesto Casstillo Martines today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Le Thanh Nghi.

The vice president had a cordial talk with the Nicaraguan ambassador.

AFP REPORTS OPPOSITION LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH

BK251650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1615 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 25 (AFP) -- The People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) has sentenced the president of an opposition group to death, and other group members to long prison terms, according to a press report received here Monday. The Ho Chi Minh City newspaper, SAIGON GIAI PHONG, said the sentences were handed down on August 9 after a two-day trial in the former South Vietnamese capital.

Sentenced to death was Ngo Van Truong, a former soldier in the South Vietnamese Army and accused president of the group, "Militia Front for the National Renaissance of Vietnam," the paper said.

It said 15 other members of the "secret" group, mostly members of the former Saigon government but also including two minors, were given prison sentences ranging from three years to life. They were tried on charges of having formed "an extremely dangerous counter-revolutionary organization" with the help of "American imperialism" and external "reactionary forces," the paper said.

It said the dismantling of the organization began with Ngo Van Truong's arrest at the Ho Chi Minh City railway station in January 1984 as he was about board a train for the city of Hue in central Vietnam carrying some 400 leaflets for distribution there.

NHAN DAN URGES PERFECTION OF COMMITTEE ECHELONS

BK251544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NHAN DAN 21 August editorial: "Perfect Grass-roots Level Party Committee Echelons"]

[Text] One of the important requirements of basic party organization congresses is to make party committees perfectly firm and strong in order to meet the new situation and tasks. This is a decisive step to renovate the contingent of grass-roots level cadres.

Grass-roots level organizations are the echelon where party and state policies and lines are implemented, the right to collective mastery of the masses is developed, and party members are educated and forged. On the basis of firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism, our party advocates the policy of ensuring the initiative of primary units, the authority of unit commanders, and the autonomy of basic economic units in production and business while firmly maintaining the right of the central government to centralize and unify its management control over the key areas of the national economy, always considering planning a central task.

This calls for firm leadership of basic party organizations, especially the executive committees of party organizations.

Perfecting grass-roots level party committee echelon is now an urgent requirement. After throughly understanding the basic contents of various documents related to the Sixth National Party Congress and the contents of various reports by higher-level party organizations, the congresses of basic party organizations should define the guidelines and tasks for their struggle and should elect executive committees which typify the intelligence of the party organizations and the masses and which are capable, competent, united, unified, and able to gather together all members on the basis of the party line.

The basic party organization congresses should build firm and strong collectives of party committees while assigning the right comrades to key positions. In factories and state-run economic units, truly competent party committee secretaries should be appointed to help the party committees and their collectivized members perform the function of control, an important task of party organizations in factories.

The experience of those party organizations that have just completed their congresses reveals that perfecting party committee echelons calls for a new way of considering cadres and a correct method of evaluating cadres and party members on the basis of using work output, efficiency, and quality as the best yardstick to measure the ability and quality of cadres and party members.

Those party members elected to grass-roots level party committees must be dynamic, creative, exemplary, devoted to collectives, good, practically active, and trusted by the masses. Those who are incompetent, degenerate, corruptible, self-seeking, arrogant, and vindictive against the people absolutely must not be elected to the party committees.

By defining the guidelines and tasks of socioeconomic, security, and national defense development and by conducting self-criticism and criticism, we will be able to elect meritorius people to party committees. The fact that the people participate in party development and criticize party members is of practical significance, helping the congresses elect party committee echelons satisfactorily.

Boldly introducing young party members -- who have strong political sense; some level of scientific, technical, and managerial knowledge; and good behavior toward democratic collective work -- into the contingent of leading cadres is now an urgent requirement to renovate the quality of party committees.

The new party committees must be composed of an appropriate proportion of female members depending on the number of female party members in each basic party organization. In the party organizations of factories there must necessarily be many party members -- workers directly engaged in production -- in the committees. This is a principle to assure the steadiness of the party committees and enhance the militancy and leadership of party organizations while creating sources of trained cadres of worker origin for leading agencies at all levels.

Each basic party organization should formulate specific plans to train and help newly elected worker-members of the party committees quickly assume their assigned duties. The quality of the tasks of perfecting party committee echelons and renovating the contingent of cadres in basic party organizations is reflected by the people's confidence and vigorous changes in the revolutionary movement among large segments of the masses in each locality and each primary unit.

LOCALITIES HOLD BASIC LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

OW251101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Various provinces and cities have planned to begin party congresses at the district or precinct level in September after holding grass-roots level party congresses toward the end of August. Nearly all provincial and city party committees have organized conferences to inform core cadres of party organizations on the contents of the CPV draft political report to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress; on the contents of the reports of provincial and district party organizations; on the guidelines for electing party committee echelons; and on the procedures for holding party congresses.

Before holding party congresses, the standing committees of district and precinct party committees, together with grass-roots level party committees, have contributed views to assessing the situation and the strong points, shortcomings, and outstanding problems of grass-roots level party installations and pointing out the orientation for party organization activities for the coming term.

The provinces and cities have also paid attention to informing the contingent of reporters and their team leaders on providing guidance in holding discussions at party congresses so that these comrades can help party members of grass-roots level installations grasp and discuss the main contents of documents to be presented at the party congress.

The Hanoi municipal party committee has held congresses of party organizations of various forms, including enterprises, villages, subwards, trading corporations, and schools. It has invited representatives of similar installations to attend and draw lessons.

The Haiphong municipal party commmittee has held congresses of the Tan Long foundry enterprise and the Nam Son agricultural party orgainzation before guiding districts in organizing grass-roots level congresses. It advocated linking the development of the results of the recent self-criticism and criticism drive with holding grass-roots level party congresses. All units must definitively settle all problems arising in this drive before holding their congresses.

The Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone has also held congresses of party organizations of various forms. Many installations, subwards, enterprises, and army units in the special zone have already held their congresses.

Some 14 district and city party committees in Binh Tri Thien Province have opened refresher classes for more than 3,000 reporters on popularizing documents of the party congress among party members in grass-roots level installations. More than 70 percent of the grass-roots level party installations in the province have so far completed their congresses. Huong Phu, Huong Dien, Huong Hoa, and A Luoi Districts and Dong Hoi City have already held their grass-roots level party organization congresses. Other districts in the province will strive to complete their congresses in August. Grass-roots level party organizations have also launched emulation drives to score achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress and their own conresses by practically boosting production, caring for people's lives, combating floods, maintaining public order and security, and so forth.

MILITARY REGIONS STUDY PARTY POLITICAL REPORT

BK220739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] After completing their criticism and self-criticism, standing bodies of party committees of the 7th and 9th Military Regions, the C-79 group, and various units performing internationalist duty in Cambodia have positively organized courses for grass-roots units to study the draft political report and report on the amendment of party statutes to be submitted to the coming Sixth CPV Congress.

The 7th and 9th Military Regions held a meeting of key officers of attached organizations and affiliated units to study and firmly grasp directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee. The meeting also contributed ideas to the party Central Committee's draft political report. The two military regions have sent two officers' delegations to various military units at the frontline to supervise key officers of regimental level upward in studying documents of the party congress, while helping various units organize basic party organization congresses.

The C-79 group of the 9th Military Region at the frontline has just completed a study course for more than 200 key officers of various divisions and cadres of organizations. Since 10 August, various grass-roots units of the C-79 group have organized party organization congresses and selected delegates to attend congresses at higher levels. The group also completed its supervision of various grass-roots units in discussing the draft political report and speeding up their congresses. The group took the F-9 unit as a pilot venue for vasic party organization congresses to draw on experience for all units in the group.

At present, various military regions and corps in southern Vietnam and military units performing international duty in the fraternal countries are conducting basic party organization congresses urgently and effectively in order to score achievements to fulfill all assigned tasks.

VPA UNITS STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK200955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Aug 86

[From the "Review of the Armed Forces' Activities for the Past Week"]

[Excerpt] Last week, our armed forces' noteworthy activities were focused on two main tasks, namely the beginning of organizing the study of the draft political report to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress and the lively activities launching the second phase of training of the entire army.

During the week, we received many reports reflecting the efforts of various units in organizing for their key cadres to study the draft political report of the sixth party congress. The 1st Military Region recently finished organizing for nearly 500 comrade leaders and cadres of the organizational, propaganda-training, and control sectors of the party to study the draft report. The military region divided these cadres into four study groups which worked under the guidance of the comrades who had studied the report in advance. After the four groups completed their study, the military region guided various units and localities in studying the document. To date, the Gold Star group has finished studying the draft political report and guiding Unit 12 in holding party congresses to draw experience.

In the General Technical Department, participants in the study of the draft political report were divided into two groups -- one in the north and the other in the south. Through this phase of study, everyone clearly realized that it is absolutely necessary to ceaselessly increase the fighting strength of party organization; bring into full play the role of cadres at all levels; change concepts, especially economic concepts; renovate organizations and cadres; and change work methods. The standing committee of the general department's party committee appointed cadres who had received advanced training to directly monitor and assist the basic units so that they may achieve good results in organizing party conresses. Factory Z-51 and the Political Department are two units which have held party congresses in advance to gain experience.

In the Sapper Corps, a 5-day conference of cadres has yielded initial results. After a thorough study of the draft political report, the corps examined the situation of its internal ranks, pointed out the remaining shortcomings, and worked out concrete measures to correct them and to guide the grass-roots levels in holding their party congresses.

In the Armored Corps, a conference of cadres was convened to study the draft political report and to reach an agreement on the contents of the party congresses at their respective levels and on the steps taken to convene these congresses. The conference also selected a number of party orgainzations to serve as pilot units in holding party congresses. The comrade secretary of the Armored Corps party committee requested the conferees, who will act as lecturers at and preside over the grass-roots party congresses, to firmly grasp the viewpoints of the various draft documents of the Sixth CPV Congress and to convey their contents faithfully. On this basis, they should formulate resolutions for their own levels in a realistic and correct manner so as to lead their party organizations in their new term to fulfill the target and objectives set forth by the upper levels' resolutions.

At the conference held by the Chemical Corps to study the draft political report, the participants also heard additional reports on the important addresses of the high-ranking party and state leaders. They also contributed ideas -- especially on organizational and cadre work, on raising the level of combat readiness, and on the corps' capability to fulfill its tasks -- to the draft political report and to the 1986-90 plan of the Chemical Corps party committee which will be presented at the forthcoming congress of the corps' party organization. The corps' party organization decided to select the party organization of its political organ as a pilot unit to hold the first party congress to gain experience for the entire corps. [passage omitted]

AUSTRALIA

DAWKINS EXPLAINS URANIUM SALES TO FRANCE

BK240719 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, has conceded that the federal government decision to sell uranium to France is a reversal of Labor Party policy. However, he said Australia had no choice but to agree to a $66-million contract to supply uranium to the French because of Australia's severe balance of trade problem.

Speaking on commercial television, Mr Dawkins said the Labor Party policy of banning supplies until the French Government ended nuclear testing in the South Pacific clearly was not working. He said the Australian Government could ensure that the uranium sold to the French would be used for what he called the peaceful provision of nuclear energy within France.

The trade minister said the sale did not mean Australia would drop its condemnation of French nuclear testing.

Earlier, a Victorian member of Parliament claimed that Australia had been selling uranium to France for the last 2 years. Mrs (Joan Coxsedge), who is a left-wing member of the Victorian Upper House, claimed that at least 20,000 tons of uranium ore had been sold to France despite a ban imposed in 1983. The ban was lifted last week as part of the federal budget.

Mr Dawkins denied the claim saying that Mrs (Coxsedge) was aware that no uranium had been sent to France directly. He described her allegations of the sale as a deliberate distortion of the facts.

NEW ZEALAND

DEFENSE INQUIRY COMMITTEE CITES OPTIONS

HK260445 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By defense reporter Roger Mackey]

[Text] An enhancement of New Zealand's defence relationship with Australia is the most promising defence option available to New Zealand following the breakdown of ANZUS, the Defense Committee of Inquiry has concluded.

Although a majority of New Zealanders (52 percent) favour a full ANZUS relationship with Australia and the US, committee members rule out this option.

They give two reasons for their decision to avoid recommending a return to ANZUS without a ship ban. New Zealand society would be divided if such an option was taken and "the Government's unconditional anti-nuclear stance has in any case ruled out this option."

The committee notes that according to the national poll they commissioned a return to ANZUS and a dropping of the ship ban was the only practicable defence option with majority support.

"However, 44 percent would be unhappy with this option, preferring to withdraw from ANZUS rather than accept the nuclear ship visits and society would be divided."

The most preferred option is to have New Zealand in ANZUS but separated from all nuclear aspects of that alliance.

"So far, the positions of the New Zealand and United States Governments have not contained sufficient flexibility to permit this option in practice," the committee says.

Within the significant minority (44 percent) of New Zealanders who want to withdraw from ANZUS and retain the ship ban, the committee finds no consensus on a preferred defence policy.

"It is clear from the poll, however, that most New Zealanders do not wish to be neutral, non-aligned or 'semi-aligned.'

"The cases for these options have been elaborated in submissions (and they have been presented in this report at a length related more to the number of submissions than to the extent of their support within the community), but the wider implications have in most cases not been studied or debated widely by the community as a whole.

"In the committee's view, an enhancement of the bilateral ANZUS relationship with Australia is the most promising option left open to New Zealand."

"This might satisfy some, but not most, of those who desire collective security and would satisfy most, but not all, of those who want nuclear-free defence."

The advantages of an increased defence connection with Australia would include the focus that it would provide on New Zealand's own region, the South Pacific.

It also "stands in the mainstream tradition of New Zealand foreign and defence policy."

Another benefit of a bilateral ANZUS connection with Australia is that "it would leave open the possibility of a reactivation of a full ANZUS should it become possible to find a way of accommodating the currently incompatible desires of New Zealand and the United States.

"It might also contribute -- as would none of the alternatives -- to the building up of a more satisfactory consensus and, ultimately, perhaps, to the indispensable objective of a bipartisan foreign and defence policy.

The committee also criticises the Government for having an inquiry such as they have had conducted after a major policy change rather than preceding that change.

"It is unfortunate that to a large extent the work of this committee has been vitiated by the making of important policy decisions before the completion of this process of inquiry into public opinion. Further inquiries of this nature should precede, not following actions which close off some of the major options being revised.

The committee is also critical of the government's decision not to exempt the Armed Forces from this year's round of budget cuts. "It seems surprising, therefore, that at such a critical time, defence spending was not exempt from this year's general budgetary cuts."

The New Zealand armed forces, the committee suggests, should be mores self reliant and capable of operating independently within New Zealand's "area of primary strategic interests."

But, also "serious attention must be paid to maintaining and developing well-trained, professional and well-equipped armed forces capable of co-operating with friends."

On defence spending in general the committee said: "Fortunately our present benign strategic environment means that New Zealand defence expenditure need not be a heavy burden. It should, however, be at a level which will enable the Armed Forces to play their part in the region, and to retain the respect and co-operation of Australia and to reassure New Zealanders.

New Zealand must also develop independent intelligence gathering and assessment capabilities to a greater extent than at present. "Central to self reliance is a New Zealand-oriented system for gathering and analyzing intelligence which focuses on New Zealand's own problems and interests. New Zealand outside ANZUS could not hope to replace the intelligence it used to receive from the United States."

The committee also warns that failure to achieve a just society in New Zealand -- "the best defence grows out of a just and non-violent society" -- could mean aggrieved groups "look abroad for support from opportunist countries whose interests are inimical to our own."

This reference is made in connection with differences the committee found within the Maori community about defence, in particular, whether or not it was worth defending New Zealand.

"In the committee's view the differences within the Maori community may be a glimpse of things to come. A country divided on ethnic lines has serious implications for defence as well as the wider society."

The committee supports the appointment of a minister or ambassador for disarmament. "For such a person to be effective there must be adequate staff, continuity and bipartisan commitment."

It also endorses a proposal for the study of the implications for New Zealand of a nuclear war in the Northern Hemisphere.

Support is given for establishment of some form of National Service (strongly supported in the poll taken by the committee). "Managed sensitively, this could be one way of responding to the extremely widespread concern at increasing aimlessness and violence in New Zealand society."

The committee favours more resources being made available for civil defence and notes that there is widespread support for the involvement of the Armed Forces in civil defence and other civil tasks.

"These are essential and valued tasks, but they remain secondary to the services' primary role of providing for the military defence of New Zealand".

Ministers 'Misrepresented ANZUS'

HK260449 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By Defense Reporter Roger Mackey]

[Text] The Defence Committee of Inquiry have accused Prime Minister David Lange, Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer and Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn of misrepresenting ANZUS.

The accusation is contained in the committee's detailed reply to questions Mr Lange had put to it about its report on New Zealand's attitudes towards defence.

The committee in its reply also contests the Government's repeated claim that it has no wish to challenge the United States' policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on board its ships.

The committee, which presented its report to Mr Lange at the beginning of the month, has four members. They are former secretary of Foreign Affairs Frank Corner (chairman), anti-nuclear activist Kevin Clements, former DSIR [Department of Scientific and Industrial Research] policy specialist Diane Hunt, and former Army head Major General Brian Poananga.

In his letter to the committee at the beginning of August Mr Lange queried many of the report's points.

In its reply on August 11 the committee strongly takes issue with Mr Lange's queries: "We trust you will be able to give these your personal attention as we believe that they are soundly based, objective, and, in comparison to the tone of the questions in the attachment to your letter, restrained."

Mr Lange had accused the committee of making "opinionated comments" that detracted from the objectivity of the report and of "lacking balance" in sections of their report.

In reply, the committee said: "Incorrect public statements which remained unchallenged become entrenched and part of popular folklore."

The committee challenges Mr Lange, Mr Palmer and Mr O'Flynn on a number of their public statements. It states, "that people in high authority have misrepresented ANZUS and ... that ANZUS has been misrepresented with specific reference to the 'security guarantee.'"

The committee goes on to say ANZUS has been misrepresented in three main areas.

The first, it notes, is the ANZUS Treaty's obligation for the treaty partners to consult in time of threat.

It refers to a comment made by Mr Lange when he announced the setting up of the Defence Committee of Inquiry. Mr Lange said then: "There was never more than an obligation to consult; in fact, if you consider the logic of it, you can't possibly have a treaty which has some automatic triggering process."

The committee states: "To emphasise the 'consultation' provision of the ANZUS Treaty without mentioning the obligation to 'act' in the event of an attack is a misrepresentation of ANZUS."

The committee also challenges the argument that because the treaty has no provision for an automatic response by the U.S., action is not guaranteed and that the U.S. would place its national interests ahead of those of its allies.

The minister it accuses of putting this point of view is Mr Palmer. It refers to an occasion on which Mr Palmer quoted U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger to the effect that: "The U.S. should not commit forces to combat unless our vital interests are at stake."

Mr Palmer then went on to add that "to suggest that to say there was a U.S. security guarantee is a considerable exaggeration of the real position."

The committee comments, "However, the piece that Mr Palmer quoted immediately went on to say that 'Our interests, of course, include the vital interests of our allies.'

"To omit part of the Weinberger statement damages New Zealanders' perceptions of ANZUS and reduces the trust and goodwill among the ANZUS allies," the committee says.

The third area where the committee says ANZUS has been misrepresented is the claim that the wording of the treaty is too vague to be a meaningful security guarantee. They quote Mr Lange as describing the guarantee as "ambiguous."

"The committee believes that the obligation to act effectively does not necessarily mean military action, but permits of a wide range of peaceful actions which should usually be sufficient to deal with the problem. In other words, the obligation to act is an obligation to meet the common danger by whatever means appropriate.

"Indeed it can be argued that the mere act of consulting in the event of a threat would signal to a would-be aggressor that there was a determination on the part of the allies to resist. Such 'signal' diplomacy would usually be sufficient."

The committee also takes issue with Mr O'Flynn, who said recently the only defence available to New Zealand under ANZUS was either a nuclear defence or a nuclear deterrent.

The committee comments, "To assume that any action would automatically involve the use of nuclear weapons in the defence of New Zealand is unjustified. We therefore disagree with the statement by your (Mr Lange's) minister of defence that 'in reality the only defence available to us under ANZUS is going to be a nuclear defence or the nuclear deterrent.'"

The committee returns to Mr Lange's press conference last December 5 when he announced the setting up of the committee. Then Mr Lange said, "Each nation must reserve a sovereign right to determine whether it will go to war."

The committee says, "This is obvious in the case of an alliance among countries with democratic systems, but this argument should not be used to minimise the formal obligation to act under the treaty."

In its reply to Mr Lange's queries about its full report, the committee also accuses Mr Lange of quoting Australian defence expert Paul Dibb out of context. Mr Lange had used a comment from Mr Dibb's report that said that no guarantees inherent in ANZUS.[sentence as published]

The committee replied, "It is our view, which we believe would be shared by Dibb himself, that this quotation is being used out of context."

On whether the government's anti-nuclear ships would [as published] challenge the U.S. and British policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on any of its military equipment the committee comments: "We are aware that the New Zealand Goverment has repeatedly stated that it does not seek to challenge the "neither confirm nor deny policy." [quotation marks as published]

However, insofar as the Government's position is unconditionally and unambiguously antinuclear, any ship that enters New Zealand ports will, by definition, be non-nuclear, thus negating the ambiguity on which the neither confirm nor deny "policy rests."

Among Mr Lange's other queries had been why no breakdown of the written submissions received by the committee had been given indicating the support for various defence policies.

In reply, the committee provides such a breakdown but cautions that this was not given in the full report was because of the difficulty of grouping the written submissions in categories.

"We decided that the submissions were best categorised only on the basis of explicit reference to an issue, not on what we felt were the implications of the arguments. This makes subsequent use of the figures inappropriate."

The submissions also varied in length and detail, says the committee. It was impossible to know how to weight submissions because some submissions come from groups with thousands of members while others were made by individuals, the committee said.

Mr Lange's queries contested many points in the committee's summary of the history of New Zealand defence policies and the current defence debate.

Mr Lange asked for footnotes and documentation to this section to support certain comments.

The committee replies, "It is generally considered unnecessary for primary sources to provide extensive footnoting for arguments."

"The chapter was drafted by two committee members, one of whom, the chairman, was intimately involved with the formulation and implementation of New Zealand foreign policy for nearly 40 years.

In addition to being Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he took part in the original negotiations over ANZUS and the Japanese Peace Treaty in Washington as the Ambassador's chief assistant in the field; he was responsible for all political and defence matters in the New Zealand High Commission in London for seven years; he was Ambassador to the US for five years; and in Wellington dealt with foreign affairs and defence policy for 15 years; he worked closely with eight Prime Ministers of both parties.

"He was often a member of New Zealand Delegations to Prime Minister's conferences, ANZUS Council sessions and many other international meetings. In light of this we do not consider it necessary to supply footnotes for the 'opinions' in this section, and consider it inappropriate to be asked to do so."

The committee continues. "We categorically reject the imputation that 'parts of the historical survey appear to lack the balance expected of a report of this type.'"

The historical section had been included, says the committe, because "It became apparent to us during the course of the inquiry that many people had no clear appreciation of the history of New Zealand's external relations and defence policies in particular."

Mr Lange also questioned the methods used in the committee's opinion poll of 1600 people and its interpretation of the results.

In reply, the committee says its poll showed that most New Zealanders, when forced to choose, would pick a defence policy that involved ANZUS and visits by ships that might carry nuclear weapons.

In spite of this, the committee had decided against recommending such a policy, citing the Government's "unconditional" stand on ship visits.

A large minority of New Zealanders would oppose the resumption of ship visits, it said, and "the committee did not wish to promote policies which would further divide a community which has been excessively polarised on various issues over the last decade."

The committee acknowledged to Mr Lange that, "As the poll results show, the announced Government policy coincided with majority public opinion. In the course of our inquiry it became clear that an active, unconditional, anti-nuclear policy is aimed at promoting global security and does not constitute in itself a national defense policy."

Again, this time on the subject of whether ANZUS is intact, "It stretches public credulity to suggest an ANZUS Treaty devoid of any military co-operation, logistic support or 'security guarantee' makes any sense as a defence policy for New Zealand."

PHILIPPINES' AQUINO ARRIVES IN JAKARTA 24 AUG

BK241117 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1100 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Philippine President Corazon Aquino this evening arrived in Jakarta for a 3-day visit to Indonesia. Radio Republik Indonesia correspondent (Herman Sala) reported on her arrival from Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport.

[Begin (Sala) recording] At 1645 West Indonesian time [0945 GMT], a special Fokker F-28 plane carrying Philippine President Corazon Aquino and her entourage arrived safely at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport. Disembarking from the plane, President Aquino was welcomed by President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, who introduced her to several Indonesian Cabinet ministers. She was later escorted by President Suharto and Vice President Wirahadikusumah to a VIP room through a red carpet welcoming ceremony. About 150 Filipinos residing in Jakarta were also present to welcome President Aquino. [passage omitted] [end recording]

SUHARTO HOSTS STATE BANQUET FOR AQUINO, PARTY

BK241525 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] President and Mrs Suharto hosted a state banquet in honor of the state quest Philippine President Corazon Aquino at the State Palace tonight. Radio Republik Indonesian correspondent Hendro Martono reports on the atmosphere of the state banquet.

[Begin recording] The state banquet was attended by Vice President and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah, the chairman of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly and wife, coordinating ministers, ministers, and other senior government officials. All the members of President Aquino's entourage were also present at the state banquet tonight. Before the state banquet began, President and Mrs Suharto exchanged souvenirs with President Aquino. President and Mrs Suharto presented batik, [words indistinct], a book on 30 years of Indonesian independence, [words indistinct] to President Aquino. They received an ornament from the Philippine president. [end recording]

The state banquet was followed by an art show presenting dances from various regions in Indonesia.

Suharto, Aquino Speeches Cited

BK250911 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Suharto said close economic development has made it necessary to hold another ASEAN summit to renew ASEAN determination and to (?strengthen) the basis for new cooperation toward the enhancement of the national resilience of each member country, especially in the economic field. In a state banquet in honor of President Corazon Aquino Sunday night [24 August], President Suharto added that the current visit to Indonesia of the Philippine leader will open wide possibility of [words indistinct] various problems that the world and ASEAN are now facing. He said stability and peace in this region constitute an absolute need for all. [passage indistinct] The president voiced his conviction that the ASEAN summit in Manila next year will give new concrete encouragement towards efforts aimed at (?realizing) the ASEAN objectives and ideals. [passage omitted]

The visiting Philippine president (?praised) President Suharto for Indonesia's efforts to continue to help her country with rice and oil. She said in the state banquet hosted by President Suharto that the Philippines had [words indistinct] bilateral agreements with Indonesia, such as in the purchase of Indonesian oil. The Philippines also appreciated the patience of the Indonesian Government concerning the use of services of the Palapa communications satellite by the Philippines.

On the ASEAN summit in Manila next year, coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the Southeast Asian regional grouping, President Aquino believes it is important in renewing the ASEAN determination to cooperate, especially in the fields of trade and industry.

AFP on Speeches

BK241656 Hong Kong AFP in English 1640 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Aug 24 (AFP) -- President Suharto praised Sunday the new Philippine Government under President Corazon Aquino, saluting the changes since the ouster of Ferdinand Marcos in February. "We admire the fact that these changes took place without any serious or strong upheavals which might have disturbed stability, and we believe this is a result of your wise leadership," Mr. Suharto said.

The president was speaking at a state banquet in honor of Mrs. Aquino, who arrived in Indonesia earlier in the day on her first trip abroad since taking office after a popular revolt last February. Before leaving Manila Mr. Aquino said her government has been left in "good and dependable hands" playing down rumors of a possible coup attempt in her absence by loyalists of ousted President Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino said in her reply speech that the Philippines sought to "rejoin" the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the path to economic, political and social progress. ASEAN groups Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei, but in the last years of Mrs. Marcos' term the Philippines appeared to be the odd man out, lagging in growth and saddled with a growing communist insurgency. But she said growth for growth's sake alone was "no course at all." Calling Mr. Marcos's previus 20-year administration President Ferdinand Marcos "profligate", [as received] she said her new government was working with "the care of a surgeon whose patient's life hung in the balance not to inflict damage on an already fragile system."

Mr. Suharto said he was confident that with the Filipino people's strength and resilience, the heavy challenges facing her in the future could be met "in the best way." "We felt honored that Indonesia is the first country visited by your excellency since you took over the presidency, it reflects your interest in Indonesia," he said.

"We respect and support all decisions taken by the Philippine Government and the people of the Philippines, which they must have seen as the best decisions, and we fully understand the changes which occured in your country," Mr. Suharto went on.

"For us all peace and stability in this region is a definite need... we welcome with deep relief your government's policy which gives ASEAN first priority," he said.

The 53-year-old widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. told Mr. Suharto that her government "needed the encouragement of friends like Indonesia, and that the Philippines now seeks to rejoin ASEAN "on the path to economic, political and social progress.' She thanked him for Indonesia's efforts to ensure continuity in the supply of rice and petroleum to her country in critical times.

Saying that Indonesia and the Philippines were the largest members of ASEAN, she said she hoped the association's summit scheduled for Manila next year would consider new avenues of cooperation, particularly in trade and industry. [passage omitted]

SUHARTO, AQUINO HOLD TALKS AT MERDEKA PALACE

BK251112 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesia and the Philippines have agreed to continue improving bilateral relations and cooperation in the economic, social, and cultural fields. The agreement was reached as a result of 2-hour talks between President Suharto and visiting Philippine President Corazon Aquino at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this afternoon. Speaking to newsmen after the talks, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said that in Jakarta tomorrow, agreements on trade, common boundary, and search-and-rescue cooperation will be signed by Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, and their Philippine counterparts in President Aquino's entourage.

Winding up the talks at 1500 [0800 GMT], the state guest and her entourage, accompanied by President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, visited the Indonesian Miniature Park. This evening, President Aquino will hold a press conference to brief newsmen on the outcome of her visit to Indonesia and her talks with President Suharto. Tomorrow morning, President Aquino will continue her journey to Singapore.

Philippine Radio on Talks

HK260143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesian President Suharto advised visiting Philippine leader Corazon Aquino yesterday [25 August] on how to smash communism, saying communist groups must not be given a chance to grow strong. Indonesian Minister of State Sudharmono said that the two Southeast Asian leaders focused, during 2 hours of talks, on how to defeat communism. Suharto outlawed Indonesia's Communist Party, once the third largest in the world, and effectively eliminated its massive threat to his military-backed government.

Concerning the Muslim problem in Mindanao, President Suharto said Indonesia's stand on the problem is for autonomy and not independence for the Mindanao Muslims. Suharto's stand on the Mindanao problem is similar to that of President Aquino.

Indonesian State Secretary Sudharmono said the talks between Presidents Aquino and Suharto were mainly focused on how to deal more effectively with the communist insurgency and the Muslim problem in the country.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED; AQUINO LEAVES

BK260715 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesia and the Philippines today signed two memoranda of understanding on improving bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, communications, investments, handicrafts, and tourism. The documents were signed at Merdeka Palace this morning by Trade Minister Rakhmat Salleh, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, and Philippines Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion who represented their respective governments. The ceremony was witnessed by President Suharto and Philippines President Corazon Aquino.

After the signing ceremony, President Aquino and her delegation left the Merdeka Palace for Halim Perdanakusumah Airport to continue her official visit to Singapore. President Suharto sent her off after a military honor guard ceremony.

JAKARTA PAPERS COMMENT ON AQUINO VISIT

BK251425 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 25 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA greets Philippine President Corazon Aquino's visit to Indonesia with open-hearted and sincere friendship. The Indonesian people always greet warmly visits by their friends, especially Filipinos, one of their closest neighbors. BERITA YUDHA hopes that President Aquino will feel and cherish the gesture of friendship extended by the Indonesian people during her current visit.

SUARA KARYA believes that the current visit of the Philippine president has a unique significance as far as international relations are concerned. As usual, when two heads of state meet, they discuss various issues and SUARA KARYA believes that such bilateral talks will prove to be very useful. However, the warm welcome we give President Aquino is not only because of the benefits of the talks, but also because our hearts go out to the Philippine people and Corazon Aquino.

In its editorial, BERITA BUANA describes President Aquino as a symbol of purity and as a person with goodwill. She does not want bloodshed. Mrs Aquino's power lies in her strength of character, as well as the fact that she is an educated and moral person. Her victory over Marcos was not through political intrigue but through honesty.

SINAR HARAPAN puts forward three reasons why it welcomes President Aquino's visit with a warm feeling of friendship. First, sympathy toward the struggle and sacrifice of her late husband, Benigno Aquino. Second, solidarity with the struggle of the Philippine people who are now recovering from past traumatic scars and paving the way for future national development. Third, the existence of traditional ties between the two countries as reflected by Corazon Aquino's decision to select Indonesia as the first country to visit since becoming president. It is proper for Indonesia and the Philippines to determine more concrete forms of cooperation and mutual assistance within each country's means.

KOMPAS also believes that Mrs Aquino's choice of Indonesia as the first country to visit reflects the importance attached by the Philippines to its relations with Indonesia. The Indonesian Government and people highly appreciate the signs of trust given by President Aquino. For this reason, the Indonesian Government and people will share sincerely their knowledge and experiences with the new leader of their neighboring country.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON UPCOMING NONALIGNED MEETING

BK220425 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0337 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 22 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja pointed out that it was about time for the non-aligned nations to concentrate on economic and development cooperation. Mokhtar was speaking to the press after reporting to President Suharto the preparations for an Indonesian delegation to the non-aligned summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the Bina Graha here Thursday.

Mokhtar said the non-aligned nations should not waste their time in quarrelling and discussing disputes, but they'd better concentrate on possible increased economic and development cooperation. This is a problem the non-aligned nations should share, he said, adding however that it did not mean the problems of apartheid and the Namibian struggle must be disregarded.

With regard to Indonesia's wish to host the non-aligned summit, following the Zimbabwe meeting, Mokhtar said it was about time Indonesia makes itself available to host the summit, but the matter should be decided upon by the conference by consensus. He said many countries supported the Indonesian wish, because in their view Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, is successful in its national development.

He also told the press on Philippines President Corazon Aquino's planned visit to Indonesia, August 24-26. The visit will be of special importance to Indonesia, he added, because Cory plans to have talks with President Suharto on the latest developments in the Philippines, ASEAN and bilateral interests. The visit by the Philippine president to Indonesia and Singapore was also regarded important by the minister as it would be an indication of the importance of the relations between the Philippines and the other ASEAN member countries. Mrs. Aquino is also planning to visit the United States in September this year.

MNLF'S NUR MISUARI TO MEET AQUINO IN SEPTEMBER

HK260537 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The peace talks on Mindanao are expected to begin next month between President Aquino and MNLF leader Nur Misuari. This was said by Butz Aquino upon returning to Manila yesterday after his mission to Saudi Arabia. He said Nur Misuari will hold a dialogue with Mrs Aquino next month. The MNLF has been fighting the government since 1970, asking for a separate seat to be set up in Mindanao.

ENRILE DISCUSSES COMMUNIST INSURGENCY WITH LUGAR

Sees No Changes in Army Plans

HK211601 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday told US Sen. Richard Lugar that "there would be no change in the operational directional of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) from what it is since the February People's Revolution."

Lugar, in a courtesy call to Enrile yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City discussed the insurgency problem confronting the Aquino government.

During the closed-door meeting, Lugar asked Enrile "to describe the situation of the peace and order problem, the rebellion being waged by the communists, and how the military is handling the insurgency."

"The fighting in the field is still going on," Enrile said, adding "but the military is evaluating the perspectives on how to deal with the New People's Army (NPA). They attack military provincial stations, but we are upgrading our strategy necessary to make (combat) operations efficient."

Enrile said President Aquino called for a ceasefire, "an ongoing effort to discuss how to stop the atrocities."

The meeting was attended also by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, NAFP chief of staff; Wilson Gamboa, deputy minister for munitions; and other top officials, "who were part of the February People's Power revolt" that ousted former President Marcos last Feb. 22-25.

Enrile said in spite of the "peculiarity of the situation, initial contact was already made between the government ceasefire panel led by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and the National Democratic Front (NDF), led by former newsmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo."

"There are talks of a possible ceasefire. The government has asked the NDF to submit to us the details of how they envisioned the ceasefire to be. The NPA is a Marxist group. They are expected to submit their agenda for ceasefire. We have not heard anything from the palace. It may mean they do not have the agenda yet," Enrile told Lugar.

Enrile said the NAFP is drawing up plans on how to negotiate with the rebels on the truce, saying: "We have to determine what kind of ceasefire they (NPA-NDF) are going to offer us. Whether we have to pull out all the military forces from the occupied zone or whether some of them are going to stay in place."

Reporter 'Bugged' Talks

HK260726 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Defense Ministry yesterday barred a reporter of an afternoon daily from covering the defense beat for alleged "breach of security and unethical and unprofessional conduct."

The reporter's fault? He bugged the talks between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and visiting American Senator Richard Lugar at Camp Aguinaldo.

Barred was Rene Caparas of THE MANILA EVENING POST who was assigned to the defense beat only a week ago.

The order banning Caparas was issued by MND's [Ministry of National Defense] Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Silvestre Afable. In a letter to Kerima Polotan Tuvera, editor in chief of EVENING POST, Afable said the Defense Ministry was "withdrawing his (Caparas') accreditation from the defense beat effective today (Aug. 23). We have also directed all information units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to do the same."

Afable claimed the action against Caparas has nothing to do with the legitimate exercise of press freedom, which he said Minister Enrile has always upheld as a public official.

The ban on Caparas stemmed from a report submitted by Eddie Pangilinan, the Defense Ministry's press relation officer.

A portion of Pangilinan's report read:

"May I report that the dialogue between the MND and Senator Lugar at the Social Hall last Aug. 19 was bugged by Rene Caparas, EVENING POST reporter. Caparas surreptitiously left a running tape recorder in one of the tables in the hall and was able to record the entire dialogue. Through the recording, he was able to write an article about the conference which appeared in the Aug. 20 issue of EVENING POST. He did this despite our appeal that they can only photograph the conference for a few minutes and that no reportorial coverage is allowed."

'Strained' U.S. Ties Seen

HK221223 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Aug 86 p 6

[From the column by Jesus Bigornia: "Lugar Visit Here Seen as 'Significant'"]

[Text] Perceptive Filipinos are worried. A veritable procession of Reagan associates and "think tankers" arriving in Manila lately are ringing alarm bells in official circles. First were two study groups sent out ostensibly by respected foreign policy foundations which met with the leaders of the Aquino government, opposition figures and business tycoons. Now, United States Senator Richard Lugar (Rep, Indiana), a close adviser to President Reagan, is here with a personal message from the White House. Their convergence in Manila shortly before President Aquino's Washington visit is held in official circles as politically significant.

It is recalled that this same Senator Lugar, preceded by colleagues from the U.S. House of Representatives and respected foreign policy study groups, came here during the fateful (to the then President Marcos) "snap" presidential election. Incidentally, it was this American legislator who pressured the then Marcos administration to recognize Namfrel [National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections] (whose leaders and supporters now decorate the Philippine Government firmament) as the official election watchdog. What "secret" message has he conveyed to President Aquino? It might be pertinent to ask.

People as politically important to the American administration as Mr Lugar do not make trans-Pacific trips just to assure President Aquino she will receive "the most enthusiastic welcome ever accorded a visiting head of state" when she visits Washington next month. What is suspected is that Washington is not too happy with the political and economic trends here since popular enthusiasm stirred by the "February revolution" has begun to wane.

It is surmised that the White House is worried by the absence of a hard and fast Malacanang stance on such issues as the United States military bases here (Subic naval facility in Zambales and Clark Air Force base in Angeles, Pampanga), the future of transnational companies, the perceived trend toward a coalition between the Aquino government and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and other "concerns." The "think tankers" a week ago, and now Senator Lugar, all serving as eyes and ears of the U.S. President, are here therefore to see how United States-Philippines relations are faring.

So all this talk about the enthusiastic reception waiting for President Aquino should be taken as so much diplomatic gobbledygook serving as cover for strained bilateral relations. It is the hope in official quarters here, nevertheless, that President Reagan does not find it necessary to dispatch his personal envoy, Mr Philip Habib to Manila. When that Reagan "troubleshooter" visited Manila, something unpleasant happened to the then President Marcos. None but the most rabid political enemies of the present dispensation would want the Aquino regime to meet the same Habib "jinx."

20,000 LOYALISTS IN FUNERAL MARCH FOR SLAIN LEADER

HK250114 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Thousands of Marcos loyalists, estimated at about 20,000 people, joined yesterday a funeral march for slain loyalist leader Felizardo Lota. The 7-hour and 20-kilometer funeral procession culminated with Lota's interment at the Manila Memorial Park in Paranaque, Metro Manila. Lota, who was former provincial fiscal of Batangas, was shot dead while walking away from the Manila Hilton last week after a meeting with loyalist leaders. Thousands of loyalists, many aboard cars and hired buses, joined the funeral procession along the south expressway, forcing the closure of the vehicular traffic on the southbound lane of the expressway.

2 Suspects in Killing Surrender

HK250902 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Two suspects in the killing of Batangas City Fiscal Felizardo Lota surrendred to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at Camp Aguinaldo today. The suspects were identified as Carlos Salazar and Fernando Diza, the head of the I Am a Filipino movement. The two men were accompanied by former MP Rafael Recto and former Pasay City Mayor Peewee Trinidad.

Salazar and Diaz had been hunted by the Western Police District [WPD] after they were identified by a witness who said he saw the killing in front of the Hilton Hotel last week. The witness, an electrician named Danilo Regalado, said he saw Diaz shoot Lota. He identified Diaz and Salazar at a lineup of suspects set up by WPD Superintendent General Alfredo Lim at police headquarters on UN Avenue. Minister Enrile turned the men over to the constabulary chief Major General Renato de Villa, who took down their confessions.

NDF TALKS PANEL TO SURFACE AFTER SAFETY GUARANTEE

HK220421 Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) -- A communist rebel panel for planned peace talks has vowed to surface and set up an office here if the government signs an agreement guaranteeing thier safety and immunity from arrest during the negotiations. The National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement received here Friday that they had given the government a "proposed memorandum of agreement on guarantees of physical safety and immunity from arrest and prosecution." "After such an agreement is signed, your NDF panel intends to come out in the open, set up an office and residences for your negotiators, staff and security units. This would facilitate the formal phase of the negotiations."

The statement was contained in a special issue of the NDF organ, LIBERATION, marking Thursday's celebration of the third anniversary of political leader Benigno Aquino's assasination. The murder spelled doom for deposed president Ferdinand Marcos and swept the victim's widow Corazon Aquino to power. Mrs. Aquino has called for ceasefire talks, hoping to later reach a peaceful solution to a 17-year-old insurgency.

The NDF -- an underground alliance led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA) -- will have another preliminary meeting with the government soon. The first took place August 5. The NDF statement, signed by chief negotiator Satur Ocampo, said the proposed agreement would "be effective for the entire duration of the peace negotiations and for a reasonable period thereafter."

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS IN QUEENSLAND

Canadian Official Comments

BK250700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Canada's trade minister, Mr (Bob Andrew), says he hopes an international conference beginning in Queensland today will be a first step in bringing sanity to world agricultural trade. Mr Andrew was speaking in the north Queensland city of Cairns before the opening of a 3-day meeting of 14 agriculture exporters, including Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand, and the Philippines. The attending countries represent 22 percent of world farm trade. The conference will concentrate on formulating a united position to put forward at world trade talks in Uruguay next month. Radio Australia's reporter in Cairns, Will Atkins, says the attending nations are blaming the poor state of rural exports on a trade war between the United States and Europe.

[Begin Atkins recording] The row between Canberra and Washington over subsidized wheat and sugar sales is an example of the crisis in world agricultural trade which is seriously undermining several economies. The countries meeting in Cairns want to iron out a common position before the world trade talks in a bid to pressure the United States and Europe to free up farm trade. Canada is the biggest rural exporter at the Cairns meeting, and on his arrival today, Canada's minister for economic development and trade, Mr (Bob Andrew), said a long-term approach was needed by all exporters.

[(Andrew)] The world has gone crazy with subsidies, and with protectionism, and ultimately will hurt everybody, [words indistinct].

[Atkins] The meeting officially begins tonight with a speech by Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke. He is expected to have harsh words for the United States and Europe who are only represented at the meeting by observers. [end recording]

Hawkes on U.S.-Europe 'Trade War'

BK260220 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has accused Europe and America of engaging in a trade war in which their former World War allies are the victims. Speaking at the opening of the 14-nation fair traders meeting at Cairns, northern Queensland, Mr Hawke said that the trade war between the European Community and America had reached ludicrous proportions. Mr Hawke said the dispute had intensified rural poverty and human misery in poor countries. He called on the nations attending the conference to form an alliance to work toward remedies to the problem.

Countries represented at the conference include Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia, and Thailand.

The federal leader of the opposition, Mr Howard, later said he supported in principle Mr Hawke's call for a trade alliance among nations affected by American and European subsidies.

Report on Opening Session

BK260555 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, says small rural exporting nations have perhaps their last chance to tackle the world agricultural crisis at trade talks in South America next month.

Mr Dawkins was speaking in the Queensland city of Cairns during a conference of 14 nations that represent about 22 percent of the world agricultural trade. Countries represented at the 3-day fair traders conference include Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Thailand.

A Radio Australia reporter in Cairns, Will Atkins, says the 14 nations are considering suggestions to make a united effort to halt trade distortions caused by the export subsidy war between the United States and Europe.

[Begin Atkins recording] At this morning's opening round of talks Mr Dawkins, who is hosting the Cairns meeting, said the 14 fair traders should diplomatically and commercially apply all the pressure they could to the U.S. and the EEC to halt the destructive subsidies. As well, he urged the fair traders to make sure agricultural trade was at the top of the agenda at the meeting in Uruguay in 3 weeks where the world's major trade agreement, GATT, comes up for review. Mr Dawkins warned that unless they acted together they could lose possibly their last chance to tackle the issues. [end recording]

New Zealand's trade minister, Mr Mike Moore, told the meeting that it was not in the long-term interests of the major economies to persist with protectionism and trade subsidies.

[Begin Moore recording] We have to point out to our friends -- the majors -- that there are great costs for them and for global security if they do nothing. And the cost of doing nothing will bring some democracies to their knees if they cannot provide the wealth their people deserve. [end recording]

The trade meeting has now moved into a closed session, but our correspondent says indications are that the 14 nations appear to be moving smoothly toward a common position.

Differences Emerge

BK260825 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Differences have emerged at an international conference of trade ministers in Australia over how strongly they should push for the scrapping of export subsidies on farm products. The conference of the so-called fair traders in agriculture in the northeastern Australian city of Cairns is being attended by trade ministers from 14 countries.

A Radio Australia reporter covering today's opening session says that Canada appears to want a softer line of export subsidies than most of the other countries represented. Our reporter says that while all countries were unanimous in calling for a united front at the world trade talks in Uruguay next month, differences have emerged on how to tackle the problem.

Australia's trade minister, Mr Dawkins, said the 14 countries should form an alliance to apply all the diplomatic and commercial pressure possible in tackling the problem caused by subsidized farm exports from the United States and Europe. Australia wants the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which will be reviewed at the Uruguay conference, to ban export subsidies.

Argentina's delegate called for the subsidies to be scrapped within a certain time. However, our reporter in Cairns says that Canada is backing the existing GATT policy of merely looking at the issue of agricultural subsidies.

NHK INTERVIEWS NAKASONE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OW251800 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by NHK newscasters Midori Miyazaki and Hisanori Isomura on the program "An Interview With the Prime Minister -- International Community and Japan," prerecorded at the prime minister's villa in Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture on 24 August]

[Excerpts] [Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, since no cabinet meeting was held last week, you have been enjoying the longest summer vacation you have ever had. Is this summer vacation different from those you have had before? Have you been enjoying it?

[Nakasone] It has been the same. However, August is of significance to me in two ways. August is the month for the repose of souls. We had tragedies at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and last year we had a tragic JAL airliner crash at Mount Ostaka. Moreover, we have the obon festival. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, August is the month for me to prepare for the latter half of the year. We have finally completed the first half of the year, and I must prepare for another high point in the autumn. How should we cross this high point? I must prepare this month. [passage omitted]

[Isomura] There is a saying that a leader should concern himself with the future of the country before the people begin to do so, seeking his own pleasure only after the people are assured of their happiness. This is what a leader should feel, though he must take some rest to refresh himself. What have you been pondering in your solitude at this villa?

[Nakasone] As I have just said, I have been pondering how I should deal with issues that will come up in the second half of the year. My feeling is that since the United States is going to have an off-year election in...

[Isomura interrupts] November.

[Nakasone] November. It still remains to be seen whether the Democrats or the Republicans will win in the elections. Depending on the outcome, there may be changes in U.S. policies, particularly in trade. We must pay attention to protectionism and yen-dollar relations. We must watch the changes and consider whether Japan can make any first moves in dealing with these issues. Even now, we should pay attention to the situation after the off-year election and to whatever we must do.

On the other hand, there is the issue of U.S.-USSR summit talks. Taking various situations into consideration, it seems that the world as a whole is moving gradually toward a new system or a new order. Probably, the United States and the USSR will hold summit talks. A step forward, though a small one, will be taken toward eliminating nuclear arms, to some extent, because both the United States and USSR are suffering from an economic slowdown. Human wisdom will naturally lead us toward the elimination of nuclear arms. When things take this turn, there will be changes on a global scale, including an economic impact. As far as Japan is concerned, it is becoming an age-oriented society, as indicated in the economic white paper released the other day. In 35 years people over 65 will account for about one-quarter of the population. And, of course, the era of an information-oriented, internationalized and age-oriented society will then emerge. A structural change will move us gradually toward this era. We must be cognizant of this tendency and make desirable preparations in politics. I have been pondering these issues. [passage omitted]

[Miyazaki] In speaking about the speed of change, let us take the yen's appreciation as an example. We feel the strength of the yen abroad, but it is not a question that concerns merely the exchange rate. We fell a sort of sudden increase in Japan's status itself, together with an expansion of our responsibilities. If an expansion of responsibility does not accompany our increased states there will certainly be various problems. What do you think of this situation?

[Nakasone] That is true. The per capita income of Japan was once said to be $10,000, lower than that in the United States. As the yen has become much stronger recently, the per capita income is said to be from $16,000 to $17,000.

[Isomura] Yes, if calculated at the ratio of $1 to 158 yen, it has surpassed that of the United States.

[Nakasone] Yes, it has exceeded that of the United States, and Japan has emerged as the top-ranking nation in this respect. Then a question arises whether Japan with this per capita income has made any contributions to the world, though it has the ODA, official development assistance for developing countries. However, when it comes to contributions to the world in defense and security, Japan is still criticized as the most shrewd and pretentious nation. Against such criticism, Japan should advance from a nation coexisting with the world to a nation contributing to the world.

[Miyazaki] Do you mean that Japan should take another positive step?

[Nakasone] That's right. To become an internationalized nation, Japan should not be a nation that only coexists in the international community but a nation that contributes to the world. [passage omitted]

[Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, let us change to the topic of our diplomacy with the USSR. The USSR has indicated its position in attaching importance to Asia as stated in General Security Gorbachev's Vladivostok sppech, including improving its relations with China. The USSR seems to be taking a flexible attitude, as in extension of the unilateral nuclear test moratorium, in appealing to other countries. What is your view, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] When I attended Mr Chernenko's funeral service, I met with Mr Gorbachev and talked with him for about an hour. Since then, I have become convinced that he will inaugurate new policies, and I have made reports to this effect to the Diet. That is, he believes communism is now in a deadlock in the world, that Soviet diplomacy is in a deadlock, and that the USSR domestically is suffering from a slowdown in its economy. In this sense, he wants a major reform, or renovation, of communism and he wants to be the father of a revival in communism. I think he is a man with such an ambition and also a man of ability.

In this connection, the USSR has been promoting its diplomacy in a resolute way, and it wants to have talks with the United States. In particular, the USSR is advancing resolutely toward Asia and the Pacific. As its advance into Europe is at a deadlock now and it has failed to gain much headway there, the USSR is now trying to open up toward Japan, the United States, and Asia and score some diplomatic achievements in this area. And I think his view in this aspect is correct. In particular, the USSR has almost no bases, except Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, in Asia and the Pacific. Meanwhile, as Japan is a sort of doorkeeper in Asia and the Pacific, the USSR cannot move into Asia and the Pacific without obtaining a key from Japan. I imagine he considers Japan to be in such a position, so to speak. If that is his view, we must deal with various issues, including the northern territories, economic cooperation, and Siberian issues.

Well then, why don't we have talks? We are each other's neighbors. I hope we can get along with each other with agreeable relations, though we should not interfere with internal affairs. But we must solve pending issues in a fair and square way. This is my view.

[Isomura] As for the Japan-USSR summit talks, it is Mr Gorbachev's turn to come to Japan. Will his visit be discussed and decided through the talks to be held between Foreign Minister Kuranari and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly session?

[Nakasone] Yes, that's right. The other day, Soviet Ambassador Solovyev came to my place for a visit and we confirmed that mutual visits would be exchanged. I told him that it is their turn to pay a visit. Japan is single-mindedly maintaining this position. I am trying to have the foreign ministers of the two countries work out details at the UN General Assembly session. Our side is saying that it will be most desirable for us if Mr Gorbachev comes to Japan by January.

[Isomura] [passage omitted] It is said that Gorbachev's line is supported by reformists and that efforts will be made to resolutely revitalize the USSR's economy. According to another report, Mr Gorbachev told Mr Reagan during their last talks that Japan was enjoying prosperity because of its small amount of military spending and that the two countries should carry out disarmament and follow the example of Japan as both countries have difficulties in their economies. [laughing]

[Nakasone] I don't know whether it is true or not, but there are signs that he may be thinking of that.

[Isomura] In his Vladivostok speech, if I am not mistaken, he said, in the name of economic diplomacy, that the Japanese know how to revitalize an economy and that he would take advantage of this to promote bilateral relations. What do you think of this?

[Nakasone] Mr Gorbachev has deep concerns over and interest in Japan. He wants to see for himself the secret of how a country as small as Japan can have such economic power. That is why he wants to come to Japan. If so, we want him to visit us. Anyway, he must pay us a visit first. That's what I have been saying.

[Isomura] Let us turn to the other issue, the U.S. -USSR summit talks, which will probably be held this year. There are, however, still many problems, including the disarmament issue, various bilateral problems, and other issues such as the human rights issue in other regions. Do you think there will be any favorable development in the relations between the United States and USSR?

[Nakasone] I think so. There will be development, particularly in the settlement of INF -- intermediate-range forces -- of some regional issues such as the Afghanistan issue and others, and of human rights issues concerning the Jews. I think they will make advances in some areas but I am not quite sure which ones. Perhaps it is quite probable there will be development in the INF issue.

[Isomura] In this connection, it is said there will be a sort of new detente, or cold detente as some observers describe it, because there is still something of a cold relationship. People should welcome this trend as a step forward toward nuclear disarmament. However, France and China are concerned that there might be a new Yalta agreement. They are strongly on guard against such a trend.

[Nakasone] Yes, there is such a trend, and Japan is also concerned about this trend. However, the term "detente" seems to have become old-fashioned. I don't think it is a desirable term. If there is a desirable term, it should be dialogue.

[Isomura] The age of dialogue?

[Nakasone] Yes, the age of dialogue. Detente is something like unbuttoning, or taking something off, while dialogue is to hold talks and carry on. In this sense, I think it is desirable to move toward the age of new dialogue.

[Isomura] This information comes from Chinese sources: It is said that the United States and USSR seem somehow unable to suppress their desire to divide the whole world between them and to dominate it. In this connection, to cite a recent example, a secret agreement was reportedly reached at the Carter-Brezhnev talks held in Vienna in 1979. I went to Geneva with newscaster Taro Kimura last year to collect news about the U.S.-USSR summit talks. Reagan and Gorbachev held talks between themselves, without other leaders participating, on six occasions. Even Stalin used to have Molotov always at his side in talks with other leaders. On these occasions, Reagan and Gorbachev talked with each other without other leaders participating. We don't know what secret agreement was reached at the talks and what impact it might eventually have on Japan. In this connection, we cannot welcome, without some reserve, the dialogue between the two countries. This is, however, my own personal opinion.

[Nakasone] My opinion is that there was not a secret agreement. Both Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev are politicians who take care of work themselves. So it may be possible for those two to meet and make an agreement. But, before doing so, they must consult with their men thoroughly. When it comes to that kind of serious work, there is little room for them to do something arbitrarily by themselves. So I think there was no room for the two to make that sort of secret agreement just because they met alone.

[Isomura] You may be right, but they are conscious of Japan, I believe....

[Nakasone, interrupting] However, it is true that both sides understand each other better, believing that that their partners are people with whom they can speak and who do not lie, at least, in some areas. It is true that their understanding of each other as human beings has deepened. This is a good thing indeed. Messrs Reagan and Gorbachev are certain to feel something as human beings if they meet eye-to-eye and talk with each other. So I think it is important for them to meet. Both sides are in agony with nuclear arms, those evil weapons, in their arsenals. They cannot throw them away either. With their economies in bad shape, they are both agonizing. They are suffering from the same sickness. So, in a way, they are fellow sufferers pitying each other. However, since a country has its foundation, they are in no position to betray those foundations. So they proceed with their dialogue through human understanding while keeping those grim things inside. I think we are in that kind of an era now.

[Miyazaki] For Japan, which is sandwiched between the United States and the Soviet Union, will not a new situation develop in which Japan is used as a Japan card like China was once used as a China card?

[Nakasone] Probably not, because Japan as a member of the Free World stands firm with a security treaty concluded with the United States. This is a solid fact. The USSR is carrying out everything fully aware of that. China is also fully aware of it and recognizes Japan's commitment to the security treaty, but friendship between Japan and China has nonetheless deepened a great deal.

[Isomura] Mr Prime Minister, you have just said fellow sufferers pity one another. I think that applies to Sino-Soviet relations as well. Taking a look at all the world's countries, Japan is the only country in fine shape. [laughter]

[Nakasone] That is not necessarily true. Japan is not necessarily in fine shape.

[Isomura] In fine shape statistically only, I mean.

[Miyazaki] Changing the subject, you paid an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine last year, but skipped it this year. What was your true motive?

[Nakasone] Concerning the Yasukuni visit issue, I have caused people anxiety in various ways. But, to tell you the truth, I personally am the one who wishes to visit the Yasukuni Shrine most. My younger brother, who was a navy Lieutenant j.g., was killed in action and I had quite a few comrades in arms killed in war. So, I want to pay my respects at the shrine more than any other politician. Last year I paid an official visit there, and I wanted to establish the fact that that sort of procedure conforms to the Constitution. That is still in effect.

Since last year it has been said that permanent war criminals are enshrined there. They were pitiable, but they led the invasion of China and the war which troubled the Southeast Asian and other countries so much. So it is natural for other countries to think that for the prime minister to pay an official visit to the shrine where they are enshrined amounts to singing the praises of those leaders. China will think so, Asia will think so, and so will the rest of the world. So they think that it would be better for me to drop it. To tell you the truth, I was not aware that permanent war criminals are enshrined there. I cared about the constitutional question only. But that kind of voice has been raised all along.

In China and in other countries, opposition parties exist and that gives the opposition good material to attack the government. Fortunately the incumbent governments in power all maintain friendly relations with Japan. Governments friendly with Japan will be driven into a corner and Japan's relations with them will deteriorate again -- South Korea, China and ASEAN, for instance. Who will be most pleased with this? It will be those farther north. [laughter] Japan absolutely must steer clear of becoming isolated from Asia. I have been striving hard to bring Japan into partnership with Asia and not isolate her from Asia. To that end I visited South Korea, China, and ASEAN. If that foothold crumbles, the foundation of the diplomatic efforts I have made thus far will fall to pieces.

In that sense I drew the conclusion that I had better practice self-control. I believe that the spirits of the war dead would understand it. I believed that they, too, would grieve if the country were driven into a predicament and isolated from Asia. So I refrained visiting the shrine this year, believing that the spirits of the war dead would understand my position.

[Isomura] Now an extraordinary Diet session is scheduled to be called into session on 11 September, I believe. It has a host of pending issues to deal with -- tax reform, education, as you briefly mentioned earlier, and the restructuring of the Japanese economy contained in the popularly termed Maekawa report. On which issue do you place most emphasis, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] When the session is convened, the Diet will address the Japan National Railway reform bill before anything else. There is also a senior citizens' insurance bill. The government is facing a deficit of Y22 billion a month if the bill is not enacted. Stimulation of business through a supplementary budget and bold measures to help small and medium businesses and cope with the recession caused by the strong yen will be the main issues, I think.

At the same time, we will have to work on a new tax reform bill for submission to the Diet next year. We will also have to work on education reform, dealing with such concrete questions as how manners, morals, and other basic patterns of human life should be taught. Those things are on my mind now. Also, I must pay attention to foreign relations, seeing how Japanese-U.S. relations will develop after the off-year election in the United States and how the world situation develops.

[Isomura] Please let me go back to the tax reform issue. The United States is initiating drastic tax reform and seems to have cleared the last hurdle. If the bill is approved, in view of the difference in tax rates between the two countries, it will be more economic for a Japanese to live in the United States and return to Japan once in a while. This would be a so-called tax-efficient technique. [Laughter] Progressive tax rates are very high in Japan, and so are inheritance taxes. The opinion is strong that unless Japan carries out drastic tax reform including indirect taxes now, it will have a problem internationalizing itself.

[Nakasone] That is true. Under the proposed system, the United States adopts a dual income tax system -- 15 and 27 percent.

[Isomura] Yes, 27 percent.

[Nakasone] It will be lowered to that percentage from the current 50 percent. Corporate taxes will also be lowered to 33 percent from what is now about 46 percent. Tax rates will thus be lowered while special measures and loopholes are eliminated. I think it is quite a bold reform. But, seeing the U.S. tax system, we are worried about whether American investments, industrial investments, will decrease because those special measures are eliminated. In the money game, the United States is now adopting a method of using foreign countries and, consequently, American industries are moving abroad. The United States is becoming empty. This is a serious matter. We are worried about whether this phenomenon will grow further. As you pointed out, if taxes are lowered in the United States, it will be better for our corporations to move their head offices to the United States because corporate taxes there are 33 percent compared to 43 percent in Japan. With income taxes, those taxed most in Japan pay 88 percent.

[Isomura] Yes, including local taxes.

[Nakasone] Including local taxes. If they got to the United States, they will pay no more than 27 percent. Water runs toward lower places. How to deal with this imbalance in taxes is a big task for us now. I think we will have to take those aspects into consideration in our forthcoming tax reform.

[Isomura] Internationalization is indeed like bleeding in various ways, is it not?

[Nakasone] Yes, as you mentioned we must carry into practice the Maekawa report -- the reform of the Japanese economic strtucture to keep it in harmony with the world economy -- in all seriousness. Since it takes time, it is a matter that cannot necessarily be completed immediately. However, unless we implement it in earnest, we will be discredited internationally. So we have established a center headed by me to promote this reform. We are about to launch into moving ahead step-by-step, using our greatest strength.

[Isomura] When I meet American friends these days, they say that although the Japanese never open their mouths without talking about the Maekawa report, [laughter] they should carry it out before talking about it. [laughter] As you said, Japan will be discredited if it is not carried out.

[Nakasone] Well, we are moving ahead step-by-step now, although there are various problems cropping up.

[Miyazaki] Mr Prime Minister, since time is running out, please allow me to ask you the last question. Earlier you discussed Japanese-Soviet summit talks, and you also seem to be considering a plan to visit the Soviet Union. Roughly when are you planning to visit Moscow? How is it written in your schedule notes?

[Nakasone] It is not written in my notes. [laughter] Since it is their turn to come, my turn will come after they have visited us. Well, I may not be prime minister by that time. [laughter] Who will make the visit will be determined by the Japanese Government.

[Miyazaki] You said you feel heavily responsible for carrying out your election pledges.

[Nakasone] Yes, that is right.

[Miyazaki] You said that at a recent talk.

[Nakasone] Yes. Since we were given 304 Diet seats, we must put the pledges into practice at the risk of becoming rigid. Otherwise, I think we really will be visited with divine punishment the next time. [laughter]

[Miyazaki and Isomura] Thank you very much.

[Nakasone] Thank you.

USSR'S KAPITSA ARRIVES FROM NEW ZEALAND

OW270015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, arrived at Narita International Airport Wednesday morning after visiting New Zealand. Kapitsa is here to brief Japanese officials on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostock last July, in which he proposed to hold a conference focusing on security in the Asia and Pacific region. During his three-day visit, Kapitsa will meet with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Deputy Vice Minister for Political Affairs Shinichi Yanai.

JAPANESE, SOVIET OFFICIALS AGREE ON UN REFORM

OW261143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 Kyodo -- Japan and the Soviet Union Tuesday agreed to make the utmost efforts to reform the United Nations, a Foreign Ministry official said. The accord came at an annual two-day director-level consultation on the U.N., which ended here Tuesday. Norobu Nakahira, director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations bureau, represented Japan and Valentin V. Lozinskiy, chief of the Department of International Organizations, headed the Soviet delegation.

Japanese and Soviet officials agreed that they will support a U.N. recommendation on a drastic cut in the U.N. work force and the number of U.N. senior officials. They also pledged to reform the 159-member international organization in the coming U.N. General Assembly meeting in September, the official said. The recommendation, which was adopted recently by the group of high-level intergovernmental experts set up at a U.N. General Assembly meeting last December, on a Japanese initiative, and [as received] calls for a 15 percent cut in the U.N. work force and a 25 percent reduction of senior officials within three years. There are now 12,000 U.N. staffers and 60 senior posts.

During the consultations, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Shinichi Yanai met the Soviet officials and said he favored closer contacts of top-level officials of both countries highly. He referred to reciprocal visits by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his former Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe to Moscow and Tokyo respectively, and a planned meeting of Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari with Shevardnadze in New York September 24 at the U.N. General Assembly. Both countries also agreed to a reform of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Soviet side called for Japanese support of its proposal to set up a system of overall international security to be presented at the coming U.N. General Assembly meeting, the official said. The Japanese officials said they praised part of the security proposal which focuses on the prevention of international terrorism, but they are opposed to the inclusion of the new economic and information order, according to the official. The Japanese side said they have to study the proposal thoroughly and expressed reluctance to adopt the proposal as a whole.

The consultations also covered Middle-East, Afghanistan and South African problems, the official said.

Japanese officials again called for a global reduction of the intermediate nuclear forces (INF), the official said.

JCP'S FUWA ON AUGUST TALKS WITH GORBACHEV

OW221353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has agreed to promote Soviet participation in a Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal for a ban on nuclear weapons, Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa said Friday. Fuwa, who visited Moscow earlier this month and met Gorbachev and Politburo member Yegor Ligachev, said the main theme of the meeting was cooperation by the two parties in promoting the antinuclear movement.

He told a press meeting here that one of the concrete accomplishments of the parley was positive Soviet commitment to join the Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal, adopted last February by representatives of 12 countries gathered at a Hiroshima peace meeting. The appeal calls on people to support a total ban on nuclear weapons for world peace. Since then, 18 international organizations and 133 groups of various countries around the world, as well as the United Nations non-governmental organizations, have joined the appeal.

The Soviet Union has not actually participated in the movement up to now, according to Fuwa. However, when he handed a Russian version of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki appeal to Gorbachev, the Soviet leader immediately expressed his support, Fuwa said.

"Speed up" is one of the slogans of the Soviet party these days, according to Fuwa, and he was pleased when he saw the issue reported on television in Moscow the same evening.

At the conclusion of the Moscow parley, the two parties agreed that a 1984 joint statement focusing on the antinuclear issue is still applicable in the current international situation. They agreed to continue developing and widening activities in the spirit of the statement, Fuwa said.

Fuwa extended a JCP invitation to Gorbachev to visit Japan, as the two parties had agreed to hold another meeting to review their cooperation, Fuwa said. The Soviet leader said he also had an invitation from the Japanese Government and the only problem is his hectic schedule, according to Fuwa. Gorbachev did not mention a possible date for a trip to Japan, something the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been interested to know, Fuwa said.

NAKASONE PLANS 20-21 SEP VISIT TO SEOUL FOR ASIAD

OW260339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul from September 20 to 21 to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games to be held from September 20 to October 5, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Tuesday. The visit is at the invitation of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. During the two-day visit, Nakasone is expected to have talks with Chon on such issues as the situation on the Korean peninsula and Japan's fingerprinting system for foreign residents. It will be Nakasone's second trip to South Korea, his first visit being in January 1983.

GAS EXPERTS, DOCTORS BEING SENT TO CAMEROON

OW270732 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- Japan decided Wednesday to send a team of gas experts and doctors to Cameroon to help the people suffering from the effects of toxic gas released from a volcanic lake in the northwestern part of the country, the Foreign Ministry said.

United Nations disaster authorities have reported 1,534 people were killed by the gas from Lake Nios, located 325 kilometers north of the capital, Yaounde. An estimated 25,000 to 30,000 people suffered effects in varying degrees, ministry officials quoted the authorities as saying.

The experts team, including volcano researchers, gas alarm equipment experts and doctors, is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Cameroon Wednesday night at the earliest, carrying with them medicines, tents, blankets and foods for the relief of the gas victims, the officials said. They said the team will discuss with Cameroon officials installation of protective equipment against toxic gas. The Cameroon government requested the equipment.

The government earlier decided to send a Japanese doctor in Ghana and an official of the governmental Japan International Cooperation Agency to the disaster scene.

SOVIET PORT CALLS AT NAMPO REPORTEDLY OKAYED

OW260248 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 27 KYODO -- North Korea has approved a port call by Soviet warshps at the country's naval base at Nampo, on the western coast of North Korea, according to Eastern bloc diplomatic sources here. The decision follows the approval by North Korea earlier for Soviet warships to make port calls at the eastern port of Wonsan.

The move is seen among Western diplomatic sources here as meaning that the Soviet Union has expanded naval footholds on both coasts of North Korea, which will affect the military balance in the Far East. The approval, enabling Soviet warships to undergo repairs and be supplied with fuel and food, will also affect China, which has a major naval base at Lushun situated right across Korea Bay from Nampo, the sources said.

However, there has been no report that the Soviet Navy has so far used the newly approved port. The Soviets are expected to use the right of port calls at Nampo for political purposes in the light of their relationship with China.

EAST BLOC SOURCES ON LEADER VISITS DURING ASIAD

OW261249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 26 KYODO -- North Korea is trying to overcome the image of isolation stemming from its decision not to participate in the Seoul Asian Games next month, by launching a drive to invite foreign dignitaries, East bloc diplomatic sources said Tuesday. According to the sources, top foreign dignitaries from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Poland will visit North Korea from mid-September to mid-October, a period that brackets the Asian Games in Seoul.

The visits are intended to demonstrate to the world the bonds between the communist bloc nations and divert world attention from Seoul, according to the sources.

Among the visitors will be Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of East Germany, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Honecker is expected to visit China after going to North Korea, while Jaruzelski is also said to be considering a visit to Beijing.

Honecker Visit Announced

SK270439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in late October on the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC YOUTH GROUP 26 AUG

SK261006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. Present on the occasion were Kim Hwan, Ho Chong-suk and chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Cloe Yong-hae. Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was also present. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him. President Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the entire members of the delegation.

QIN JIWEI PROMISES PRC HELP IF WAR BREAKS OUT

SK270534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- We want peace but if the enemy starts war again, we will resolutely rush out and crush him, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people as in the past, declared Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and army corps commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, when he visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kang Yong Dok belongs.

He said that in the past the peoples and armies of China and Korea fought shoulder to shoulder with each other against the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won victory. While visiting the post of the KPA unit to which Comrade Chon Chae-son belongs, he recalled with deep emotion the past days when he rushed to the Korean front under the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" and fought on the Sanggam Ridge against the enemy, and said that victory was won in the battle on the Sanggam Ridge thanks to the coordinate operations of the armies of China and Korea and the active support of the Korean people.

ASIAN GAMES SECURITY 'PRETEXT' FOR REPRESSION

SK250525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 23 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August commentary: "The Sports Games are Causing Hard Times for the People"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique handed down a directive for 60 days of emergency guard duty beginning 21 August. The directive was issued to the police throughout South Korea on the pretext of ensuring security at the Asian Games.

The puppet police headquarters director announced that he would mobilize crack police forces, including a special police attack unit, for repression before and after the Asian Games.

He also handed down a directive to strengthen the combat capability of the police operation units against southward infiltration of armed spies by someone, something expected to take place during the Asian Games.

Not satisfied with blockading the just advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people by issuing emergency guard and emergency duty directives one after another, the puppets handed down another repressive order called the directive for emergency guard duty with the Asian Games near at hand. Thus, they are going to mobilize even crack police forces, including the special police attack force, a notorious murderous group, for repression. This is a situation we should not overlook. This is clear evidence that the puppets are using the international sports games to suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people with bayonets and guns and to realize security through power.

The fact that the puppets rave about strengthening forces while babbling on about someone's infiltration of armed spies into the South with the approach of the Asian Games proceeded from their vicious plan to cruelly suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people by linking the infiltration to us.

They are blocking the people's aspiration for independence and democracy by successively handing down directives for repression while instigating North-South confrontation, talking about infiltration of armed spies into the South and social unrest, and so forth. This is totally counter to the ideal of international sports games which aspire for peace and friendship.

Such reckless maneuvers only reveal to the people of world that South Korea is an unfit venue for international sports games and that the puppets are fascist tyrants and a group of anti-communist lunatics unqualified to hold international games.

People remember that 6 years ago the Chon Tu-hwan clique massacred en masse several thousand people in Kwangju who called for democracy by branding them as rebels after mobilizing numerous puppet airborne troops. Is there any difference between the act of the puppets who massacred the people one after another by mobilizing more than 1 million repressive forces and the acts of the special police force, which has put South Korea's land under emergency martial law, after issuing repressive orders in succession, and the massacre at Kwangju?

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held a festival for usurping power while sitting on the bloody bodies of the citizens of Kwangju. Today in the same manner, it has assumed all of the South Korean people to be victims of guns and bayonets by putting forth the Asian Games to prolong its power.

It is the vicious idea of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to overcome its crisis and lay a foundation for long-term power by hosting the international sports event in Seoul, even if doing so may require that all the lands of South Korea are wet with the people's blood.

How can such a crime of the puppets -- who regard sacred international sports games, which take friendship, unity, and peace among peoples as their lofty ideals, as filthy political playthings and as tools to prolong their power -- be tolerated?

The puppets' bloody repressive atrocities perpetrated with the approach of the Asian Games will only bring greater complaints and resistance from the South Korean people. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should stop its bestial repression of the people and immediately relinquish power according to the demands of the people.

SOUTH'S ANTIHIJACKING EXERCISES CALLED STRATAGEM

SK260908 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 25 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN Aug 26 Commentary: "Stratagem by Initiative"]

[Text] On 23 August at Kimpo airport, the South Korean puppets conducted a so-called exercise for arresting hijackers preparing to hamper the Asian Games and the Olympics. According to a news report, the puppets have kicked up a commotion by mobilizing the puppet special attack unit and armored forces under the pretext of arresting armed hijackers paid by the North. This is another provocation and shameless stratagem opposing us.

The puppets are raving as if we are to blame for the fact that the international sports games, including the Asian Games, set to be held in Seoul are facing a crisis. Can such a nonsensical act work in this world? The present crisis confronting the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics results from inviting these games into South Korea for a mixed political purpose, and the crisis has become aggravated because of the puppets' having committed all types of criminal maneuvers to enforce these games regardless of opposition at home and abroad.

The puppets have maneuvered to use the Asian Games and the Olympics as a tool to concoct two Koreas and permanently remain in power and as an opportunity to accelerate their war plot of northward invasion. Under the pretext of the international sports games, inspiring hostility and confrontation among countrymen, they are brandishing bayonets before the students and the people, who demand independence and democracy, and they are exploiting the people without discretion. Such acts committed by the puppets have faced justifiable opposition and rejections from the South Korean people and from the broad social and sports circles around the world. The true crisis the puppets face is this.

In addition, the puppets have repeatedly announced that foreign gangs and crime rings are ready to go into action at the Asian Games and that major crimes are assumed to be increasing in South Korea. This consequence was also caused by the puppets themselves.

Anything can happen if an international sports event is held in South Korea, where extreme instability and social disorder continue. The gibberish of the ringleader, who has led the Asian Games and the Olympics to the brink of disaster, about the threat from the North is ridiculous.

The reason the puppets, feeling uneasy and impatient, have recently been kicking up a commotion about hampering and hijacking by someone is clear. It is a pre-emptive stratagem designed to lay on us in advance the responsibility for all that might happen in connection with the Asian Games and the Olympics. At the same time, it is also designed to mobilize the suppressive forces armed with heavy weapons throughout South Korea and to rationalize this mobilization.

On that day the puppets conducted an exercise on the assumption that the hijackers would land at a South Korean airport to refuel. However, around the world there are no hijackers willing to knowingly enter such a trap. Under the pretext of arresting the hijackers, the puppets surrounded the airport by mobilizing the special attack unit and armored forces and have maneuvered to receive people visiting South Korea. For the same reason, they are plotting to turn all of South Korea into a scene of confusion and to suppress the people's resistance.

Aside from all of this, South Korea has become murderous with the Asian games near at hand.

The more the puppets utter urgent words about someone's hampering, the clearer they reveal that South Korea is a very unstable and dangerous place for international sports games, including the Asian games.

SOUTH'S 'HEINOUS' USE OF TORTURE DECIRED

SK251247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 24 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August commentary: "A Beast in the Guise of a Human"]

[Text] That the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has subjected political prisoners to chemical torture has been brought to light by the family of a political prisoner, Mr Kang U, who is being detained in the Namyong branch office of the puppet National Police headquarters. Not content with imprisoning innocent people and subjecting them to barbarous physical punishment, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is inflicting even chemical torture on them. What a heinous group of butchers it is!

We resolutely condemn and denounce such brutality by the fascist hangmen, who regularly infuriate all men on earth, as a challenge to the South Korean people struggling for democracy and human rights as well as an insult to the world's declaration of human rights, which has called for the elimination of torture.

The Chon Tu-hwan reign is applying all forms of heinous torture -- ancient, medieval, and modern -- to political prisoners. While inflicting physical torture with crushing bones, burning flesh, and drying blood through such tortures as the Taekwondo torture, roast chicken torture, Genghis Khan torture, and electric torture, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is inflicting dirty sexual torture on political prisoners and has gone so far as to even subject them to chemical torture that ruins their minds and destroys their bodies.

How many people have died or been crippled as a result of the brutality inflicted on them by the hangmen, not to mention the 80 political prisoners, including Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the youth federation for the democratization movement, who were beaten all over their bodies with wooden bars for several days; metal worker Yi Yong-sok who was burned on a burning sheet of steel; So Sung whose limbs are twisted and who has no ears as a result of fire torture; and 8 prisoners who were beaten to death with steel bars?

The puppets' sexual torture is a dirty act of which even beasts would be ashamed. With photographs taken of coeds being raped by them, the puppets are blackmailing the coeds into converting by showing them the photographs.

The recent police sexual abuse of Seoul National University coed Kwon In-suk has indicted the puppets' dirty behavior in detail. The fascist clique's chemical torture most graphically shows how brutal it can be in punishing prisoners.

The murderous thugs sap the prisoners' will to reason and destroy their bodies by injecting hallucinogenic drugs, chemical agents, and even radioactive materials, committing such brutalities with ease. Mr Kang U is one of the victims of such chemical torture. The puppets' brutalities and tortures far exceed the crimes committed by the Hitler group notorious for its torture policy and those of the former South Korean dictator in terms of their brutal nature.

Let us ask: Can the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- which subjects innocent people to the physical torture of crushing bones and tearing off their flesh, inflicts dirty sexual torture blasphemous of religion, and liquidates and cripples men through chemical torture -- be called human?

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan hooligan is a demon and beast disguised as a man. The fact that such a group of cannibals who are earning their bread by hunting men exists in a civilized era is in itself a disgrace to the people as well as to the times. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now repeating in prisons, torture chambers, and throughout all of South Korea the massacre they committed in Kwangju 6 years ago, reducing the city to a bloodbath and killing thousands of people in a barbarous manner.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's ambition is to prevent the people from advancing in their anti-U.S. and antigovernment cause at all costs and to stay in power with the help of an unprecedented policy that resorts to murder and torture. To this end, the puppets are devoted to arbitrarily arresting, imprisoning, and torturing South Korean youths, students, and people by creating a whirlwind of bayonet-wielding called martial law under the pretext of security for the Asian Games.

Never before has a murderous tyrant lived in peace for the rest of his life, nor has anyone who enjoyed bloodshed been left unharmed.

The South Korean people have learned through the shedding of their own blood that it is impossible to attain independence and democracy as long as the fascist group of thugs remains in place, and that they may not even be able to preserve their own lives under such conditions. The South Korean people will never leave the murderous clique of thugs intact. Also, mankind's conscience that values human rights will not leave the murderous demon Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, intact. The South Korean people will wreak their vengeance upon the murderous demons by throwing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan hooligan onto the garbage heap of history.

LEADERS ATTEND PYONGYANG CONSTRUCTION RALLY

SK250134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A Pyongyang mass rally was held at the Kim Il-song Plaza 22 August to vigorously accelerate the construction of Kwangbok Street.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, was respectfully placed at the rally site. Placards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were placed at the rally site. Other placards reading "Let us become guards and members of shock brigades boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!" and "Let us accelerate the construction of Kwangbok Street and make Pyongyang even more magnificent and beautiful!," and posters which encourage working people to new labor feats were also placed at the rally site.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned were present at the rally with construction workers and working people in Pyongyang.

The rally began with the chorus of the song "Marshal Kim Il-song." At the rally, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, delivered a report.

Kim Pong-ho, chief of staff of the Kwangbok Street construction headquarters; Yi Ho-hyok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Chun-song, responsible secretary of the party committee of the Building Material Industry General Bureau for Pyongyang City; and Kim Tong-yon, chairman of the Pyongyang LSWYK participated in a debate. [passage omitted]

PARTY ONLY LEADING ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY

SK251057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN August 24 carried an article titled "Party Is Leading Political Organisation of Society" explaining "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea," a classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song. The article says in part:

In the work the great leader propounds the idea that the party is a leading political organisation of society and expounds the question of principle that the party should be built in conformity with this idea. This is a great contribution to the development of the theory of building a party of the working class.

That the party is a leading political organisation of society means that the party is the only political organisation leading in a uniform way all social organisations and all political activities of the popular masses. A party of the working class is in the position of leading all organisations and organs of society including power bodies, working people's organisations and economic and cultural organs in its relations with them. The party also leads in a uniform way all members of society, not some objects of it. The politics is directed and realized by the party.

Hence, the party plays a decisive role in the struggle for the chajusong of the popular masses and becomes the only leading political organisation of society. That a party of the working class is the only leading political organisation of society is clearly manifested in working out a line and policy on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the leader and organizing and directing the struggle for their implementation. The leadership of society is, in essence, the work of working out a correct line and policy representing an independent demand and interests of the entire popular masses and leading in a uniform way the struggle for their implementation. This work can be carried out only by a party of the working class.

The party holds the position of a leading political organisation of society. This is an essential demand proceeding from the character of the organisation and composition of the party. A party of the working class is a political organisation formed with best advanced elements among the working masses of all strata including workers. The party, therefore, becomes a core organisation representing the whole of society and an organisation of highest form among all organisations of society.

The original idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the party is a leading political organisation of society has been brilliantly embodied in the building of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today the WPK leads all destinies and lives of our people and the future of the revolution, bearing full responsibility for them.

Today our party firmly holds a leading position as the guiding force of society and leads in a unique way all organisations of the working masses and revolution and construction because it has in its van the great leader holding fast to the chuche-oriented principle of party building. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, basing himself on a scientific penetration into the decisive role of the party in the revolutionary struggle and the development of society, has always raised high the position of the party and enhanced its militancy and leading function.

POLITBURO'S YI CHONG-OK MEETS LEBANESE CP GROUP

SK270510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on August 26 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by 'Abd al-Karim Muri, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the LCP. Present there was Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

VICE PREMIER CHONG CHUNG-KI VISITING GHANA

For Ghanaian coverage of the visit to Ghana by DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, see the West Africa section of the 26 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CABINET REORGANIZATION

YONHAP Comments

SK260716 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 26 (YONHAP) -- The sweeping cabinet reshuffle carried out Tuesday by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan reflects Chon's determination to reform the administration of state affairs by strenghening cooperation between the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

The cabinet shake-up followed a sweeping personnel change in the DJP hierarchy over the weekend and showed that Chon is firmly committed to coping with the many political problems that have arisen in the latter half of his rule by enhancing cooperation between the government and DJP. One of the tough political issues facing the nation is how to revise the Constitution through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties.

The cabinet reshuffle, which was far more reaching than expected, is apparently based on Chon's belief that something should be done immediately to tighten the grip on citizens' minds and social discipline, which had recently slackened in the wake of three unfortunate events--an alleged sexual abuse case involving a female dissident under police custody, a fire that gutted the interior of the almost completed Independence Hall and the gang murder of four mobsters.

The replacement of the home affairs and culture-information ministers is viewed as a way of holding them responsible for the three incidents. The replacement of the home affairs minister is interpreted as a stepping stone for the holding of general elections in 1987 under a revised constitution.

By holding the home affairs and culture-information ministers responsible for the tragedies, the government expects to enhance public confidence in the government's ability and willingness to establish firm discipline in officialdom. As a result, officials should carry out state affairs more efficiently and responsibly, as Chon has advocated at every opportunity since he became president.

Chon expressed his intention to continue his economic development and national security policies by retaining such key cabinet posts as prime minister, economic planning minister, finance minister, justice minister, defense minister and education minister.

The newly appointed ministers include six ruling party members. The reshuffle brings to nine the number of DJP members who hold ministerial posts. This increase in the representation of the DJP in the cabinet reflects the determination of the government and the ruling party to strengthen bilateral cooperation in handling state affairs, including constitutional revision, in the latter part of Chon's term in office.

In short, the cabinet shake-up indicates that the president is determined to reform the administration, to establish firm social discipline and to focus the nation's strength to deal with important national affairs such as constitutional revision, and the hosting of the 10th Asian Games this September and 1988 Olympics.

NKDP Leaders Comment

SK270041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Upon hearing the announcement of a major Cabinet reshuffle yesterday, Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition NKPD, said, "There are (among new ministers) some who can help solve the current difficulties and some who cannot."

"Anyway, I expect that they will listen to the voices of the people well and do their best to tide over the difficult political situation, as they assumed heavy responsibilities," he commented.

Yi heard the announcement on the radio while he was receiving a call from Rep. Yi Se-ki, former floor leader of the ruling DJP, at his National Assembly office.

Learning that Yi Se-ki was named sports minister, the opposition leader congratulated him. "It is a big promotion, in time for the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympics."

Rep. Kim Su-han, vice president, commented, "I feel that the shake-up was conducted belatedly. It was necessary for the government to seek to refresh the atmosphere much earlier."

Rep. Kim Tong-yong, floor leader, said, "I think that the shake-up did not meet the people's expectations."

Meanwhile, Rep. Choe Yong-an, spokesman of the second opposition Korean National Party, officially commented, "It is extremely regrettable that ministers who are responsible for recent political and social scandals were not changed."

"However, we hope that the new Cabinet members will play a role in renovating the administration by eliminating the people's distrust and finding the whereabouts of the people's mind," he said.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK270032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86

[Editorial: "Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Text] Following a major shake-up of the ruling Democratic Justice Party leadership undertaken over the past weekend, the cabinet lineup has now been extensively reshuffled -- both actions underlining the government camp's resolve to tackle the pending constitutional amendment process and other outstanding issues with a new spirit and teamwork.

As cited by a government spokesman, the cabinet reshuffle also has the implication of stressing the need for a "responsible administration": that is, cabinet ministers concerned bear "moral responsibility" for disasters or incidents of a certain magnitude, even if they are not necessarily accused of direct involvement.

In the wake of recent controversies, including the one touched off by the conflagration at Independence Hall, there was speculation that some ministers would be changed. But the scope of the actual reshuffle announced yesterday was bigger than anticipated, affecting no less than ten of the cabinet's 24 portfolios.

Noteworthy in this connection was the massive "entry" of DJP members into the Cabinet. Appointed to the Cabinet in yesterday's shake-up were five incumbent National Assembly members affiliated with the party, increasing the number of DJP Cabinet members both parliamentarians and ordinary party members, to ten.

This phenomenon clearly indicates that the government camp is to reinforce the collaboration between the administration and the ruling party in the face of the formidable political task of preparing for a transfer of power in 1988, upon the expiration of the incumbent president's seven-year tenure. It may also be seen as a device to experiment with a parliamentary cabinet system, a form of government which the ruling party has proposed in its own draft amendment to the Constitution, as against the opposition camp's call for a presidential system with the chief executive directly elected by popular vote.

As the prime minister and the deputy premier in charge of economic affairs have been retained in office, no major changes in government policies are foreseen in ordinary administrative sectors, ranging from the economy to external affairs.

The Cabinet members as a whole and, for that matter, leading figures of the ruling party are expected to renew their resolve, with far-reaching insight, to better serve the people and circumspectly steer national affairs in the coming days, which will see the staging of the Asian Games and, more fundamentally, heated political debate over the projected constitutional revision and other preparatory work for the power transfer.

NKDP DEMANDS JUSTICE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

SK260053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded that Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki resign taking responsibility for an incident at the Taegu Prison Friday.

In a caucus of its lawmakers yesterday, the party adopted a three-point resolution, expressing strong protest against the government and the ruling party for the incident which it maintained was "a violence against the legislature by law enforcement authorities."

About 150 prison guards staged a sit-in at the prison Friday in protest of their own over alleged verbal abuse directed at them by an opposition lawmaker. Some NKPD lawmakers visited the Taegu Prison on that day to investigate allegations that jailed student activists were mistreated by guards.

In the resolution, the NKPD urged the ruling camp to join the "grand road to democracy" by responding to the people's desire for direct presidential election.

Also blaming the alleged human rights violations at the nation's prisons, the resolution urged the government to establish democratic judicial processes.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES ON VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

BK261440 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] President of the CGDK Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Thailand today. he had earlier visited Thailand on 5 August when Thailand was busy with the formulation of a government. During his current visit, Prince Sihanouk will hold consultations with Thai leaders on the situation in Cambodia. He said during an interview that, from his observation, he saw nothing as a sign of flexibility or change from Vietnam.

[Begin Sihanouk recording; in English] I think that there is nothing new about Vietnam's stance concerning the Kampuchea problem. We must -- we, the Kampuchean resistance against the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea, must consent [as heard] more sacrifices, make more efforts in order to strengthen more and more our tripartite coalition, our cooperation in every field, and in particular in the battlefields of Kampuchea. [end recording]

On this matter, Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut made a comment similar to what Prince Sihanouk said.

[Begin Chawalit recording] There is nothing much in the way of change. They are only pulling back troops for regrouping inside the country and trying to seal off the border. Anyway, I have detected no success on their part after closely following the situation there. We believe that any major change in Cambodia could take place only after November, that is, after the Sixth Party Congress of Vietnam. We are following the situation. Anyway, from now until then, I do not anticipate any major military change. [end recording]

Prince Norodom Sihanouk said he is happy with his current visit to the ASEAN countries because he received confirmation from the ASEAN countries for continued support for the DK government.

OTHER COUNTRIES ASKED TO ACCEPT SRV REFUGEES

BK240124 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 86 p 2

[By Sinfah Tunsarawuth]

[Text] A senior official of the National Security Council (NSC) yesterday appealed to resettlement countries to take about 300-400 Vietnamese military defectors who have sought refuge in Thailand.

Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary general of NSC, said the Vietnamese deserters have been refugees at Phanat Nikhon processing and transit centre in Chon Buri since 1981.

Khachatphai said resettlement countries have been reluctant in taking the Vietnamese because of their past association with communism. He said it is difficult to identify those from northern communist Vietnam and those from the once-democratic southern part.

He said the refugees are being kept in a separate quarter of the spacious centre, which is used for those refugees who have been accepted by third countries and are waiting to leave.

He said only one or two members of the group have been processed for clearance to third countries.

He said he would like resettlement countries to consider taking more Vietnamese.

"Their repatriation is not viable since Hanoi may persecute them for abandoning their duty," he said.

Earlier he told an audience of staff of Relief Division, Thai Red Cross Society, that the government reaffirmed its refusal of local assimilation for Indochinese refugees although donor countries and the United Nations had pledged a great deal of funding for the process.

He said Thailand itself faces poverty with 10 million Thais in 38 provinces living in substandard conditions. The government has to improve their living conditions first, he said.

He said the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) could not guarantee that local integration would not attract more Indochinese refugees into Thailand.

"Economic situations in the Indochinese countries are very bad and we anticipate the flow of refugees will not stop in the near future," he said in a lecture titled "Thailand and the Exiles from Indochina," arranged for the Relief Division's staff.

The deputy secretary general reiterated the NSC's policy to close Khao I-Dang camp in Prachin Buri, where 25,000 Kampuchean refugees stay, at the end of the year and move refugees who are rejected for resettlement in third countries to the border camps.

Gerald Walzer, UNHCR representative, has said he expected no more than 4,000-5,000 of the Khmer's to be accepted for resettlement before the end of the year.

Khachatphai said although NSC has said it will invite Walzer and officials of resettlement countries for consultation before closing of the camp, the meeting may not be called if NSC sees it as unnecessary.

Former NSC's secretary general Prasong Sunsiri held a meeting with Walzer and ambassadors of five major resettlement countries on June 13 to encourage the resettlement of the Khmers at Khao I-Dang. Walzer has said he anticipated further consultations with NSC about the matter.

According to UNHCR, there are 7,100 Khmers at the camp who are classified as "ration card holders" and ineligible to go to third countries. About 14,000 Khao I-Dang "genuine refugees" and 4,300 family card holders are being interviewed by embassy officials.

Khachatphai said the Indochinese refugees had adversely affected Thai border security and Thailand's image in the international community has been tainted by reporting of foreign media.

He said the three Indochinese governments viewed the refugee camps in Thailand as shelters for the resistance forces to their rule.

Prof Dr Khian Thirawit, the other speaker in the lecture, said the repressive political systems and economic hardship in Indochina are part of the inspiration for their people to leave their countries.

Dr Khian, the director of Institute of Asian Studies, said he expected no solution in the near future to the Kampuchean conflict which blocks any attempt to repatriate about 240,000 Khmer displaced persons in Thailand.

The Khmers live under assistance of UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) at the camps along Thai-Kampuchean border.

PAPER VIEWS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH PACIFIC STATES

BK250800 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 86 p 10

[By Kawi Chongritthawon]

[Text] The Soviet Union is making her presence felt in the South Pacific but so too, in a less dramatic way, is Thailand.

Thailand's contacts with the island nations go back a long way but it was not until a decade ago that this country came to realize the future importance of the vast ocean area, particularly the untapped natural and marine resources and the increasingly strategic value, which is now the focus of world attention.

Papua New Guinea was the first developing South Pacific country that Thailand established diplomatic ties with. This was 10 years ago and was natural because of Port Moresby's registration to observer status at ASEAN.

But the expansion of links to the smaller South Pacific nations, both economic and political, has been very recent. Bangkok now has diplomatic relations with Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands and West Samoa.

Protectionist trade practices in the Western countries have forced Thailand to gradually turn its focus on the Pacific island nations.

Despite their small market potential and small population, Thailand can expand its two key exports, rice and garments in the near future.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, the only senior Thai Foreign Ministry official who has travelled extensively in the South Pacific, said that the desire to establish closer relations with Asia is mutual. Praphat said the Pacific nations are more inclined to forge closer friendships and cooperation with Asian countries, particularly Southeast Asia, than with the West, "The fact is we don't have a nuclear bomb to test in their backyards," he said.

That kind of goodwill has prompted Thailand to promote trade and economic cooperation, including limited technical assistance with these countries. The search for new markets for Thai agricultural commodities has thus been transformed into a more concrete South-South cooperation.

One of the most promising plans is for joint fishing agreements. Thailand has already had discussions with Vanuatu and at the end of this year a team of Thai fishing experts will go to Tarawa, Vanuatu, to survey fishing grounds. When Vanuatu's Prime Minister Walter Lini visited Bangkok in March this year, he welcomed the prospect of fishing cooperation with Thailand. Similar undertakings will be arranged in the future as well.

At present, Thailand has about 50,000 trawlers, both small and medium size, and almost half of them are not registered. If the future arrangements with the South Pacific nations materialized this fishing fleet could either be modified to accompany bigger trawlers equipped with cold storage facilities for long-haul fishing or sold to the island nations to improve their domestic catches.

On the surface, Thailand's interest appears self-serving, but Thai officials insist that Thailand, as a country making rapid industrial progress, could be of assistance in the field of limited technology and, at the same time, offer some agricultural and fishing skills as well.

Government officials from Vanuatu, Fiji and West Samoa have participated in various Thai aid programmes aimed at improving their technical skills. Other Pacific nations will also soon benefit from Thai assistance programmes.

While this economic cooperation has slowly gained momentum, Thailand and ASEAN have received more and more support from the South Pacific countries, notably at the annual UN voting on the joint ASEAN-sponsored proposal on Kampuchea. Vanuatu, which used to abstain from the ballot, voted for the resolution last year.

But Thailand's interest in the area goes beyond the Kampuchean problem. It is more interested in containing the influence of the Soviet Union, which has made in-roads with offers of fishing assistance.

Aware of the Soviet strategic thinking, Thailand was the first to bring ASEAN's attention to the fishing agreement between Kiribati and the Soviet Union. The agreement gave the Soviets one year access to Kiribati's waters for some 16 vessels in return for a fee of abut 38.2 million baht, according to Thai officials. It is renewable.

Vanuatu has since indicated it intends to establish diplomatic relations with Libya and expects Libyan aid and trade to result. Vanuatu was the only South Pacific country to condemn the U.S. air raids on Tripoli this year and pledge solidarity with the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Soviet's increasing presence in the area was targetted by Lagu Vagi, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, during a press conference in Manila in June. He said the U.S. has neglected the South Pacific for too long. A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official said the U.S. tends to think in terms of "cause and benefit" concerning the island nations while the Soviet Union thinks in terms of long-term strategic planning.

To neutralize the situation, Washington should be more forthcoming with assistance and eradicate its arrogant attitude toward the island peoples.

Informed sources said Australian and New Zealand officials had expressed willingness to provide Thai fleets with modern equipment to allow them to venture deeper into Pacific areas. They also would extend soft loans to Thailand so that future joint ventures in fisheries with these island nations can be realized.

With such cooperation, Thailand's fishing expertise and joint ventures could balance the Soviet influence in the region. At present, Vanuatu is considering negotiating an agreement giving Soviet fishing vessels access to its archipelagic waters. At the same time Soviet negotiators have also asked for on-shore facilities and proposed joint sea-bed research.

If all these deals come along, it would make Thailand's role in the South Pacific een more important given the close ties of this country with the U.S. which is very much at odds with the South Pacific.

SENATORS AGREE TO WITHDRAW LESE MAJESTE MOTION

BK260239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The senators who submitted an urgent motion to debate Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong's alleged lese majeste remarks said yesterday they would withdraw the motion because of his atonement rites before a portrait of his majesty the king.

Opposition MPs, however, said the gesture was insufficient and planned to consult their parties about further action against Mr Wira in the House of Representatives.

During his rites at the Parliament, Mr Wira placed flowers, incense and candles before the portrait and read a statement in which he said he had no intention to offend the king, and asked for his pardon.

"I have spoken words which were connected to your majesty inappropriately. But there was no intention and they were the results of not knowing the situation. If they should cause distress I have realised the mistake. I am asking his majesty's pardon on this occasion," Mr Wira said.

The Democrat MP sent a letter to the king's principal secretary, which read:

"Concerning the spreading of news in the mass media charging that I helped party rallies in Lam Plaimat and Satuk districts of Buriram Province, I have spoken satirically about the monarchy, which caused the people to understand me and the government in a damaging way when I had no such intention. I feel very sad and sorry for the actions of which I have been accused.

"For this reason, I have to inform the royal principal secretary that I have loyalty for his majesty the king and all members of the royal family.

"I ask for your kindness to inform his majesty that if I have offended his majesty in any way I must honestly confess that I do not have the intention to look down (on the monarchy) as the people have understood. And if I have caused his majesty distress in any way I beg for his majesty's pardon as he should see fit."

Mr Wira's rites came after a morning of contacts with the military senators, in particular First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, one of the co-sponsors of the motion submitted last Friday.

The MP called Lt-Gen Phichit before calling on him at the First Army headquarters. At 11:50 a.m., Lt-Gen Phichit and Special Warfare Unit Commander Lt-Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong arrived at Parliament to join senators Lt-Gen Nop Pinsaikaeo, Maj-Gen Watthanachai Wuthisiri, Pol Gen Suwan Rattanchun, Chawalit Rungsaeng, Suang Itsaranukhro, and Singto Changtrakun.

Mr Wira arrived immediately after Lt-Gen Phichit and met the senators. They all went to the reception room where the royal portrait was in place.

Addressing the senators, Mr Wira said he felt uncomfortable when he saw their names on the motion, particularly the military men who belong to the Royal Guards.

Mr Wira said he believed in the senators' sincerity in submitting the motion but said that rival politicians brought up the issue for reasons of political gain, not loyalty.

He said he had been initially defiant because he could not submit to political opponents.

Apologising to the senators and assuring them he and his family were dedicated to the throne, he said his wedding was royally-sponsored and that he had sworn to the throne many times as a minister.

After the rites, Lt-Gen Phichit said he was satisfied with Mr Wira's apology and that he thought the motion would probably be withdrawn in the Senate on Friday -- when the debate is scheduled.

Senator Chawalit said he would check Senate regulations to see how the motion could be tackled.

Lt-Gen Sunthon said Mr Wira and the senators arrived at an understanding and he felt the public would now be sympathetic to the minister. He then shook hands with Mr Wira.

Mr Wira said he undertook the rites because his comments made headlines and might have been offensive to the king. "In that case, I have to apologise no matter what the legal aspects are," he said.

If the issue was raised in the Lower House as a motion, he was ready to explain, he said, and help from his party had not yet been necessary.

"I did this myself and I should get myself out of it."

United Democratic Party MP Prem Malakun and Prachakon Thai MPs Sanya Sathirabut and Chaiyasit Phuwaphiromkhwan said they did not consider Mr Wira's gesture adequate.

"What Mr Wira did shows intention. Is his atonement today enough? Is he worthy to continue as a minister?" Mr Prem said.

Mr Sanya denied the issue was raised by the opposition for political gain.

GENERAL DENIES ARMY ROLE IN COALITION FORMATION

BK260229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut reiterated yesterday he and the Army had no role in the formation of the coalition.

Dismissing suggestions he played a role in the formation of the government, Gen Chawalit said he felt honoured by the reports, even though they were wrong.

He said if he had anything at all to do with the cabinet line-up, that role was very small.

He said he called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon before going to watch the Thai-American Cobra Gold military exercises to ask if he wanted any message relayed to the U.S. military brass.

During his visit to Gen Prem, he overheard the premier talking on the telephone with a political party leader about the formation of the government.

Gen Chawalit said the Prime Minister told the political party leader to place the people's interests before partisan interests in the formation of the government.

The Army chief added he was later asked for his opinions about the matter.

"I told the premier that his remarks to the political party leader to give priority to the people's interests was the right thing," Gen Chawalit said, adding that his comment to the premier was the only role he played in the formation of the present government.

Chawalit on Anticommunist Strategy

BK260223 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The Royal Thai Army is revising the anti-communist strategy to cope with strategic adjustments on the part of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

He told a news conference that he expects the review to be finalized in time for an announcement at next year's meeting on the government's performance against communist insurgents.

The need to revise the government's strategy has arisen from the banned party's success in restoring its influence, he said. The outlawed party has shifted its emphasis from armed struggle to front affairs, according to the army chief.

Gen Chawalit said that the government's strategy would be revised to the effect that more emphasis would be given on the task to diminish and liquidate the front members fo the outlawed party.

"Our officials are working on the question of how to go about to achieve the goal," he said when asked about the directions of the new anti-communist plan.

He added that the revised strategy must include guidelines to distinguish "friends from foes."

Gen Chawalit said that the army has to monitor CPT's achievements and shortcomings in its efforts to solicit new front people.

"This is a more important problem than the tendency that some local authorities have resumed abuse of powers -- a factor which has been encouraging villagers to switch to the banned party," he said.

He added that the party's setbacks in its armed struggle prompted a shift in its strategy to soliciting more sympathisers. The CPT's new strategy worked well, he admitted.

The armed strength of the CPT is now put at about 600-700 men and most of them are operating in the south.

FORCES CAPTURE ABANDONED COMMUNIST REBEL CAMP

BK260219 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Surat Thani -- Government forces Sunday captured an abandoned camp of the communist rebels in Phanom District here and confiscated a large arms cache, a senior military official said this morning.

Col Wiset Siriwatthanakun, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military forces (CPM) 42 [as published] told reporters that rangers and soldiers found 15 sleeping quarters, landmines, booby traps, several kinds of weapons, including 30 rifles, a shot-gun, a machine gun, and more than 300 rounds of ammunition in the camp's compound.

The commander said the camp, which had been deserted for about two years, belonged to a group of the communist insurgents led by Comrade Niphon.

NORTHERN POLICE CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON CRIME

WA271449 [Editorial Report] The Bangkok daily NAEO NA in Thai published a 1,000 word interview with Region 3 Provincial Police Commander Lt Gen Niyom Kanchanawat on page 7 of its 3 August edition. Lt Gen Niyom claims that a 30 percent reduction in felonies has been achieved over the last 5 years. He said the province with the most felonies was Nakhon Sawan with more murders than other locations because of competitions for jobs and land tenancy problems. When asked about crime in Chiang Mai, he said "With Governor Chaiya and me here do you think we'd permit any dirty dealing to go on? Believe me, there is none. Forget it." The general was asked if there are any racketeering influences in the north and his answer was "None at all. No one is above the law. Who could ever think of such a thing?" he said that the main targets for the police are crackdowns against gambling (fish and cock fighting). There was no mention of narcotics trafficking at any time during the interview.

BRIEFS

200 MINES CEASE OPERATION -- More than 200 mines in the south have ceased operation because of financial losses as a result of mineral ore price decreases, Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Prakit Uttamot said this morning. Prakit said that about 500 mines in the south were facing the problem. Prakit, in his capacity as Director of the Office of the Five Southern Provinces Administration, said this morning that the drop in the prices of mineral ores has badly affected the area. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Aug 86 p 3 BK]

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 23-26 AUG

BK261534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Foreign Ministry, Comrade Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, paid a working visit to Vietnam from 23-26 August. During his stay in Vietnam, Comrade Rogachev visited and laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. The comrade was received by and had cordial talks with Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and Comrade Rogachev exchanged views on the question of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two foreign ministrics as well as on international issues of mutual concern. The two sides highly valued the fine results of the 12 August 1986 Moscow meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the basis of complete identity of views on assessing the international and regional situation, especially the Southeast Asian and the Asia-Pacific situations, the two sides agreed on various specific measures to continue close cooperation aimed at contributing to strengthening the safeguarding of world peace, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

Attending various meetings on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Ta Huu Canh and Dang Duc Khoi, respectively head and deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's USSR Department; and on the Soviet side were Comrade (Nirkosnuk), Soviet charge d'affaires in Vietnam; and (Rynkov), deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Asian Sovialist Countries Department.

NGUYEN HUU THO MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

BK261635 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, made a stopover in Moscow today en route to Harare (Zimbabwe) for the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

He was received in the Kremlin by Gaibazar Pallayev, vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During the reception, the Soviet vice chairman informed the Vietnamese leader of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives expressed in CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statements of July 28 and August 18 and reiterated the Soviet Union's full support for the efforts of Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Speaking to his host, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho voiced full support for the Soviet new peace initiatives and expressed Vietnam's resolve to contribute to the success of the forthcoming Eighth Summit of Non-aligned Movement in the interests of world peace and international security.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

LEADERS ATTEND FURNERAL FOR TA QUANG BUU

OW261101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Professor Ta Quang Buu's funeral was held ceremoniously in Hanoi this morning, 25 August. Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Military Party Committee [Bis thuw dangr uyr quaan suwj trung uwowng] and minister of national defense; many other comrade leaders of the party, state, Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF], State Science and Technology Commission, and mass organizations; professors, cadres, and employees of the higher and vocational education sector; and scientists paid their last respects and laid wreaths in memory of Professor Ta Quang Buu. Comrade Truong Chinh's wreath bore the inscription: Boundless mourning for Comrade Ta Quang Buu. Comrade Pham Van Dong's wreath bore the inscription: Boundless mourning for Professor Ta Quang Buu.

Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Van Tien Dung made entries in the mourners' book expressing deep mourning for Professor Ta Quang Buu, an eminent intellectual of the country who devoted all his life to training many youths as scientific and technical cadres and actively contributed to the development and the victories of the heroic Vietnamese People's Armed Forces.

Also present at the funeral were large numbers of college students from all parts of the country, representatives of many international organizations, intellectuals from the capital, and many of Professor Ta quang Buu's friends and colleagues.

At the funeral, Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and vocational education, delivered an emotion-filled oration. He said: A Communist Party member who worked continuously for more than 40 years, who was entrusted by the party and the state with many important tasks in the military and diplomatic fields and with the mission of developing scientific and technological potential, and who went through hardships and ordeals, Comrade Ta Quang Buu consistently set a brilliant example by being loyal to the party, the fatherland, and the people. He displayed a high sense of discipline and organization, seeking by every means to properly implement the party's directives and resolutions and ensure collective leadership while upholding individual responsibility. He led a simple life, was fond of learning, and stayed close to cadres. He concentrated efforts on training and fostering a contingent of young, capable scientific cadres for the country and won the affection, confidence, and respect of cadres, professors, teachers, and students.

A scholar endowed with a high sense of responsibility and the first minister for higher and vocational education in Vietnam, Comrade Ta Quang Buu contributed a great deal to building higher and vocational education and developing a contingent of teaching cadres as well as scientific and technical bases, thus creating a basis for the future development of the higher and vocational education sector. He also contributed to developing cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in higher and vocational education. A talented scientist and a leading professor of mathematics, Comrade Ta Quang Buu was respected by world scientists and enjoyed high prestige among Vietnam's scientific cadres.

At 0800 sharp, the comrade leaders of the party, state, VFF, and armed forces and the bereaved family members proceeded to the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi, Comrade Ta Quang Buu's last resting place.

QUANG NINH SPECIAL SECTOR CONGRESSES REVIEWED

BK260436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] To achieve good results in guiding the holding of party congresses in various units, the Standing Committee of the Quang Ninh Special Sector's Party Committee has convened a conference for nearly 200 secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees of organs, units, and schools and key propaganda, training, and organizational cadres to study the CPV Central Committee's draft political report and draft report on revision of the party statutes.

The conference reached an agreement on the way to conduct party congresses in each grass-roots unit and on the contents of these congresses. The Standing Committee of the special sector's party committee has guided the grass-roots party organization congress of Group S-9 as a pilot unit to gain experience for organizing basic party organization congresses in its subordinate units. The basic party organizations of Unit 8 of Group S-17, Unit 5 of Group S-13, and Unit 791 of Group S-8 held party congresses as a model for other basic party organizations of combat units.

As shown by the results of these congresses, any unit which upheld the role of criticism and self-criticism would be able to contribute many good, practical, and constructive ideas to the forthcoming party congress and to the CPV Central Committee's draft documents and reports. On the basis of the experience gained by the pilot units, other units promptly corrected all shortcomings in preparing for their own party organization congresses. To date all basic party organizations of the combat units in the special sector have finished holding their congresses with good results.

The Standing Committee of the special sector's party committee has guided Group S-17 in holding its party organization congress to serve as a model for organizing party organization congresses above the basic level. The standing committee and political department of the special sector's party committee have also regularly sent cadres to various basic units to guide and assist their party organizations in holding congresses, determined to finish organizing basic-level party congresses by late August and to convene the special sector's party organization congress in September.

MILITARY INSTITUTE STUDIES POLITICAL REPORT

BK220918 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Institute of Military Technology recently organized a conference of officers to study the party Central Committee's draft political report and report on the amendment of party statutes and hear a report on activities of the Institute's party organization in preparation for congresses at various levels. Attending the conference were more than 80 leading officers of faculties and sections, secretaries and deputy secretaries of basic party committees, and cooperative members responsible for basic party organization congresses.

The conference, based on the spirit of scrupulous criticism and self-criticism, has faced the truth and correctly reviewed the situation of the institute. It evaluated achievements in training, research, and building of the institute during the past years, while discussing these tasks for the 1986-90 period.

The conference affirmed that improvement must be achieved for the 1986-87 academic year. It urged the institute to accelerate the emulation drive to complete 20 projects to mark the 20th founding anniversary of the institute and to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

OFFICERS' SCHOOL ORGANIZES STUDY OF DOCUMENTS

BK150655 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Recently, the party organization of the Politico-Military Officers' School studied the draft documents of the Sixth Party Congress, assessed all the aspects of its internal situation, and issued a directive to guide efforts to study, understand, and assess the documents and to hold party congresses at all levels within the party organization. The directive points to the role, importance, goals, requirements, contents, agenda, and specific time schedule of party congresses to be held within the party organization.

The school's party committee and its standing body have called a meeting of department party committee secretaries, party chapter secretaries, key cadres, and members of the propaganda and training organ to organize a 4-day session to study party congress documents. To ensure that party congresses will be held successfully at all levels the party committee has selected the party organization of the 10th Battalion to be the first unit to hold its party congress for the purpose of drawing upon experience and guiding other units. The school's party committee has, particularly, ordered the party organizations of the 1st, 4th and 5th Battalions -- the three units whose members will graduate this year -- to arrange for all trainees to intensively study the Sixth Party Congress documents.

Members of the school's party committee have also worked out an assignment schedule whereby they will attend congresses to be held by party organizations and chapters at the grass-roots level.

By early August, the school's political department had prepared enough copies of party congress documents and promptly distributed them to all party organizations and chapters of the school.

After the first phase of studying the draft documents of the Sixth Party Congress, all leading cadres of the school's organs and units have expressed an identity of views with the assessments, observations, and viewpoints in the draft political report of the party Central Committee and in the draft report on supplementing and revising some specific articles of the party Statutes. The entire praty organization has clearly displayed its enthusiasm and confidence and its resolve to organize discussions and the contributing of opinions on the draft documents and to hold party congresses at all levels successfully. The entire school is now launching an intensive emulation movement to score achievements to greet the all-army party congress and the Sixth Party Congress.

AUSTRALIA

COURT ORDERS UK OFFICIAL TO PROVIDE MI-5 DATA

BK270644 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Britain's attorney general has been ordered by an Australian court to provide information about the British Secret Service, MI-5, to the publishers of a planned book on the organization.

The ruling comes before a trial which will determine whether the book by a former MI-5 official, Mr Peter Wright, can be published. The British Government is fighting to stop publication. It has argued in the New South Wales Supreme Court that Mr Wright was bound to secrecy. However, the publishers say the contents of Mr Wright's book, which include allegations that the British Secret Service has been guilty of treason, are not only common knowledge but in the public interest.

In a win for the author, who now lives in retirement in Tasmania, the judge also ordered Mr Wright's costs to be paid by the British attorney general. The trial is set to begin in November.

LABOR PARTY DISSENT OVER URANIUM SALES

BK260222 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Internal conflict continues in the Australian Labor Party over the budget decision to resume sales of uranium to France. The federal minister for industry and commerce, Senator Button, said the government should have discussed the uranium decision at last month's Labor Party conference in Hobart. The conference is the supreme policy-making forum in the party.

Senator Button said the issue of uranium sales had symbolic importance within the Labor Party and that the recent decision was internally damaging to the party. However, the treasurer, Mr Keating, said the party has been unaffected by the decision and that the issue was having greater effects on the media than on the Labor Party.

Mr Keating said he could not be accused of deceit by not discussing the matter at the Hobart conference because it was not an issue at the time.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE VIEWS DEFENSE INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

HK260455 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The focus in the Corner Committee of Inquiry on greater self-reliance and the importance of the trans-Tasman connection would be the key to the new defence review. Prime Minister David Lange said today.

Commenting on the committee's report, released today, Mr Lange said the review, to be completed later this year, would reflect the reality that New Zealand "no longer has an operative defence relationship with the United States."

However, Mr Lange said New Zealand should not rule out the possibility that "at some time in the future, the United States may allow the resumption of a non-nuclear alliance relationship."

Meanwhile, he said, it was important that "we get on with the task of ensuring the effective defence of New Zealand by working with Australia and our South Pacific neighbours with whom we share a common strategic environment.

"We remain committed to the concept of collective security. Our common goal is regional self-reliance," said Mr Lange.

Describing the committee's inquiry as a valuable contribution to the review, Mr Lange welcomed its recommendations, which he detailed as follows:

That the bilateral ANZUS relationship with Australia should be enhanced, and with the focus on the South Pacific, but leaving open the possibility of reactivating a full ANZUS should it become possible.

-- Greater use should be made of New Zealand's scientific and technological expertise in the development of our defence capabilities.

-- Well trained, professional, and well equipped armed forces capable of co-operating with friends should be maintained and developed.

-- More self-reliant New Zealand armed forces, capable of operating independently within our area of primary strategic concern, should be developed.

-- Independent intelligence gathering and assessment capabilities should be developed to a greater extent.

-- Defence expenditure should be maintained at a level which will enable the armed forces to play a part in the region, obtaining respect and co-operation of Australia and reassuring New Zealanders.

-- A peace-time role for the armed services in assistance with civil defence, resource protection, overseas disaster relief and aid to the civil power should be maintained; more resources should be allocated to civil defence.

-- The armed forces should continue to be available for United Nations and other peace-keeping forces.

-- The working for effective arms control and disarmament measures should be an essential part of foreign and defence policy. To assist with this a minister or ambassador for Disarmament should be appointed and provided with adequate staff, continuity and bipartisan commitment.

Mr Lange said that to the extent to which the committee's report related to its terms of reference it represented a useful and perceptive analysis of public opinion.

Referring to the fact that the committee had also been given the freedom to comment, Mr Lange said where this comment related directly to the terms of reference and public opinion data "it added value and colour to the report."

"The problems which had arisen when the committee went beyond this point are dealt with in the addendums to the report," he said.

Welcoming the poll results, Mr Lange said he agreed with the committee's comment that not too much should be read into it as it reflected opinion at the same time it was taken in late April and early May.

However, he said the poll further showed New Zealanders were very concerned about the threat posed by nuclear war, and as with previous polls, support for ANZUS was also high. This result is not surprising and reflects Government policy not to withdraw from ANZUS." [quotation marks as published]

The poll also showed that the most preferred option was New Zealand membership of a non-nuclear ANZUS -- the objective the Government had been striving to achieve.

Referring to the committee's conclusion that there was a theoretical 80 percent support for a non-nuclear ANZUS, Mr Lange said it was regrettable that US Foreign Secretary [as published] George Shultz insisted that an operative ANZUS required New Zealand to accept nuclear armed ships from time to time.

"It rules out, at least for the time being, the achievement of a non-nuclear ANZUS," Mr Lange said.

TRADE MINISTER ON ASEAN COMMON MARKET IDEA

BK261521 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh believes that the idea to establish an ASEAN common market by the year 2000 must first be studied carefully. The minister made the remarks in Jakarta this morning when newsmen asked him to comment on the statement made by Philippine Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion on the establishment of such a common market.

The Philippine trade and industry minister said in Jakarta yesterday that during talks at the Merdeka Palace, Indonesian and Philippine officials had agreed to work together toward the establishment of an ASEAN common market by 2000.

Meanwhile, Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan disclosed that he and his Philippine counterpart had explored the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in the areas of education and culture.

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN HARARE

BK260849 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesia is hoping that the imminent nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, will [words indistinct] apartheid policy in South Africa, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said. The minister left Jakarta for Harare Monday [25 August] afternoon to attend the Nonaligned Summit, which will be held from 1 to 7 September.

The Indoensian delegation to the summit is to be led by Vice Presdent Umar Wirahadikusumah, who is scheduled to leave for Harare on 28 August.

Before taking off, Minister Mokhtar stated that Indonesia had been consistent in the past in condemning the apartheid policy of South Africa, and this attitude has faithfully been [words indistinct] Nonaligned Summit.

MALAYSIA

MCA LEADER PLEADS GUILTY IN BREACH OF TRUST CASE

BK260412 Singapore Domestic Service in Malay 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] At the supreme court today Malaysian businessman and political leader Tan Koon Swan was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and fined a total of 500,000 [Singapore] dollars for abetting in a criminal breach of trust case. Tan pleaded guilty to the charge.

Verdict Throws MCA Into Crisis

BK261422 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1402 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 26 (OANA/BERNAMA) -- The conviction of Malaysian politician Tan Koon Swan for an abetment of criminal breach of trust charge in Singapore Tuesday, has thrown his party, the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), into a second crisis in less than three years. And this crisis has followed closely on the heels of the party's poor performance in the Aug 3 general election in which the MCA won only 17 of the 32 parliamentary seats it contested.

The apparent erosion of Chinese support for the MCA, which is headed by Tan, in the polls came eight months after the setttlement of a leadership crisis that had racked the party for 20 months. Not long after emerging victorious in the tussle for the party presidency, Tan was arrested, on Jan 23, for alleged abetment of criminal breach of trust in Singapore in connection with the collapse of Pan-Electric Industries, which led to the unprecedented suspension of the two countries' stock exchange. The question then, as now, was whether Tan would be able to survive the storm besetting his political and business career.

But now, with this plea of guilt and subsequent conviction to a jail term, his future as MCA leader is clearly at stake. His predicament has also once again thrown the MCA party leadership into uncertainty.

The MCA is the second largest partner in Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's coalition government, after UMNO which is headed by the premier.

The MCA's weekly coordination meeting for the party's ministers and deputy ministers was held here Tuesday afternoon to discuss Tan's case, and the top leaders are expected to visit Tan in Singapore where they will discuss his position in the party.

When he was arrested in Singapore, Tan had tendered his resignation but this was rejected by the party's Central Committee.

The MCA Constitution does not provide for forfeiture of a person's membership upon conviction for an offence involving dishonesty committed outside the country. According to Article 15.1.1 of the MCA Constitution, a person would lose his membership only if he had been convicted of and sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment or more for any offence involving dishonesty by a court of law in Malaysia and failed to receive a pardon within six months.

This means if he so wishes Tan can stay on as president despite the conviction in Singapore.

Should Tan decide to resign, an amendment to the party Constitution approved last March allows the deputy president to automatically take over.

Meanwhile, the UMNO Supreme Council meeting Wednesday is expected to discuss, besides party matters, the case of Tan as his conviction could smear the image of the Barison Nasional, UMNO party sources said here.

MCA Urges 'Calm'

BK261223 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] members have been urged to remain calm over the conviction of their president, Tan Koon Swan, by the Singapore High Court today. Shocked MCA leaders are following closely the latest development relating to Encik Tan's case. The first statement issued by MCA Secretary General Datuk Lee Kim Sai said Encik Tan's case was discussed at the MCA's weekly coordination meeting in Kuala Lumpur today. Datuk Lee said the party Central Committee will be meeting soon to discuss Encik Tan's case. [passage omitted]

SIHANOUK EXPRESSES THANKS, LEAVES FOR THAILAND

BK260639 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Sihanouk has expressed gratitude to the Malaysian Government for its important role in the search for a fair solution to the Kampuchea problem. The prince says Malaysia is among the rare countries which has decided spontaneously to establish formal diplomatic relations with his government.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk once again stressed that the aspirations of the Kampuchean people is to be a united nation, an independent, nonaligned and peaceful country. If the country achieves its freedom, the prince said his thanks will not only go to the patriotic but also to the continued efforts by Malaysia and ASEAN in the search for an equitable solution. He was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur before leaving the country for Bangkok this afternoon.

Prince Sihanouk is on his rounds to ASEAN member countries. He had also visited Singapore and Indonesia earlier. He is now on his way to Thailand to meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

SINGAPORE

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT BEGINS 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

BK260444 Singapore Domestic Service in Malay 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Philippine President Aquino arrived a short while ago from Jakarta for a 2-day official visit to the republic. Before leaving Jakarta this morning, President Aquino and President Suharto signed a memorandum of understanding on bilateral economic cooperation and [word indistinct].

Speaks at Luncheon

BK260912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Philippines President Corazon Aquino arrived in Singapore Tuesday for talks expected to focus on concrete economic matters, diplomatic sources said here.

Mrs Aquino, making her first trip abroad since a popular uprising put her in office in February, set the tone in a luncheon speech, pointing out the foreign investment opportunities in her government's program of privatization.

Addressing the Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, she listed a range of investment possibilities and identified the individuals in her delegation to contact for details.

Throughout the day, Mrs Aquino stressed the importance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, and the role it could play in regional economic development.

Philippines sources said that, during talks later in the day with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, she was likely to call for greater regional inter-dependence and for a liberalization of the trade system within ASEAN.

(In Jakarta, the first stop on Mrs Aquino's trip, Philippines Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said he hoped that Indonesia would back proposals leading toward formation of a tariff-free regional economic zone by the year 2000.)

Calling her trip a "journey to cement ASEAN brotherhood," the 53-year-old president said in an arrival statement here that she recognized "Singapore's valuable role in linking ASEAN to the rest of the world through its extensive network of bilateral partnerships with the industrialized countries." She encouraged businessmen to "look at the Philippines as an area for accelerated investments."

"We have a strong agricultural base and large domestic market. We particularly welcome joint ventures in agricultural development and agricultural product processing," she told the luncheon gathering.

Mrs Aquino spoke of wide scope for development of infrastructures and services as well as support systems for foreign trade. Many existing companies, she added, needed fresh capital and "new technology to compete more aggressively in the domestic market and to export their products out of unutilized capacity."

The widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino was greeted wherever she went by dozens of yellow-clad supporters from Singapore's 20,000-strong Filipino community, waving banners and shouting her nickname "Cory, Cory." Some 5,000 Filipinos were expected to attend a rally Tuesday evening addressed by Mrs Aquino, although the theater can hold only about 1,200 people. "At home, we wouldn't get a chance to talk to her or see her, but now we can," said one Filipina working as a maid in Singapore.

At state banquet was scheduled for Tuesday evening, with a working breakfast, a news conference and further meetings Wednesday morning before Mrs Aquino leaves for Manila.

She is accompanied by five ministers -- for trade and industry, natural resources, tourism, social services, and education, culture and sports -- and three deputy ministers.

(In Jakarta, Mrs Aquino's talks were political as well as economic in tone. She and Indonesian President Suharto held more than two hours of talks Monday in which they discussed the communist and Moslem insurgencies in the Philippines. She said on leaving Jakarta, that in confronting the problems facing her at home, she had been encouraged to hear from President Suharto that "it took many years for him to solve the problems in Indonesia." After parallel talks, Mr Concepcion and Indonesian Trade Minister Rackmat Saleh signed a memorandum on bilateral economic cooperation.)

Talks With Lee Kuan Yew

BK261206 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Singapore has agreed to encourage local businessmen to invest in the Philippines. The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said this after separate meetings between various ministers of Singapore and the Philippines. They discussed [words indistinct] on the 1st day of the visit of President Aquino to Singapore. During the talks, the Philippines trade and industry minister, Mr Jose Concepcion, identified possible areas of investment for local businessmen. The two sides also discussed arrangements which will promote tourism in the Philippines.

Mr Dhanabalan said the airline and tourism boards of the two countries could put together packages to bring tourists from Europe to Singapore and then on to the Philippines.

President Aquino herself had a meeting with Mr Lee Kuan Yew. The discussions lasted about an hour. Before they met privately, President Aquino told the Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry that there is enough room for intensifying economic relations between Singapore and the Philippines. This was [words indistinct] nature of the economy and her government's privatization program.

President Aquino arrived this morning from Jakarta for a 2-day state visit. She is accompanied by high-ranking 16-member delegation. She was greeted on arrival by Mr Wong Kan Seng, the acting minister for community development and the minister in attendance. President Aquino said her visit to Singapore will enable her to resume discussions in Manila in July with the prime minister on matters of mutual concern. These include proposals for expanding bilateral trade, investment, technology development, and regional cooperation. President Aquino, who later met President Wee Kim Wee, will attend a state banquet [words indistinct].

Addressing members of the Filipino community this afternoon, President Aquino announced that her government (?plans) to buy a plot of land in Singapore. This is to build and establish a community center for Filipinos in the Republic. President Aquino said this is one of her immediate priorities for the Filipinos in Singapore will have a point of [word indistinct].

President Wee Hosts Banquet

BK261452 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The visiting President Aquino of the Philippines and President Wee Kim Wee have called on ASEAN to strengthen its economic cooperation and solidarity.

They made the call at a state banquet at the Istana [Palace] given by President Wee on the first day of President Aquino's visit to the Republic.

President Aquino said the Philippines shares Singapore's concern for a more conscientious economic arrangement within ASEAN in the face of increasing world protectionism. She stressed that regional interests must be given greater consideration in ASEAN's decision-making process. At the same time, long-term views of regional interdependence should not be overshadowed by calculations of short-term national costs and benefits. President Aquino said her country commends Singapore's initiatives in proposing measures to facilitate ASEAN's transition to a higher level of economic cooperation. One of these proposals will allow economic cooperation projects to proceed upon agreement of three or four ASEAN members so long the members do not object.

In his speech, President Wee said the close ties between Singapore and the Philippines are founded on many shared values and commitment to similar goals and objectives. Both believe in the free-enterprise system. Both want to strengthen ASEAN's economic cooperation and solidarity and hope to work through ASEAN to maintain regional peace and stability. President Wee said regular meetings of leaders and officials of the two governments will increase mutual understanding and enlarge the common ground before them. There is much that they can learn and share with each other. President Wee said a new chapter has unfolded in the Philippines' political history and the Singapore Government wishes President Aquino and her colleagues success in their tasks. [passage omitted]

Business Community Expresses Support

HK270133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino received an assurance of support for her administration by Singapore's business community. The assurance, given by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, showed that President Aquino's Association of Southeast Asian Nations trip to generate support for her government was a success. President Aquino called on Singapore's businessmen and industrial groups to examine business and investment opportunities in the Philippines. She also told Singapore's business community about the improving economic climate in the country. The Philippine president arrived in Singapore at 10:30 am yesterday. She met with some 20,000 Filipino workers at the Istana [Palace] and later conferred for about 2 hours with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew where they discussed mainly economic matters affecting their countries.

Aquino Comments on Insurgency

BK270523 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0432 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Report by A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, Aug. 27 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines said Wednesday that her government will not allow any group, Muslim or others, to secede.

She told a press conference before leaving for home after a two-day visit to the Republic of Singapore that she had made her stand clear on this matter.

She arrived Tuesday after a three-day visit to Indonesia, her first trip abroad since coming to power in February.

On her discussions with president Suharto on the communist insurgency in the Philippines, she said she told the Indonesian leader that her government would want to exhaust all efforts first before going for other options. She said many Filipions had joined the insurgency not because they believed in communism but bacause they were angry with the previous government. I am confident that the new government would be able to convince these people to return to the fold as we are now embarking on emergency rehabilitation and employment programmes," she added.

Later, a Philippine Government spokesman said President Aquino will announce details of the negotiation with Nur Misuari, the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front before she leaves for the United States on Sept. 15.

Earlier, President Aquino had a breakfast meeting with Filipino professionals and businessmen working in Singapore and she briefed them on the latest economic situation of the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

HK260145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The government is carefully studying references to the Philippines in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent Asian foreign policy speech. This according to Deputy Foreigh Minister Leticia Shahani. Gorbachev referred to the Philippines at four different points in the speech made last month, calling for closer economic links between the Soviet Union and the Philippines. But Shahani said the Philippines was taking a wait-and-see attitude on whether concrete results emerge from Gorbachev's attention to the new government. Foreign Ministry officials travelling with President Aquiono to Indonesia and Singapore discussed Gorbachev's speech at length with Indonesian officials yesterday [25 August].

LAUREL ON EXPANDING RELATIONS WITH USSR

HK270321 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Philippines is willing to seek new ways of expanding its relations with the Soviet Union. This was announced by Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel at a conference of the Pacific (?Teachers) Development held at the Development Bank of the Philippines in Makati. Laurel said the Philippines is the first target of the Soviet Union in its plan to improve relations throughout Southeast Asia. He added that the Soviets have been giving (?aid) as proof of their sincere intentions.

BERNAMA INTERVIEWS AQUINO ON ASEAN 23 AUG

BK230307 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0032 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 23 (BERNAMA) -- President Corazon Aquino leaves for Jakarta tomorrow to chart a new chapter of the Philippine relations with its neighbouring ASEAN countries. The visit is seen as to fulfill her pledge to visit ASEAN first before proceeding to other countries. The visit, which will also take her to Singapore, is the first official tour abroad since assuming power after the February people's revolution.

Here is a brief interview with BERNAMA correspondent in Manila on what Aquino hopes to achieve from her visit to Indonesia and Singapore.

Q: ASEAN leaders look forward to your forthcoming visit to Indonesia and Singapore which has been described as a positive step towards bringing closer the Philippines to the other ASEAN countries. What do you hope to achieve from the visit?

A: I have stressed the need for personal rapport among the leaders of ASEAN to leave no room for suspicion or distrust. My meeting with President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee, I believe, would cement the relationship between our countries.

Q: One of your early announcements after assuring [as received] power is the shift of foreign policy putting ASEAN on top of the order of priority. What made you change to this policy?

A: It is only natural for us to give priority to our ASEAN neighbours. We share borders with two of these countries, we have identical experiences as former colonies and we face essentially the same problems.

Q: May we know how do you plan to bring the Philippines and Filipino people closer to ASEAN following the adoption of the new policy?

A: By visiting two ASEAN countries before my visit to the United States, I hope to stress that geographically we belong to Asia and our interest lies in developing closer ties with our neighbours. Certainly, I would be in favour of more exchanges between the ASEAN countries not only in the field of trade, but also in information and culture.

Q: At the opening of the recent annual foreign ministers' meeting, you have suggested that the ASEAN regional economic cooperation has failed to materialise. In your opinion why is that so? What does the Philippines have to offer to realise the objective of the regional body?

A: We hve been a party to the so-called Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with our ASEAN neighbours. We are for encouraging more intra-ASEAN trade. I think we have done our share, for example, in seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem in regional fora and in the United Nations.

Q: One of the main obstacles towards intra-regional economic cooperation and trade is lack of commitment and coordination between national and regional policies. Do you think there is a need for every ASEAN member country to realign its national policy with the regional goal?

A: I think that each ASEAN member is beginning to realise the need for greater regional cooperation in dealing with the developed countries on such issues as protectionism. I think that the shift of our national policies to suit regional goals has been there all the time, although we could have moved faster in the past.

Q: Is the Philippines prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of regional interest. If so what kind?

A: Our stake in ASEAN is well known to our people, and when the time comes for us to make some sacrifices for regional interest, I don't think our people will shirk from it.

Q: How do you project future economic cooperation particularly in the area of trade, joint venture projects and industrial complementation?

A: First, there must be an expansion of intra-ASEAN trade, and more coordination in our dealings with other economic blocks such as the European Community, with Japan and the United States. Industrial complementation is not yet a lost cause. In recent years we just suffered from lack of communications.

Q: In the past, the Philippines also has been supporting the ASEAN stand on several political issues like the Kampuchea problem, but it did not take the leading or active role and initiatives in pursuing solutions to the problem. Will the Philippines take up the front-line position on such issues in the future?

A: I think the Philippines has done as much as the the other ASEAN members in seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict. We will continue to participate in any collective action that is in the interest of the region. In areas where our leadership is needed, we will not hesitate to provide it in consultation with our partnrs.

Q: How about the proposed nuclear weapons free zone in Southeast Asia? Will Manila play an active role to see that the proposed treaty is signed and enforced?

A: I can sense a growing feeling among our people for a nuclear zone in the region. We abhor the spread of nuclear weapons and regret the great amount wasted on weapons of destruction.

Q: There has been questions as to why only two ASEAN countries are chosen for the forthcoming visit. Why not three, four or all?

A: I hope to visit other ASEAN countries in the future. The choice of Singapore is obvious because Prime Minister Lee's recent visit to Manila. We share common interests with Indonesia and we have existing bilateral agreements. But we consider our relations with other ASEAN members to be of equal importance.

Q: What will be the emphasis of your visit to Indonesia and Signapore?

A: My primary concern is economic recovery for my country, and trade talks will be on top of our agenda with Presient Suharto and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. I think that trade is the area where immediate improvement can be achieved.

Q: How about other ASEAN capitals? When will you visit other ASEAN neighbours? Can this visit take place before the proposed ASEAN summit in July next year?

A: I can't say now whether a visit to other ASEAN capitals could be arranged before the scheduled ASEAN summit in Manila in July next year. But I look forward to meeting all the ASEAN heads of state or government in the immediate future.

Q: Apart from discussing the possibility of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation, will issues like security be discussed?

A: Security is always an issue that is in the mind of ASEAN leaders. But I think there is no urgency to it at this time. No member is directly threatened with external aggression, although Thailand had some problems with its borders with Kampuchea.

Q: Indonesia has been successful in stamping out communist insurgency. Do you plan to exchange views with President Suharto on this matter? Will there be some kind of military cooperation in such field between the two countries?

A: I cannot foresee any military cooperation between ASEAN countries in dealing with internal insurgency. Each country, I believe, is coping well enough with its internal security problem.

MEDIA ACCUSED OF HURTING CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK270559 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Newspaper reports regarding the ceasefire negotiations have been adversely affecting the talks. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one the government's two negotiators, said the communist negotiators have been refusing to surface again after the reports appeared. Mitra said the communists, in their publication LIBERATION, have declared that the government seems to be speaking in different voices. Mitra said that in the negotiations with the communists, only the president's voice will be followed.

OCAMPO SAYS REGIONAL PEACE INITIATIVES OKAY

HK221053 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Aug 86 p 1, 6

[By staff member Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] Regional peace initiatives by the New People's Army, like the recent Davao del Norte experiment, had been allowed so long as the local negotiations did not go against national initiatives, chief rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo said this week in an interview with newsmen.

Ocampo said, however, that the Davao del Norte peace initiative which led to a comprehensive province-wide cease-fire agreement was originally not meant to lead to a cease-fire.

"Due to the particularity of the situation," he explained, "the New People's Army in the area was given the go-signal to go ahead and talk, but only with civilian leaders."

In Davao del Norte, he said, there is a civilian leadership made up of members of cause-oriented groups appointed as officers-in-charge on the provincial, city, and town levels. This leadership asked for "our cooperation in order to implement socio-economic programs beneficial to the people," Ocampo added.

Davao City Mayor Zafiro Respicio has admitted that his province is a bailiwick of the NPA. In fact, he said, there is no group that can succeed in mounting mass actions in Davao City "without these anti-Marcos elements."

The National Democratic Front (NDF), which is currently engaged in preliminary peace talks with the national government is "liberal with local units because we recognize the particularity of their situation," Ocampo said. Sources in the underground said regional commissions of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the NPA, operate almost autonomously with little control and supervision from the national leadership.

Local cease-fire talks, like the one concluded in Davao del Norte last week, started "way ahead of the national cease-fire talks," Ocampo said. "We knew about it, and we are watching it," he said.

Of particular interest to the NDF, though, is how the military would react to the cease-fire agreements. The NPA has made it a practice to exclude the Armed Forces from peace negotiations. Ocampo noted that local NPA groups have asked for the dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces and the return of the troops to barracks.

In Misamis Oriental, he said, the de facto cease-fire was broken when the local provincial commander demanded the surrender of the NAP as a condition for cease-fire. "That is non-negotiable," Ocampo said.

In Davao del Norte, however, the Armed Forces has agreed to cooperate in the experiment, even if the accord has left out the military, Respicio said.

The NPA ranks in Mindanao are in disarray, Respicio said. In fact, he believes that the cease-fire efforts initiated by the rebels may be a way "to buy time and get their act together."

Speaking before the United Church of Christ recently, he said that the Mindanao Commission of the CPP had approached the civilian leadership of Region 11 about the possibility of a Mindanao-wide cease-fire.

To this Ocampo said: "We would like the cease-fire effort to be unified on the national level. However, the NDF is still studying the possibility of making some exceptions to the rule."

ARMY EXTENDS CEASE-FIRE DESPITE MINDANAO CLASHES

HK201443 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three separate clashes between government forces ad the communist insurgents yesterday broke a two-weak-old de facto ceasefire in Northern Mindanao. Two army troopers and eight NPA rebels were killed in the clashes.

Despite these clashes, Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, Regional Unified Command 10 chief, said the military has approved a request from the local CPP/NPA to extend the local ceasefire which expired last Aug. 16.

He said he has assured the rebels that they would not conduct any military operations within the agreed ten municipalities covered by the local ceasefire pact.

He said they are willing to continue with the negotiations and to provide safe conduct passes to representatives of the local CPP/NPA as a result of this extension period. Only recently, Misamis Oriental Gov. Vicente Emano held talks with leaders of the Northern Mindanao rebels and expressed optimism that a regional ceasefire may also be formulated as a result of the encouraging talks he conducted.

The first clash, according to a military report, occurred in the hinterlands of Calabugao, Bukidnon when an army patrol met a group of heavily armed rebels resulting in the death of two soldiers.

Col. Manuel Dizon, commanding officer of the 3rd Infantry brigade, said pursing troops from the 26th infantry battalion killed five of the NPA members during the 10-minute encounter.

In barangay Pagawpawan, Valencia, also in Bukidnon, troops from the 26th infantry battalion clashed with another group of armed rebels, killing three of them. Recovered from the battle scene were three garand rifles and several rounds of ammunition.

Military authorities also reported that a group of NPA men disguised as army soldiers disarmed six CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] members in Butuan City. The report said the NPA armed group gathered the CHDF troopers reportedly for tactical inspection.

However, the rebels divested the CHDFs of their firearms and fled. In another report from Butan city, hostilities between government forces and the NPAs broke out a new when an advance unit of the 53rd infantry battalion was ambushed during a probing operation, killing a member of the party in barangay Camagong, some 30 kilometers south of Butan city.

Sketchy reports said the army group was on a cross-country movement from Bukidnon to the Agusan boundary and deeper into its objective when the advance group was pounced upon at about 7:00 a.m.

The casualty was identified as Sgt. Bryan Burn, a member of the 53rd infantry battalion and a native of Butuan.

Some quarters have expressed apprehension that these incidents may trigger a large-scale military operation against the NPA in Northern Mindanao breaking the less than one month-long lull on account of the alleged ceasefire negotiations.

MINDANAO OFFICIALS 'OPTIMISTIC' ON CEASE-FIRE

HK201519 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY In English 20 Aug 86 p 23

[By reporter Leticia M. Subang]

[Text] As the national leadership is trying to bring the rebels to the negotiation table, local leaders in the strife-torn Mindanao are initiating moves to strike a deal with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA) and the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Davao City officer-in-charge Zafiro Respicio said they are now trying to discuss the possibility of a moratorium in fighting in Mindanao with the CPP-NPA-NDF Mindanao Commission.

Local leaders seem optimistic over the possibility of achieving a regional ceasefire for Mindanao, considering the reported rift between the rebels' national and Mindanao leadership.

The Mindanao group had been widely known to be in favor of participation during the last presidential elections, while the national leadership opted to boycott.

The boycott policy had already been recognized by the CPP-NPA-NDF leadership to be an error, which caused their organizations some political setbacks.

Respicio said a ceasefire is already in effect in two towns in Davao del Norte, on an experimental basis.

Once proven successful, he added, this may be expanded to three or five more towns, and eventually the entire province. As far as Mindanao -- and Davao in particular -- is concerned, a ceasefire could work for both parties, he said.

BUTZ AQUINO: MNLF PEACE MAY IMPROVE MOSLEM TIES

HK270555 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Philippines can look forward to good relations with Muslim nations around the world if it can resolve its problems in Mindanao. This was said by Butz Aquino, an emissary of President Corazon Aquino, after he spoke with Nur Misuari, the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Details from Jojo Ysmael:

[Begin Ysmael recording] According to Butz Aquino, the national government is expected to maintain a neutral security force, a neutral foreign policy, and a uniform [words indistinct]. He also said President Aquino (?is considering) granting true autonomy to the Muslims [words indistinct] the economic recovery program for the entire nation.

Meanwhile, the national Muslim (?government) planned for Jolo is expected to [words indistinct] in order to resolve the Muslim issue in Mindanao. [end recording]

MISUARI WILL ACCEPT AUTONOMY FOR MINDANAO

HK261200 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[By Louie T. Logarta]

[Text] Nur Misuari, exiled chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has given peace a chance in troubled Southern Philippines.

Meeting with government negotiator Agapito 'Butz' Aquino in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Misuari said he has agreed in principle to disregard the MNLF's secessionist move and opt for autonomy instead.

Misuari, according to Aquino who arrived yesterday from that Middle East country, said the principle of autonomy will however be ratified during the second national Bangsamoro Congress, when it convenes in Joso in September.

Aquino said that the issue of secession or "total independence" for Muslim Mindanao has been the main stumbling block to peace negotiations between the Philippine Government and the MNLF.

The Congress will climax the two-month dialogs by the MNLF Consultative Commission with the MNLF leadership and the "broad masses of the Bangsamoro people."

Aquino said the issue of secession was "non-negotiable" as far as the Philippine Government was concerned. He was only "authorized" to discuss the autonomy issue already approved by the Constitutional Commission [ConCom], he clarified.

The ConCom had earlier agreed to grant autonomy to a portion of Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

Aquino said Misuari accepted the invitation of the President for a peace dialog which will focus "on preparing the groundwork and atmosphere for peaceful negotiations and settlement of the Bangsamoro problem."

Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Jeddah-based Islamic Conference Organization, expressed his support for the results, Aquino said.

He told newsmen that Misuari is definitely coming in September either through the MIA [Manila International Airport] or the "back-door."

Peace talks, will be in some secret place in "Bangsamoro country," he added. It is expected to deal on the scope of autonomy, such as taxation, currency printing, police and military forces, judiciary, education and others.

The Philippine delegation to Jeddah was composed of Aquino and Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Pilipino Socialist Democratic Party.

The MNLF side had Misuari, Dr. Tham Manjoorsa, head of the MNLF National Intelligence Bureau; Anni Ahlul, intelligence chief of the General Staff, Bangsamoro Armed Forces; Julhambri Misuari, national security command chief; Dr. Abdurahman Amin, liaison officer; Kagim Jajurie, Nabel Gandambra, and Ombra Managigin.

MNLF SUSPENDS MINDANAO FIGHTING TO CREATE GOODWILL

HK270909 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia -- Moro National Liberation Front Leader Nur Misuari said the MNLF has suspended antigovernment fighting on Mindanao island "as an act of goodwill to create favorable conditions for peace."

Misuari, according to a Saudi newspaper report, made the statement, after the MNLF agreed to meet next month with the Philippine government to settle the issue of autonomy in Mindanao.

The agreement was reached after four days of talks in Saudi Arabian port city of Jeddah between Misuari and Agapito "Butz" Aquino, the personal emissary of President Corazon C. Aquino, the English-language newspaper ARAB NEWS said.

The agreement said the two sides agreed to focus on the "peace dialogue" between Mrs. Aquino and Misuari to "prepare the groundwork and atmosphere for peaceful negotiations and settlement of the Bangsa Mor homeland."

It also said the two leaders will consider "a preliminary arrangement to furthr enhance the favorable situation now prevailing in South Philippines."

A commission of the MNLF is carrying out consultations with the Bangsa Moro people to sound out specific advice or demands they want Misuari to convey to Mrs. Aquino, the paper said.

The second national Bangsa Moro congress will be held on the island of Jolo in the first week of September, just before the projected dialogue, it said.

The agreement was signed at the Jeddah-based headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), an umbrella body for 46 Islamic nations, ARAB NEWS reported.

The two men met with OIC secretary-general Sharifuddin Pirzada who expressed "full support for this initial step toward peace," the paper said.

It quoted Misuari and Aquino as expressing optimism about the success of the dialog, expected to be held in one of the key provinces in the South.

"We are looking for just and durable peace. We have historic debts to pay to our brothers in the South and we intend to rectify the previous error to the best of our ability," Aquino said.

He said the Bangsa Moro people would be granted real automony, not just on paper, "so tht we can all concentrate on economic recovery."

But Aquino said the national government plans to maintain one foreign policy, one national army and a uniform taxation for the entire country.

He said he expects ties between Manila and the entire Muslim world to improve substantially once the automony problem is solved.

Aquino had been instrumental in obtaining MNLF support for Mrs. Aquino when she ran for president against Ferdinand Marcos earlier this year. He is reported to have held talks with Misuari in Spain in December and assured him of a "positive approach" to the problem in the event of Mrs Aquino coming to power.

Misuari said he also met recently with Hashim Salamat and will have more talks with him in the coming months in quest of unity within the MNLF. Salamat heads the Islamic Front, one faction of the fragmented Moro.

The Manila government has long treated Misuari as the major Muslim guerrilla leader.

In a recent interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, Salamat said Misuari sought liberation of Mindanao Island but that his group was seeking the creation of Islamic rule in the area."

In Manila, Hadji Ustaz Galam Abdullah, vice-chairman of Moro's central consultative committee, said Misuari has been gauging support among followers for retreat -- at least for now -- from the hard-line stance he has held more than 15 years.

"Nur Misuari wants independence, but he is consulting with the people. If the people want federal autonomy, he will go with them," Abdullah recently said.

He said Misuari also was trying to persuade the other rebel factions to unite behind him and, if successful, would meet a demand by Mrs Aquino that talks involve a united Muslim front so she would be sure an agreement would be followed by all groups.

LIBERATION DETAILS 'OUST-AQUINO PLOT' PRINCIPALS

HK211227 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 p 19

[Text] Political observers say an "unseen hand" seems to be behind the spate of anti-Aquino demonstrations being launched these days. The rallies, too concerted to be seen as spontaneous expressions of "pro-Marcos sentiment," are said to be laying down the scenario for a destabilization move designed to overthrow the two-month old Aquino government. There are a number of educated guesses as to whose hand is orchestrating the oust-Aquino plot:

1) The Marcos family: The motives of the deposed dictator are obvious -- to get himself back in power. He still has the means and the power base to attempt a takeover. As for Imee, she has been reported as saying she doesn't care if she spends all here money, so long as she could get back at the Aquino government, but especially at Juan Ponce Enrile for his treachery against her father.

2) Eduardo Cojuangco: Not only does this erstwhile Marcos arch-crony have the ambition, but also the wealth and the necessary connections to bankroll and coordinate a destabilization scheme while in exile. Reports have it that he has earmarked at least P20 million for a summer blitz of rowdy "loyalist" rallies in Manila. The funds are reportedly being coursed through Rolando de la Cuesta, a former colleague in the conconut industry. Cojuangco, however, may not necessarily be paving the way for his own but someone else's ascension as President. And his protege may be no other than close friend and business associate Johnny Enrile.

3) Juan Ponce Enrile and the Ramists [Reform the Armed Forces Movement]: Their own plans for an anti-Marcos coup had to give way to an accommodation of a liberal and populist government led by Aquino. But they are also growing jittery by the day with Aquino's pronouncements that human rights violators in the military will be investigated and prosecuted.

4) Blas Ople: His presidential ambitions were nipped in the bud with Aquino's rise to power, but he now has seen fit to use the President's declaration of a revolutionary government as an excuse to assail the new administration's "illegitimacy" and "unconstitutionality." He has even founded his own political party, the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP), hoping perhaps to harvest enough disgruntled anti-Aquino pepole to add to the KBL remanents who now comprise the PNP.

5) Salvador Laurel: Known as the Man-who-would-be-President, but whose own realization of his unpopularity forced him to accede to being No. 2 man to the more well-liked Aquino.

6) U.S. imperialism: Always the doting Godfather to reactionaries and the sworn enemy of liberals who dare espouse the "wrong policies" on Clark and Subic. It seems that the U.S. already fretting about Aquino's personal non-committal stand towards the bases, has been discomfited anew by an uncharacteristically independent foreign policy speech recently delivered by Foreign Affairs Minister Laurel on the issue of the bases and nuclear arms. (Reports have it though, that the speech had the imprimatur of not Laurel, but the more liberal S.P. Lopez). Also, alarums have been raised by U.S. big business against the profit-sharing proposals made by Labor minister Augusto Sanchez. So worried, in fact, is the U.S., that it can give the go-signal for the coup to be staged in the near future. That is, unless people's power once again wreaks havoc on the coup-plotters' timetable.

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AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE FORMED AT CAIRNS CONFERENCE

BK270959 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A group of 14 agriculture exporting countries has formed a trade alliance to push for fairer world trading conditions. The formation of the alliance in the north Queensland city of Cairns is mainly to counter exports of subsidized agricultural products from the European Community and the United States.

A statement issued by the 14 countries after 2 and a half days of talks said there was an urgent need to reform world agricultural trade. It said the countries calling themselves the fair traders in agriculture would work for the removal of market access barriers and ultimately the elimination of subsidies affecting world farm trade.

The 14 countries intend raising the issue at world trade talks to be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Uruguay in 3 weeks. The group said it would meet in Uruguay ahead of the GATT talks.

They also intend putting pressure on the European Community and the United States to change their subsidy policies. The Australian trade minister, Mr Dawkins, who hosted the conference, said the formation of the alliance was a significant step. [Begin Dawkins recording] I think this marks the establishment of a new coalition, a new alliance, which will begin to bring a new balance into the international discussions. [end recording]

ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS TO MEET 28-30 AUG

BK270537 Manila PNA in English 0518 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 27 (OANA/PNA) -- Implementation of projects to develop intra-ASEAN development cooperation in the field of transportation and communications is one of the major concerns to be tackled by the 18th ASEAN economic ministers' meeting August 28-30 at the Manila Hotel.

The committee on Transporation and Communications (COTAC) is expected to report on progress of ongoing projects in the areas of posts and telecommunications, shipping and ports, civil aviation and land transport.

In the area of posts and telecommunications, the most significant development has been the establishment and registration in March 1986 of the ASEAN Cabelship Private Ltd. (ACPL). A culmination of the ASEAN cableship project, the ACPL will initially charter a cableship from existing cableship operators in the region and work in cooperation with them on mutual support two-ship arrangement. Such arrangement is expected to provide ASEAN with ready access to the share of the existing cable maintenance to ASEAN at minimal cost.

The ACPL will provide maintenance services for both ASEAN and other submarine cable systems in the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and part of the west Pacific Ocean regions.

Another development is the near completion of the ASEAN submarine cable project with the last segment, the Philippines-Malaysia-Thailand portion, expected to be completed in the early 1990's. The project will very likely be an optical fiber submarine cable system.

In the field of civil aviation, the promotion of ASEAN as a tourist destination remains one of the major objectives of the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Civil Aviation and Related Services (ASCARS).

The different ASEAN airlines are now finalizing a fare package within the ASEAN region. Three more bilateral agreements on search and rescue services are also in the final stages of conclusion. These agreements are between Indonesia-Thailand, Malaysia-Philippines and Indonesia-Philippines.

In land transport, the agreement on the recognition of domestic driving licenses issued by ASEAN countries was signed in July 1985 and is now in the process of ratification by the member countries.

Aquino's Opening Remarks

HK280414 Hong Kong AFP in English 0349 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) -- Economic ministers from ASEAN opened a meeting here Thursday after hearing a virtual apology from President Corazon Aquino for her earlier criticism of the group's cooperation efforts.

"Perhaps we have failed to see the forest for the trees. The goals of ASEAN have been achieved. They were there already at her foundation." Mrs. Aquino said in an address opening the three-day meeting.

The Philippines leader returned Wednesday from state visits to Indonesia and Singapore, two of her country's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Recalling the meeting of ASEAN's foreign ministers here in June at which she expressed "some impatience over the slow progress of ASEAN towards its stated objectives," Mrs. Aquino said "I must now say that ASEAN will endure regardless of the speed or ... the circumspection with which the association proceeeds towards its objectives.

"And I have come to appreciate the tremendous value of the mere existence of the association and the great contribution that a continuing dialogue rooted in durable affection has made to the stability, peace, and yes, the potential for the progress of the region."

Conference sources say that Mrs. Aquino's earlier criticism of the ASEAN may have irked some of the other members of the association, which groups the Philippines with Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Brunei.

Officials from the delegations said that apart from regional cooperation and trade issues, particularly the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) in Uruguay, the current meeting will launch preparations for an ASEAN summit in Manila in the latter half of 1987.

Philippine Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said the summit was expected to coincide with ther twentieth anniversary of ASEAN next August. He said in a speech to the delegation that "having economic matters as its major thrust as suggested by the ASEAN foreign minister, the ASEAN summit affords us the opportunity to address deliberately the issues that have so far prevented greater economic cooperation in the region."

The provisional agenda of the economic ministers' meeting includes discussions on a joint ASEAN approach to the MTN, international commodity issues, global system of trade preferences, and economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

Participants will also take up the progress of economic cooperation with ASEAN's dialogue partners or chief allies -- the United States, Japan, the European Community, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The conference will also discuss the "preparatory machinery and provisional agenda" for the summit, which would [be] the third since the association was founded in 1967 and the first since the Koala Lumpur summit of 1977.

Common Market Urged

HK280759 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 28 Aug 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) -- ASEAN economic ministers opened an annual meeting here Thursday amid a call from regional businessmen for the formation of a common market. A unified stand on world trade issues, regional cooperation projects and groundwork for the August 1987 Manila summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are expected to be highlights of this three-day meeting, opened by Philippine President Corazon Aquino at the Manila Hotel.

President of the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Malaysian accountant Nawawi Mat Awin, told the meeting of the chamber's desire for establishment of an ASEAN common market. The chamber represents regional businessmen working closely with ASEAN.

He said 14 experts from the region had been appointed by the chamber to prepare a formal report on the common market proposal which would be presented for consideration at the Manila summit.

"We hope that this effort will yield more results than in previous years given the situation in ASEAN today where we believe that there is a conjunction of events and circumstances that favour further economic cooperation that would perhaps set us on the path to greater integration," he said.

Mr. Nawawi told reporters after his speech that ASEAN must depart from a "project-oriented approach." "We are saying, the private sector is saying, the ASEAN governments should now consider a market orientation. Where there is a market, the investments will come, from within ASEAN and outside of ASEAN." He said there [as received] goal was "eventually, a common market," and expressed confidence that the proposal would be taken seriously.

Earlier, Malaysian Minister of Trade and Industry Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah told the conference that the summit was expected to "chart new directions," particularly with respect to economic cooperation.

KAPITSA SAYS GORBACHEV VISIT 'ON THE AGENDA'

Meets With Yanai

OW271215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will soon be able to fix the date of a visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa was quoted as saying Wednesday. According to a Foreign Ministry Official, Kapitsa, vice foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs, told Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai, the Soviet Union is seriously preparing for the reciprocal visits by the Japanese and Soviet leaders. Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari had earlier told Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev that Japan would welcome a visit by Gorbachev within this year or by the end of next January. He will be there first general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party to visit Japan. Kuranari will discuss the matter with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze on September 24 in New York when he attends a United nations General Assembly meeting. Yanai called again for an early Gorbachev visit, the official said. Kapitsa arrived in Tokyo early Wednesday morning.

During the two-hour meeting, Yanai and Kapitsa confirmed the developing relations between Japan and the Soviet Union by referring to Shevardnadze's visit to Tokyo in January and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's visit to Moscow in May, the official said. Kapitsa, who explained the Soviet Union's policies regarding Asia and the Pacific, said the policy envisages three phases -- improvement of bilateral relations with Japan and neighboring countries, solution of regional disputes such as those concerning Afghanistan and the Korean peninsula, and a proposed Asia-Pacific conference -- the official said. "The Soviet Union wants the 100-year-old distrust (between the two countries) to be a thing of the past," Kapitsa was quoted as saying.

Yanai told Kapitsa "It will be easy to improve bilateral relations. The way to do that will be to solve the northern territorial issue and conclude a peace treaty." Kapitsa replied only that he is aware of the Japanese position. Japan has long called for the return of small islands east of Hokkaido -- Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai group -- which the Soviet Union captured in the closing days of World War II. Moscow has repeatedly said there exists no territorial dispute between the two countries.

Kaptisa also said Soviet-Chinese relations are improving, centering on economic affairs. Yanai expressed the hope that the improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and China will be such as to contribute to bringing about peace in Asia and the world, the official said.

Meets With Kuranari

OW280539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- The Kremlin hopes that the Soviet Union and Japan exchange fruitful visits of their top leaders, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa was quoted as saying Thursday. Kapitsa, delivering a verbal message from the Kremlin to Tokyo, told Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan is on the agenda, Japanese officials said. Kapitsa did not say when Gorbachev will come to Japan; however, Japan has called for a Gorbachev visit by the end of this year or next January.

Kuranari met with Kapitsa for 50 minutes and promised to hand the Soviet message over to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone telling him that Japan welcomes Moscow's overtures to improve ties with Tokyo. The Soviet message explained Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok July 28 which proposed holding an Asia-Pacific security forum and called for improved ties with China, the officials said. Kapitsa, who arrived in Tokyo Wednesday and leaves for Moscow Friday, asked for a reasonable response to Gorbachev's proposal, they said. Kuranari told Kapitsa that Japan will study Gorbachev's speech and inform him of Japan's reaction to it later. Kuranari was quoted as telling Kapitsa that he would like to study the reasons impeding the Asia-Pacific conference and what measures should be taken.

Kuranari and Kapitsa agreed that intercultural exchanges between the two countries were important.

Meets With Abe

OW281139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- Visiting Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa paid a courtesy call on former foreign minister Shintaro Abe at the latter's office Thursday afternoon. In the 15-minute meeting with Abe, now chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council, Kapitsa indicated again that preparations are going smoothly for a visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He, however, stopped short of mentioning a date for the visit. Kapitsa did not say when Gorbachev will come to Tokyo during his meeting with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari earlier in the day. He then only conveyed intention of Gorbachev's intention to visit Japan. Meeting Abe, Kapitsa hailed his achievements while foreign minister such as the reestablishment of the regular Soviet-Japanese foreign ministers conference, and called for his cooperation in bettering relations between the two countries. Abe agreed.

Later, Kapitsa went to the Diet (parliament) where he met Yoshio Sakurauchi, chairman of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentarians' League.

KYODO Interview

OW281245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- A senior Soviet diplomat said Thursday a decision on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed visit to Japan may come before a firm decision is made on a summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, currently on a visit to Japan, sounded the prospect in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE at the Soviet Embassy. The remark on the timing of the Gorbachev visit was the closest yet Kapitsa has said on the subject during his current trip to Japan.

He indicated that Soviet and Japanese officials are already discussing the agenda of Gorbachev's visit, saying that the Kremlin has proposed three topics of talks. These include economic and scientific cooperation and Soviet-Japanese cooperation on how to avert dangers of war, he said. Kapitsa also said he hoped the two countries would foster an environment of trust through bilateral efforts.

Kapitsa said Gorbachev's Japan visit is already on the agenda but would not predict whether the Soviet leader would come to Japan before the end of January as Japanese officials want. He said he was not sure whether Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, could fix up a firm date of the Gorbachev trip during their scheduled meeting in New York next month. The visit by the top leader of one country to another country must bear fruitful results, he said. However, Kapitsa said that "on a fanciful hypothesis" he could foresee the Gorbachev visit to Japan could come before the second summit meeting with Reagan.

He said the United States has not shown a constructive stand in arms control talks. On Sino-Soviet relations, Kapitsa said the two countries have improved their relations in recent years and there is even a possibility that they may even mend their political, governmental ties. However, he said he does not expect the communits parties of the two countries would reopen party-to-party relations.

DEFENSE AGENCY ANNOUNCES FY 1987 BUDGET REQUEST

OW271318 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- The Defense Agency Wednesday announced a fiscal 1987 budget request for allocation of 3,554 billion yen, up 6.3 percent from the current fiscal year. The figure includes the proposed procurement of 16 F15 interceptor fighters and three destroyers. If the request is fully approved, the targets in a national defense program outline set in 1976 under the administration of then Prime Minister Takeo Miki will be almost attained, defense sources said.

The request also called for establishment of an intitation fund of 6 million yen to help construct Over-The-Horizon (OTH) radar facilities used for aerial surveillance. Another item concerned a fund of 49 million yen to improve telecommunication facilities B [as received] making use of private communication satellites for links between land bases and ships and between ships and planes. An additional 720 million yen will be provided for the scheme through budgets for subsequent years. The request also included procurement of 12 P3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft and a system of surface-to-air Patriot missiles. The defense agency also plans to modify 83 F4 Phantom fighters so they can be fitted with new missiles over a period of six years starting next April. Meanwhile, the defense agency decided to exclude a budgetary allocation for the selection of succeeding fighter supporters (FSX), while a plan for the United States and Japan to form a joint team to promote the development of the new plane is being studied, defense sources said. However, the defense agency is still likely to request the FSX allocation in December when a final government budget draft is outlined.

Regarding military facility construction projects, the defense agency requested allocation of a total of 1.36 billion yen for the construction of a night landing practice (NLP) airstrip on Tokyo's Miyake Island and housing for U.S. military personnel in Ikego, Kanagawa Prefecture. The request shows that the agency is resolved to start building facilities in the next fiscal year by winning the approval of local residents who are opposed to the projects for environment protection reasons, defense sources said. The NLP airstrip is designed to be used for warplanes from the U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" while it is at harbor at the U.S. naval base at Yokosuka, south of Tokyo. The island, situated some 150 kilometers south of Tokyo, is known as a natural reserve for wild birds, while Ikego, a former U.S. storage place for ammunition, is also famous for its greenery and wildlife.

MPRP, GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SOVIET MORATORIUM

OW270552 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1357 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government issued a statement today in connection with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Government, contained in the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to unilaterally extend until 1 January 1987 the moratorium on nuclear explosions. The full text of the document follows:

Statement of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government.

The Mongolian people perceive with deep satisfaction the statement made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. This decision of the Soviet Union is dictated by the loftiest interests of all mankind and the organic adherence of socialism to the cause of peace and universal security. It represents [passage indistinct].

The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government consider that extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests for another 5 months is an expression of state wisdom (?and of) a highly responsible attitude to the problems of nuclear disarmament and to averting the threat of war in light of the current difficult international situation. In extending the unilateral moratorium, the Soviet state gives the U.S. Administration another opportunity to seriously assess the situation taking shape and to make use of this historic chance to achieve agreement [words indistinct] and nuclear disarmament.

The peoples of the world, who will never forget the horrors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, perceive with deep satisfaction this noble step taken by the Soviet Union as a practical [words indistinct] colossal stocks of nuclear weapons accumulated in the world and hope that it will be supported by equally concrete measures on the part of other nuclear powers, primarily the United States. The new action of the Soviet Union inspires antinuclear forces and movements and imparts optimism for their struggle to decrease and eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Mongolian people welcome the new courageous step of the USSR and appeal to the U.S. Administration to exhibit prudence, responsibility, and a realistic attitude to questions of nuclear disarmament and the problems of war and peace. The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government consider the Soviet Union's position and practical actions in favor of concluding a USSR-U.S. agreement on ending nuclear tests this year to be extremely timely and realistic. Stopping nuclear tests by all nuclear powers and conclusion of an international agreement on a complete and universal ban on such tests will promote the cause of nuclear disarmament and the creation of a basis for a universal system of international security.

The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government fully support the new initiative of the USSR and view it as yet another major contribution to the people's struggle for peace, disarmament, and universal security.

Soviet Moratorium 'Commended'

OW271818 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1657 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] [dateline, passage indistinct] The new Soviet constructive initiatives [words indistinct] recently they have been reinforced by the decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the beginning of the next year. In Mongolia this is being commended as a wise act worthy of a great socialist power.

The thoughts of the Mongolian working people who hail the purposeful action (?of the) Soviet Union in the international arena, have found their concentrated expression in the recent MPR party and government documents.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in its resolution (26 August) which sums up the results of the meeting between Mongolian Party leader Jambyn Batmonh and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, stresses that the intensification of the aggressiveness of imperialist forces headed by the USA demands in all-around stepping up of the efforts at curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear threat. The document notes that the future of the whole world depends to a large extent on the establishment of relations of trust, goodneighbourliness and cooperation among all Asia-Pacific states.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government have made a statement in which the Soviet Union's decision to prolong the nuclear tests moratorium is qualified as a striking example of a new political thinking and a resolute action in favour of curbing the arms race and of disarmament.

Making this step, the Soviet Union is offering the U.S. administration a possibility to seriously asses the situation that has taken shape and avail itself of the historic chance to reach agreements on curbing the arms race and on nuclear disarmament.

The MPRP CC and the MPR Government regard that the Soviet Union's position and actions favouring the concluding of a treaty between the USSR and the USA on discontinuing nuclear tests as early as this year are timely and realistic, the commentary notes.

POLITBURO APPROVES OUTCOME OF BATMONH-HUSAK TALKS

OW280432 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 August (MONTSAME) -- The Politbureau of the MPRP Central Commitee has adopted a resolution upon hearing the report of Mongolian party and state leader Jambyn Batmonh on his meeting with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on 20 August in Prague. The resolution points out that the meeting held in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, has become an important event in the relations of the two parties and countries.

Expressing satisfaction over the successful development of Mongol-Czechoslovak cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other spheres of social life, the document stresses the necessity to further raise their efficiency and the importance to fruitfully realize the long-term programme for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period ending 2000.

The MPRP CC considers that the two leaders' full approval and resolute support for the large-scale proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries on strengthening universal peace and cooperation, as well as for another extension of the Soviet nuclear tests unilateral moratorium, have become a telling confirmation of the unanimity and peaceableness of the two parties and countries which stand for creating a durable basis of security in Asia, Europe and the World over. The MPRP CC Politbureau has fully approved the outcomes of the meeting in Prague.

GDR'S HONECKER TO VISIT IN LATE OCTOBER

OW271805 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 August (MONTSAME) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, will pay an official and friendly visit to Mongolia in the latter half of October at the invitation of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP CC and chairman of the presidium of the MPR Great People's hural.

UNICEF DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER MEETING HUN SEN

BK261304 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 26 -- A delegation of UNICEF led by executive director James P. Grant left Phnom Penh Sunday after a three-day official visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea, James P. Grant and his delegation met with Hun Sen, premier and foreign minister, and other Kampuchean officials. They visited a number of projects funded by UNICEF in Kandal Province. They were impressed at the all-round development in the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea over the past seven years, particularly in the fields of health care and the care for Kampuchean children. This is the fourth visit to Kampuchea by James P. Grant since 1980.

BOU THANG ATTENDS CADRE TRAINING COURSE CEREMONY

BK260505 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry held a ceremony at the KPRAF's medium-ranking and senior cadres training school on the afternoon of 21 August to close the 1986 regional military cadres training course. Attending the ceremony in the presidium were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Prum Thav, deputy chief of the General Staff; Comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department; and many other comrade local and foreign guests.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, stressed: This course constitutes a major and most important factor enabling leading cadres at all levels [to] fully understand all the essential issues relating to regional military work as well as their tasks in guiding and advising those at the district level on how to build firm villages and communes, expand village and commune militia units, and carry out other tasks successfully.

The comrade minister also said that during this course, many cadres trainees from all sectors understood all the significant points of the documents they studied. Particularly, the comrade minister hailed those military cadres from various districts, such as Bati, Kompong Svay, Baray, and Bar Set, for explaining clearly to the trainees their various experiences and lessons on the sacrifice of flesh and blood made by both the Cambodian and Vietnamese cadres and combatants.

On behalf of the party, the Central Military Command, and the Defense Ministry leadership, Comrade Bou Thang wished all the trainees good health and exhorted them to disseminate and report on the outcome of this course to the party's and people's revolutionary committees in their localities as well as to apply what they had learned from this course to their daily work with highest efficiency.

In response to this advice, all trainees pledged to carry out their roles and tasks in a manner worthy of the comrade minister's advice. They said that upon returning to their respective units, they will most effectively apply their knowledge from this course to regional militwry work.

SIHANOUK COMMENTS ON NAM CREDIBILITY

BK280646 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and chairman of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], said yesterday the Nonaligned Movement is no longer credible since that movement welcomed aggressor countries and expelled aggressed countries. The Samdech said Vietnam, an aggressor country colonizing Cambodia, has been recognized by the Nonaligned Movement while rejecting a country that is a victim of aggression and colonization.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, further said that many aligned countries, such as Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia, and many Soviet satellites, are members of this Nonaligned Movement. The summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which has 102 members, will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, next Wednesday. The Cambodian seat has been left vacant since 1979 when Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES LFNC CONFERENCE

BK251046 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 25 (KPL) -- In his address at the conference of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] here at the weekend, President Souphanouvong highly spoke of the statement of M. Gorbachev in connection with the extension until January 1, 1987 of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The Lao president further said; "This decision of the Soviet Union once again shows to the world its sense of lofty responsibility and its great and tireless efforts for peace and security of the world humanity"

At the conference, President Souphanouvong also presented medals and certificates of merits to outstanding officials and work units attached to the LFNC in recognition of their contributions to the cause of national defence and construction in the past 10 years.

RALLY SUPPORTS EXTENSION OF NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

BK270627 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A grand rally was held at Vientiane theater this morning to express commendation and support for the Soviet decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987, as officially announced in Moscow on 18 August by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The rally was attended by more than 1,000 Vientiane residents representing the entire Lao people.

Attending as guests of honor were Sisavat Keobouphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the party committee of Vientiane municipality, along with representatives of various mass organizations, the Lao committee for world peace and for solidarity and friendship with various nations, the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, and the Unified Buddhists' Organization of Laos. Vladimir Gussak, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, together with diplomats of fraternal socialist countries to Laos, also attended the ceremony.

At the grand rally, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, chairman of the Lao committee for world peace and for solidarity and friendship with various nations, and Vladimir Gussak delivered speeches. They noted: The important decision of the Soviet leaders to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987 once again shows the world the consistent stand and unchanged foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union, their lofty spirit of responsibility for the destiny of mankind, and their utmost efforts to prevent a nuclear war, efforts which conform with the urgent aspiration of the people who want to see the nuclear tests come to an end as well as the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In addition, this decision is considered a new, great contribution to the common aspiration of the world people to see this year be worthy of being the International Year of Peace. Both speakers also denounced the U.S. imperialists for refusing to join the suspension of nuclear tests. While the Soviet Union has unilaterally suspended its nuclear tests for more than 1 year, the United States has even continued to stubbornly conduct nuclear tests on as many as 18 occasions. [passage omitted]

MASSES URGED TO DO DEFENSE WORK EFFECTIVELY

BK251508 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Editorial: "The National Defense and Public Security Work Is the Duty of the Entire Masses"]

[Text] The maintenance of peace, public order, and social security is an important duty of our entire party, army, and people in trying to smash and defeat the multi-faceted destructive war of the enemies against our country. This duty is closely linked to the fierce and uncompromising class struggle to decide who is going to emerge the winner between the two paths of socialism and capitalism.

The imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, have colluded with the Beijing reactionaries and other reactionary forces to wage a multifaceted sabotage war against our country, aimed at weakening and swallowing it at the end. They have implemented numerous notorious sabotage schemes against our people in many spheres and various forms, including in the political, economic, military, cultural, and social fields, to create rifts between the higher and lower levels and among the people of all tribes and to undermine the special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. All this is the enemies' peaceful change tactic. They have constantly and relentlessly employed these schemes by using all kinds of deceitful propaganda outlets, including material incentives, to lure and buy off a number of senseless people to innocently oppose the revolution.

Thus, the national defense and public security duty still remains the first priority obligation of our entire party which must mobilize the entire masses to strive to consolidate this work in all respects at the grass-roots level. Our party must strive to raise the quality of the Armed Forces and public security forces, to build the field posture of the national defense and public security work into a firm and strong one, to coordinate economic construction with national defense work, to build strength in all fields for the country, to be resolved to smash the enemies' peaceful change tactic, and to stand ready to thwart any aggressive designs of the enemies so as to securely safeguard the new regime and our country. At the same time, it must coordinate with the Vietnamese and Cambodian armies and people to defend the socialist outpost in this region.

To effectively carry out this work, all party organizations in the Armed Forces and public security forces must step up their leadership in management and training work and work to educate and look after the army to ensure the fulfillment of the three obligations -- to fight, to be prepared to fight, and to mobilize and organize the masses to participate in fighting. The party's leadership mechanism over the army must be consolidated. Efforts must be concentrated on the singular command system on the basis of firm party leadership, aimed at strengthening the party's unified, collective, and direct leadership over the army. The party's organization must provide close guidance and leadership aimed at ensuring that all activities of commanding officers are carried out in accordance with the orientation, plans, and policies of the party. They must closely coordinate with political cadres, firmly rely on mass organizations, and promptly check and smash the sabotage schemes of the enemies. The self-defense forces must be educated to maintain a high sense of vigilance, to promptly understand any movements of the enemies, to know how to employ proper measures to ensure victories in launching attacks against the enemies under all circumstances, to organize proper training programs, and to coordinate with the public security forces and local people. All this is aimed at developing the role of the self-defense forces to smash all sabotage schemes of the enemies, thus maintaining political security and social order in all localities, contributing to attacking and defeating the multifaceted sabotage war of the enemies and securely safeguarding our socialist country.

ARMY LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK201338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] On the morning of 13 August, at conference of the party committee of the army General Logistics Department was held the department's club to elect delegates to the coming Fourth LPRP Congress.
Attending were Major General Nakhon Sisanon, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the department; Brigadier General Bounheng Bansalit, deputy chief of the department; and members of the presidium of the conference, some guests, and more than 150 cadres and party members from demiregiments, units, schools, hospitals, and production units under the Army General Logistics Department.

After Maj Gen Nakhon Sisanon had made the opening speech, Brig Gen Bounheng Bansalit read the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the Fourth Party Congress. He also reviewed and evaluated advantages and weakneses experienced after studying the draft political report. Each cadre and combatant clearly understood the party's line and policies in the new period of the revolution.

Then Lieutenant Colonel Bouason, head of the political office of the Army General Logistics Department, read a political report summing up the department's performance in the past year and the 1st half of 1986. He observed and assessed the party's political tasks in the Logistics Department, reviewed weak and strong points, and mentioned various outstanding achievements and work not yet effectively carried out, encouraging cadres and combatants to strengthen the political and ideological work of the department and ensure effective implementation of all logistics tasks, thus meeting the requirements of the situation in the new period. At the same time, he pointed to the situation in the world, Asia, Indochina, and Laos and criticized the U.S. imperialists for carrying out terrorist activities and stepping up the nuclear arms race. He said they have always collided with the international reactionaries to sabotage and swallow up Laos.

Then the conference studied and reached unanimity on the orientation and tasks of the Logistics Department for the 2d half of 1986. The participants cast their votes to elect representatives to the delegation of the National Defense Ministry to the coming Fourth Party Congress, selecting 17 full members and 3 alternates.

ARMY DEPARTMENT CAMPAIGNS WELCOME CONGRESS

BK220619 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Army General Logistics Department has enthusiastically launched emulation campaigns to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. The key contents and objectives of the campaigns are to positively compete in effectively fulfilling specialized tasks in the logistic field. It is noted in the objectives of the campaigns that specialized tasks must be fulfilled by 98 percent or better. Simultaneously, attention has been paid to raising the quality of work while efforts have been made in boosting production to achieve a self-sufficiency in food for the period of 3 months in accordance with the plan of the National Defense Ministry as well as of the General Logistics Department.

In the campaigns, emphasis has been placed on turning to the grass roots to consolidate and firmly strengthen the organizational system and the political and ideological work of various grass-roots units or regiments atached to the General Logistics Department, guiding the grass-roots units or regiments to correctly and effectively implement the line and policies of the party, striving to consolidate, build, and raise the political sense and line of thinking of the cadres and combatants to meet the requirements in the new tasks and responsibilities of the revolution as well as of the army. In addition, the sense toward the implementation of army regulations and rules and the maintenance of revolutionary qualifications and virtures of the cadres and combatants must be explicitly raised to another higher level. Attention has also been paid to movements to build more model and outstanding individuals. These contents and objective have been publicized to all leading and key cadres of various units or regiments by the Army General Logistics Department.

The department has also made arrangements for cadres of the political office to directly guide and help the units or regiments to fruitfully carry out the emulation campaigns.

ARMY UNITS END POLITICAL LIFE CAMPAIGNS

BK230436 Vientaine Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] So far, cadres and combatants attached to many national defense and public security units have completed their political life campaigns, such as those departments and units under the Ministries of National Defense and Interior and the Vientiane provincial military command.

After studying and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, cadres and combatants have come to appreciate and understand more clearly the great achievements and victories scored by our people as well as the weak points and overall remaning problems of the past 10 years which must be rectified to conform to the current economic and social reality in our country. From these important political campaigns, they have also appreciated more fully the orientation, duty, and strategic objectives on each period spelled out in the draft political report. All the participants unanimously agreed to sincerely and seriously study the draft report.

Passing through these political life campaigns, the attendants have been able to raise the standard of their knowledge and capabilities, to heighten their sense of awareness, and to more profoundly appreciate the orientation and duty of the party and state in the new period, which must be jointly implemented by all of us. Particularly, all of us must concentrate all efforts to triumphantly fulfill the Second 5-Year State Plan and the plans from now to the year 2000.

Northern Military Units

BK190752 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The political life campaigns for various combat corps and military units in the northern region, which began in mid-July, have now ended successfully. Through these very important political campaigns, the officers and men attached to the units and corps jointly studied and honestly contributed views to the draft political report which will be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the coming fourth party congress. They have more profoundly understood the party's leadership and its policies as well as the great multilateral achievements recorded by the entire party, army, and people in the past 10 years, particularly the national defense and public security tasks and orientation of the party in the new period.

Following the study, participants have been able to effectively draw lessons and adopt methods to correct and modify some remaining tasks to suit the line and policies of the revolution in the new period, thus enabling them to jointly bring into full play the army's heroic and fine tradition in implementing the party's two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism.

CADRES, PARTY MEMBERS STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

'Division A'

BK180513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] After holding a meeting for cadres and party members attached to Division A to carry out political life campaigns, the leading and commanding organs and party units of various offices, organizations, and units at the grass roots under the division also held political courses, during which the experience of Demibattalion C were drawn, including:

1. To study the LPRP Central Committee's draft political report,

2. To review past and adopt new work;

3. To select and admit new members; and

4. To select representatives to attend the conference of political cadres scheduled to be held soon at the divisional level at the Division A headquarters.

At present, various party units at the grass roots are continuing their meetings with enthusiasm and a high sense of responsibility.

'Division B'

BK180503 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Since early July, Division B in the northern region has opened a training course for the cadres and party members attached to the division. More than 40 comrades are participating in this course. The documents introduced for study include those on the Army's tradition, the rights and duties of the commanding cadres, and other issues.

The most important thing is that the cadres and party members studied and contributed views to the draft political report, which will be submitted by the party Central Committee to the coming fourth party congress.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON SITTHI, SIHANOUK MEETING

BK271453 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Recorded statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri on 26 August meeting between CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila met for 1 hour and 10 minutes in a friendly atmosphere because they know each other very well. Prince Sihanouk reported on his visit to Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. He said the leaders of the three countries fully support him and pledged continued support for his fight against Vietnamese occupation. He compared the Cambodian struggle to the past struggle for liberation from colonialism. The leaders of the three countries he visited agreed with him that, to achieve a successful liberation, more military pressure must be applied, as in the past struggle against colonialism. Stronger military and political pressure will force Vietnam to consider pulling out its troops. Prince Sihanouk is very happy with the outcome of his visit to the three countries.

Prince Sihanouk and our foreign minister also discussed the 8-point proposal of Prince Sihanouk and the CGDK. On this, Prince Sihanouk said that the CGDK will not make any new proposals because the 8-point proposal, which is very flexible and aimed at persuading Vietnam to agree to a negotiated settlement of the problem on the basis of justice for all parties, has been rejected by Vietnam. He therefore would not make any new proposals, as it would be tantamount to talking to himself or compromising endlessly to the point that Vietnam would have an advantage over his government. Prince Sihanouk therefore stands firm on his 8-point proposal. There is also another point he is firm about -- he said he will continue to fight the Vietnamese in his capacity as president of the CGDK.

Foreign Minister Sitthi highly praised Prince Sihanouk's role as leader in the CGDK's success, especially in forging unity among the three factions and successful operations by the DK resistance forces inside Cambodia and even around Phnom Penh. The foreign minister said that Thailand supports Prince Sihanouk because Sihanouk stated that he wants Cambodia to be a neutral, nonaligned state that poses no threat to its neighbors. He said Thailand fully endorses that plan.

Prince Sihanouk and the foreign minister exchanged views on the joint communique of the Indochinese countries. They agreed that it contains nothing new. Prince Sihanouk pointed out that the joint communique admits neither the presence of the resistance forces or government nor the fighting going on in Cambodia. Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin regime are constantly trying to achieve recognition for the Heng Samrin side as a legitimate government. They rejected the occurence of any fighting. This is not true. Prince Sihanouk himself is the leader of the CGDK, and the CGDK does not exist in name only as a member of the United Nations. CGDK forces are fighting staunchly inside Cambodia. Soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime give themselves up to the CGDK regularly. More and more people support the DK government and forces. In spite of that, the joint communique of the Indochinese countries rejects the truth. This shows that Vietnam insists on having things its own way -- that is, continued occupation of Cambodia and replacement of that country's legitimate government.

SIHANOUK SAYS SON SANN TO GO ON PRC VISIT

BK271212 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Bang Saen, Thailand, Aug 27 (AFP) -- Son Sann, disputed head of the Cambodian resistance coalition's major non-communist group, is to return here from Paris to accompany Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Beijing, the prince said Wednesday. Prince Sihanouk, president of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Bang Saen, 100 kms (60 miles) east of Bangkok, that he, Mr Son Sann and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan would be leaving Bangkok September 6 on an official CGDK visit to Beijing.

Mr Son Sann, who has been in Paris since touring Western Europe in June, is battling dissidents in his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) who charge him with dictatorial rule that led to the group's military defeat by the Vietnamese in early 1985. Mr Son Sann, who lives in Thailand, has told his Southeast Asian allies that he would not return unless they helped him resolve the rift. Reliable sources said he had originally intended to travel direct from Paris to Peking. China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand are the main backers of the resistance fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here Tuesday at the end of a Southeast Asian tour, said factional fighting in the resistance had hurt its military effort.

(In Beijing, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the visit would be from September 6 to 10 and was a "goodwill visit" at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The visit comes as China faces swelling overtures from the Soviet Union, the main backer of Vietnamese forces occupying Cambodia, to improve Sino-Soviet relations despite lack of any progress on the Cambodian issue, observers in Beijing said. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has offered to reduce Soviet forces in Afghanistan and along the Sino-Soviet border but has made no mention of Cambodia, which China considers the number one obstacle to improved links with the Soviet Union.)

SIHANOUK SAYS KHMER ROUGE TROOPS ATTACK ALLIES

BK280855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 28 Aug 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Bang Saen, Thailand, August 28 (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge guerrillas have made a further attack on their resistance allies in Cambodia, killing nine people, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in an interview here. The prince told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at this coastal resort Wednesday that despite his recent statements that the three resistance factions were unified and cooperating there was still bloodshed among the Khmer Rouge and their two non-communist allies in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

Prince Sihanouk, who has just completed a four-nation tour in Southeast Asia, said this hurt his diplomatic efforts as CGDK president to end the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. The prince said the attack and other similar incidents in the past, "gives fuel to what the Vietnamese are saying" about the unsuitability of including the Khmer Rouge in any peace talks. The attacks show that the Khmer Rouge are still "monsters," he said.

The Khmer Rouge are the main muscle in the CGDK's 50,000-strong guerrilla force fighting the estimated 140,0C0 Vietnamese troops propping up the Hanoi-installed regime in Cambodia. "They are always masters, that it what is very disturbing," said the prince about the Khmer Rouge, believed responsible while ruling Cambodia from 1975 to early 1979 for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of their citizens. Prince Sihanouk was head of state from 1975-76 but Khmer Rouge forces killed five of his children and 14 of his grandchildren.

In a report confirmed by reliable sources, he said that in early August the Khmer Rouge had entered a village in Siem Reap Province in northwest Cambodia to confront troops from the two non-communist CGDK factions -- his National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) and Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). "They said to the soldiers, what are you doing there nationalists, this is our turf. Then they killed two of my men and five Son Sannians... pow, pow, like in an Al Capone murder," said the prince. "What makes me truly sad" said Prince Sihanouk, "is that two villagers, very pro-Sihanoukist, were also killed."

He said the Khmer Rouge, from the forces of Ta Mok, a fierce warlord with whom the ANS has a history of conflict, then evacuated the entire village as a punitive measure. He declined to name the village, but said it had "disappeared."

Prince Sihanouk said that the previous nationalist-Khmer Rouge clash was in January but that there was constant tension between the two. He said his ANS had placed some 7,000 guerrillas in the three northwest Cambodian provinces of Battambang, Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap "but If we want to operate further, they (the Khmer Rouge) stop us. If we try to pass, they fire on us."

The CGDK, formed in 1982, is an uneasy coalition, mainly because of the presence of the Khmer Rouge. Hanoi has refused to negotiate with the CGDK as long as it includes the Khmer Rouge. [passage omitted]

PREM TINSULANON HEADS NEW ECONOMIC CABINET

BK270049 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will head a 23-member Council of Economic Ministers comprising all the five deputy premiers. NESDB Secretary General Sno Unakun remains secretary to the powerful "Economic Cabinet," it was officially announced yesterday.

The Cabinet was informed of the premier's order to appoint the Council of Economic Ministers signed yesterday.

Apart from the five deputy premiers, other council members include the ministers of finance, foreign affairs, agriculture, communications, commerce, interior, science, technology and energy and industry.

Prime Minister Office Ministers Michai Ruchuphan, Suli Mahasanthana and Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya have also been named to the "inner Cabinet" dealing with economic affairs.

Three deputy ministers are also in the council. They are Deputy Finance Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan and Deputy Industry Minister Kon Thappharangsi.

Deputy NESDB Secretary General Kosit Phanpiamrat and Assistant NESDB Secretary General Anuphap San-anant are also in the council.

The prime minister also assigned five senior officials to permanently attend meetings of the Council of Economic Ministers. They are the chairman of the premier's advisory board, the premier's secretary general, the Cabinet secretary general, the government spokesman, the central bank governor and Budget Bureau director.

The powerful Council of Economic Ministers will be empowered to make decisions and effect resolutions on economic affairs without having to seek prior approval of the Cabinet. The same authority was also granted to the previous council of economic ministers.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet also acknowledged the premier had ordered amendment to the administration of the rural development activities, with the appointment of a new 23-member National Rural Development Committee, also chaired by the prime minister.

HOUSE APPROVES TRIALS FOR GEN KRIANGSAK, WIRA

BK280814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The fourth meeting of the 1986 house ordinary session was held at the national assembly building this morning under the chairmanship of House Speaker Chuan Likphai. The meeting began at 0915 [0215 GMT] with a debate on the performance of the office of the auditor general. Members of the House of Representatives widely debated this question and the minister attached to the prime ministers office reported on it to the members. At 1030, the meeting began debate on urgent issues.

Concerning the request for the release of Rewit Chindaphon, MP from Phuket, who is being held on a riot charge and has to report to the court every 12 days, the meeting agreed to request temporary release of Rewit during house sessions. The meeting went on to debate for about an hour the criminal trial of General Kriangsak Chamanan, MP from Roi Et, who is charged with committing an offence against national security. The meeting finally agreed to allow the court to try the case at the request of Gen Kriangsak Chamanan himself.

As for the case of Wira Musikaphong, MP from Phattalung, the meeting agreed to allow investigation officials to investigate and enter a charge of lese majeste against Wira at his own request. The opposition expressed no opinion on this issue. After consideration of the above urgent issues, the meeting was adjourned at 1145 [0445 GMT] and will resume at 1330 [0630 GMT].

NHAN DAN HAILS SOVIET MORATORIUM EXTENSIONS

BK251542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[NHAN DAN 20 August editorial: "The Soviet Union's Courageous Decision Permeated With a Sense of Responsibility for the Peace and Life of Mankind"]

[Text] This is the fourth time that the Soviet Union has unilaterally extended its moratorium on nuclear tests. This decision was announced in the important speech by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev on 18 August on Soviet television.

Together with world public opinion, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and totally support this new, important initiative of the Soviet Union with their profound admiration for the political courage and a high sense of the responsibility of the Soviet party and government for the peace and life of mankind. Those who harbor no prejudice realize clearly the Soviet brilliant peace initiative, while those without conscience contend that the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and its four extensions over the past year and more are a threat.

In fact, the very great efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist community aimed at maintaining world peace and eliminating the arms race -- esepcially the danger of a nuclear war -- have been welcomed and supported by mankind. It is necessary to say that during the 7 months plus of this year -- the International Year of Peace -- the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forth a series of initiatives manifesting the socialist community's unswerving policies on resolute struggle for world peace and security and for the lives of mankind and each individual.

This January, the Soviet Union proposed a comprehensive program aimed at eliminating the deployment of nuclear and other sophisticated weapons. In February, the 27th CPSU Congress proposed establishing an international mutual security system. Since then, many concrete proposals and measures have been made and designed with the aim of reaching agreements on eliminating medium-range nuclear missile deployment in Europe and terminating the threat of chemical weapons. In May, the Soviet Union announced its third moratorium extension on nuclear tests. In June, Warsaw Pact member countries proposed a large-scale program aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional weapons from the coast of Atlantic Ocean to the Ural mountain range. In late July, through the resounding speech of Comrade Gorbachev in Valdivostok, the Soviet Union proposed a series of very important initiatives to turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, stability, goodneighborliness, and cooperation. On 18 August, the Soviet Union again made a significant decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987.

It is necessary to stress that the latest Soviet initiative is not only a manifestation of goodwill, but also of a new way of thinking, political courage, and a high sense of responsibiliy by the Soviet Union toward the fate and destiny of nations. A decision to extend again the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is not a simple act for the Soviet Union. Everyone is well aware that over the past 1 year and more, the Soviet Union has conducted no nuclear tests at all, while the United States -- moving far ahead of the Soviet Union in nuclear tests -- has continued testing nuclear weapons more frequently. These U.S. nuclear tests are part and parcel of the large-scale military program being accelerated by the Washington administration to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In normal practice, when the United States made no positive response to the Soviet Union's initiative, the latter was entitled to use its full right and capability to resume its nuclear tests as of 1 January 1986. The Soviet Union, however, has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests four times. This firm restraint stems from the sincere aspiration and high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union, especially its efforts to use all capabilities and strengths in an attempt to change the U.S. stand on this issue.

The Soviet Union's decision is based on logical and principled assessments of the realities in the nuclear era in which the problem facing mankind is not just one of peace and war, but peace or extinction. The danger of a nuclear holocaust provoked by the militarist and bellicose policy of the U.S.-led imperialist forces is growing. However, mankind still has great potential in opposing it, especially in the strength of militant solidarity.

The Soviet Union's goodwill is crystal clear. Whereas the Washington administration is escalating its war preparations and its acts of aggression -- conducting 18 nuclear arms tests since the Soviet Union's declaration to unilaterally halt all nuclear tests; increasing its military budget considerably; accelerating the 'star wars' program barbarously bombing the independent and sovereign country of Libya delivering more dollars, weapons, and ammunition to the mercenaries in various regions in the world; supporting the apartheid clique in South Africa; causing difficulties for disarmament talks; and even worse, declaring to rescind all those treaties and agreements previously signed with the Soviet Union on disarmament. The Reagan administration is pushing ahead a very dangerous arms race and the danger looms of the deployment of nuclear weapons in space.

With the current pace of war technological development, there exist urgent demands for practical measures to halt the imperialists' military adventure, promptly contain those sophisticated weapons whose production is hard to control, and halt the nuclear arms race. Halting all nuclear arms tests is an important step that will play a major role in dispelling the danger of nuclear disaster, preventing the perfection of nuclear weapons, and accelerating the process of disarmament. It will be a beginning step toward resolving various tough global issues and shifting huge expenses and technical research potential to the service of man's welfare.

The Soviet Union's decision also stems from socialism's loyalty to peace and the destinty of human civilization. All nations can realize that the Soviet Union is a shining symbol of socialism. It is doing everything it can to abolish nuclear weapons on earth and protect human lives.

The Soviet Union's unilateral decision -- which has become effective over the past little more than a year -- to halt all its nuclear tests while demanding that the United States do likewise has produced positive results. This initiative has won the support of a great majority of countries in the world and of a large number of political and social organizations, including those in Western countries and the United States.

The public at large places its hope in achieving a concerted halt to all nuclear explosions and tests. The Soviet Union's good example has encouraged and united various peace forces and movements on all continents to exercise greater pressure on belligerent and militarist forces.

The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally extend for the fourth time the moratorium on nuclear tests will certainly create a new momentum to step up the struggle of various nations for their own survival and for world peace and security. Together with the world public, we demand that the U.S. administration respond to the Soviet Union's initiative.

The Washington policy of pursuing the arms race in order to gain military superiority is a dangerous policy which will certainly bring negative results. Disarmament can never be achieved only with goodwill and self-restraint of some. Of late, the U.S. administration has increased the dosage of its rhetoric about peace and a desire for dialogue. But their deeds, in fact, have contradicted their speech.

Responsible people in Washington must realize that the people in various countries are determined to fight against the danger of nuclear disaster and against the nuclear arms race and to disapprove of the United States' move to use dialogue as a means to deceive public opinion.

The Soviet Union's decision has provided the U.S. administration with an opportunity to appraise the world situation seriously and consciously. The United States should not miss this historic opportunity to proceed toward terminating the arms race. The people in various nations are demanding that the United States strictly honor their Geneva commitments. It must first materialize this fact by joining with the Soviet Union in achieving a compromise for a concerted halt to all nuclear tests.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT DELEGATION VISITS

BK261646 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26 -- A delegation of the International Union of students (I.U.S.) led by its general secretary Giorgos Michaelides paid a visit to Vietnam from August 23-26, at the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. Talks were held between the I.U.S. delegation and delegation of the host union comprising Vu Mao, alternate member [title as received] of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the host union, and Ho Duc Viet, general secretary of the Vietnam Students' Union.

Giorgos Michaelides informed the host of the I.U.S.'s activities and the international students' movement over the past years, especially since early this year-the International Year of Peace and the 4th I.U.S. anniversary. In reply, Vu Mao, briefed the guests on the activities of the Vietnamese youth and students in national construction and defence and their contributions to the common struggle against the arms race, for world peace. While here, the I.U.S. delegation visited several public offices, universities and colleges in Hanoi.

NHATRANG HOLDS GRASS-ROOTS PARTY CONGRESS

BK261505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Radio Correspondent Tran Thien Nhien's report: "Nhatrang Municipality Holds Grass-roots Party Organization Congresses"]

[Text] We arrived in Nhatrang on 6 August when the municipality had just begun holding grass-roots party organization congresses.

Comrade (Phan Huu Tam), a member of the municipal party committee's standing bod said: The municipality has a total of 161 grass-roots party organizations; and the municipal party committee has selected 2 units as the first to hold party congresses so as to draw upon their experience. They are the party chapters of the Phu Khanh Auto Overhaul State-Run Enterprise and Xuong Huan Ward -- one representing the production and business bloc and the other the ward and village bloc. These two units also have their own special characteristics. The Auto Overhaul Enterprise has surged forward from a weak and slow beginning and has now made initial changes for the better in management along the line of gradually embarking on economic accounting and socialist business.

Meanwhile, the party chapter of Xuong Huan Ward is one of the chapters that conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner phase one of the self-criticism and criticism drive in the spirit of the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 79. After these two units hold their party congresses, the municipal party committee will draw upon the experience there for broad application throughout the municipal party organization and will finish holding grass-roots congresses by 20 August.

The comrade representing the municipal party committee told us: A special feature of the party congresses to be held this time is that the entire party organization has just completed phase one of the self-criticism and criticism drive, thereby creating an atmosphere of true democracy within the party that is very favorable for the assignment of personnel -- one of the issues that was very time-consuming during the previous congresses -- and consequently, making it possible to devote more time to studying and discussing the documents to be presented to congresses at various levels.

With the experience gained in guiding the two pilot units, the municipal party committee has drawn the first conclusion that to hold party congresses satisfactorily it is necessary to carry out the self-criticism and criticism drive satisfactorily.

Reviewing phase one of the entire party organization's self-criticism and criticism drive, the Nhatrang Municipal Party Committee made the following assessment: Generally, the drive was conducted satisfactorily; but its quality was not high. Some units had to repeat it two or three times; and because of this, the municipal party committee has assigned cadres to provide intensive guidance for these units in preparation for their party congress.

The comrade representing the municipal party committee also said: After the self-criticism and criticism drive, the entire party organization -- from the grass-roots party chapters and organizations to the municipal party committee -- has developed a specific program of actions based on the principle of immediately remedying mistakes as soon as they are found while creating a new change in all respects. To be frank, such a change is not yet clearly recognizable, especially in the agricultural, industrial, small industry and handicrafts, distribution and circulation, public welfare, and other fields. This remains an issue to be resolved at grass-roots party organization congresses and the municipal party organization congress.

Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that through the self-criticism and criticism drive, each member of the party organization has, irrespective of his position, strictly looked at himself and arrived at the following conclusion: In view of the common difficultiese facing the country, every party member should strive harder than ever before to develop his vanguard and exemplary role; but on the contrary, they have allowed their militant spirit to wane and serious and prolonged disunity to surface in many units. Some party members have abused their positions and power in the pursuit of personal gain; and the struggle spirit, the sense of organization and discipline, and the principle of democratic centralism have been gravely violated.

These shortcomings have been corrected in a relatively timely and effective manner by the enforcement of a combination of administrative, ideological, and organizational measures so as to create favourable conditions for the holding of party congresses.

We only had time to visit one unit which had completed its party congress: The Phu Khanh Auto Overhaul Enterprise.

The first impression we had on arriving at the unit was of the boisterous, urgent, and enthusiastic atmosphere among the workers during the post-congress period. Not only was this reflected outwardly through numerous solgans, banners, and other decorations found everywhere in the enterprise but it was also apparent through many realistic work performances.

The comrade secretary of the enterprise trade union said that under a short emulation drive launched from 24 July to 3 August to score achievements to welcome the enterprise's party chapter congress with the slogan "Each workshop, each production team, and each worker must do an additional good job with tangible results" all the workshops of the enterprise succeeded in attaining between 130-150 percent of the July plan target and turning out many above-plan products with good quality. Cadres, workers, and civil servants of the enterprise also adopted a resolution in which they pledge to struggle to fulfill the 1986 state plan 1 month ahead of schedule. This is part of their efforts to score more credits to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

Comrade (Nguyen Phong Chau), secretary of the enterprise's party chapter and deputy director of the enterprise, also briefed me on the situation regarding the holding of the party chapter congress. The comrade held that the important factor deciding the success of the congress was the good preparation for the draft political report. Following the approval of the draft political report by the collective leadership, the party chapter had held a conference of key personnel outside the party -- ranging from production team leaders or mass organization team leaders upward to get their opinions. This conference performed the following two tasks: first, it frankly contributed its opinions to the draft political report of the party chapter, and second, it publicly and in a democratic spirit introduced the new party committee members to the party, telling it who would work as secretary, as director, and as person in charge of various mass organizations. This conference of key personnel enthusiastically contributed good opinions and accurately introduced those people worthy of holding key leadership roles. Just as what the masses had hoped for, the results of an election held by the party chapter congress have led to a close attachment between the party and the masses.

During the party chapter congress, a discussion designed to contribute opinions to the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee had to be unexpectedly extended a day. All members of the party chapter spoke their views and contributed their opinion to the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee. They concentrated on discussing major issues regarding evaluating the situation and the orientation for the country's socioeconomic development before they reached an identity of views. This reflects the initial improvements in party members' sense of responsibility toward the common cause of the entire party. And also from this common cause, they have further realized the responsibility of their unit while discussing and mapping out plans and a specific program of action for the party chapter.

By the time this report is broadcast, the Nhatrang party organization will have finished holding its grassroots party congress. What has been drawn from these initial experiences will continue to be useful to the entire party organization as it prepares for the all-municipality party organiation congress.

HAI HUNG SUPERVISES BASIC PARTY CONGRESSES

BK270506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The Hai Hung provincial party committee is supervising 1,157 basic party organizations, including 8,746 party chapters, in holding party congresses. Earlier, all basic party bases in the province conducted the self-criticism and criticism drive, reviewing the capabilities and shortcomings of each party member and committee and formulating programs to overcome numerous difficulties. Various propaganda and inspection committees of the province and districts have sent cadres to basic party bases to organize a political activity drive to discuss the draft political report of the Sixth CPV Congress.

Developing the spirit of collective mastery, many basic party bases frankly and precisely presented their problems in reports of their party congresses. The provincial party committee selected the Nghia Hung village party organization, Tu Loc District, as the pilot venue for the party congress to provide experience for other localities to draw upon. The village party congress contributed and proposed many ideas to higher echelons in the district, province, and the central levels to take measures to accelerate the planting of rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops as well as to develop agriculture comprehensively.

Maintaining priority for agricultural tasks, Nghia Hung village is formulating plans on socioeconomic development for the years ahead, especially plans to develop land and labor. The village is striving to collect the 10th-month rice yield of more than 40 quintals per hectare, seven quintals per hectare more than the previous crop. It is also expanding areas for the winter subsidiary food crops, striving to improve the people's daily life, and trying to increase agricultural products to procure more for the state.

HANOI WARD HOLDS BASIC-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK261027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Since party congresses have been held by three pilot units -- the Cotton, Yarn, and Garments Corporation; the Electrical Measurement Equipment Enterprise; and the Cua Dong Subward -- to date 33 out of the 181 grass-roots party organizations of Hoan Kiem Ward have convened party congresses. The ward is guiding the remainder of basic units in organizing their party congresses to finish this task by 26 August and to hold its own ward party organization congress in mid-September.

Hoan Kiem was one of the two district-ward units selected by the Hanoi municipal party committee to hold party organization congresses at various levels in advance to gain experience. Nearly all the grass-roots party organization congresses in Hoan Kiem Ward have done a good job in disseminating and discussing the draft documents to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress and the draft political reports of the Hanoi municipal and Hoan Kiem ward party committees, and in preparing for the congresses of the municipal and ward party organizations.

During their discussions, the participants were given guidance on the main points and key topics. They related and applied them to the actual situation of their establishments, and their views were fully recorded. Many suggestions were discussed and debated to shed light on each issue, so the participants were able to contribute many practical and concrete ideas to the party Central Committee, the municipality, and the ward while enhancing the knowledge of party cadres and members, creating singlemindedness, and consolidating confidence in the party.

Through their congresses, various basic party organizations have succeeded in strengthening their executive committees, and the party organizations of many enterprises and wards have elected more young and women party members as well as workers directly engaged in the production to their new executive committees. A number of weak party organizations -- such as those of the Ba Dinh Grain Corporation of the Grain Service; the Electrical Project Enterprise of the Urban Project Management Service; the Fine Acts Corporation of the Cultural and Information Service; and the Watch Production Enterprise of the Trade Service -- have obtained initial results in eliminating a state of prolonged disunity and upholding the exemplary, vanguard role of party members.

FOOD INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISTS VLADIVOSTOK

BK261638 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26 -- A Vietnamese trade delegation led by Nong The Can, vice-minister of food industry and general director of the Vietnam National Vegetables and Fruits Export-Import Corporation (VEGETEXCO), has paid a visit to the Soviet Far-Eastern city of Vladivostok. While there, the delegation met the Soviet Far Eastern shipping company and other concerned companies to discuss Vietnam's export of vegetables and fruits to the Far Eastern region of the U.S.S.R. In the first six months of this year, Vietnam has delivered to the Soviet Far East 25,000 tons of fresh vegetables and fruits equal to last year's total.

USSR'S ZAYTSEV ARRIVES ON 'UNANNOUNCED' VISIT

BK271652 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 27 (AFP) -- Anatoliy Zaytsev, newly appointed head of the Southeast Asian section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived in Jakarta on an unannounced visit Wednesday. Mr Zaytsev, who was met by Soviet Embassy officials, said on arrival that he was on a routine visit for consultations with senior officials of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

He said one of the purposes of his trip -- his first to Indonesia and part of a swing through the region -- was to discuss the agenda for the next UN General Assembly meeting.

Mr Zaytsev declined to answer questions about whether he might be making preparations for a rumored visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze later this year.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is currently in Harare for the conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, two weeks ago declined comment on rumors of a possible Shevardnadze visit. Mr Zaytsev, who flew in from Manila, said he would be leaving for Singapore Saturday.

PAPERS VIEW PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

BK271526 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA hopes that President Aquino's visit to Indonesia will benefit bilateral relations and both countries. The daily adds that there are many collective problems facing ASEAN countries and a sense of togetherness among these countries can grow only out of frequent meetings among leaders of this region.

BERITA NASIONAL describes President Aquino's preference of visiting ASEAN countries before the United States as a very wise political move. The Philippine president attaches great importance to her country's relations with other ASEAN countries and she has decided to select Indonesia as the first country to visit in view of Indonesia's important role in ASEAN.

Commenting on President Aquino's visit, PELITA underscores President Suharto's suggestions on how to cope with communist insurgency. PELITA considers it natural for the Philippines to learn from Indonesia's past experiences in dealing with a communist threat because Indonesia has had 20-years of experience in combatting communism. However, PELITA stresses that what the Philippines is now facing is clearly the internal affairs of that country and Indonesia will certainly keep its distance so as not to interfere in that country's internal affairs.

MALAYSIA

TAN KOON SWAN RESIGNS AS MCA PRESIDENT

BK271115 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1027 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 27 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian politician Tan Koon Swan, 45, resigned Wednesday as president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), one of the 13 partners in Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed [as received] coalition government, MCA party Secretary-General Lee Kim Sai announced here.

Tan's resignation came about following his conviction in a Singapore High Court Tuesday of an abetment of criminal breach of trust involving S$144,852.44 relating to the Pan-Electric Industries (Pan El) affair. He was sentenced to two years' jail and a fine of S$500,000.

Lee said he received a telex message Wednesday afternoon from Tan's lawyer, Peter Yap, that Tan was resigning with immediate effect. He said the announcement of the resignation was made at the request of Tan.

Lee said the party's Central Committee would meet to discuss the resignation after he and Deputy President Dr Ling Liong Sik meet Tan in Singapore on Friday.

He said Tan's request for his resignation to be announced was conveyed through the party's National Organising secretary Wang Choon Wing who met Tan Wednesday morning. He said the outcome of the discussions with Tan would be made known to the party members after the meeting.

Replying to a reporter's question whether the party had accepted Tan's resignation, Lee said only the Central Committee was empowered to decide on the matter.

Asked why they were leaving for Singapore on Friday and not Thursday, Lee said they had arranged to leave on Friday as they had other commitments.

Lee declined to reply when asked whether Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed had been informed about the matter, saying that it was a party matter. He also said the matter was not raised at Wednesday's cabinet meeting. [passage omitted]

AQUINO RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE, INDONESIA TOUR

BK270905 Manila PNA in English 0845 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 27 (OANA/PNA) -- President Aquino returned home Wednesday afternoon following a four-day official visit to Indonesia and Singapore. The 53-year-old chief executive took a presidential plane and was met at the Manila International Airport by senior government officials led by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel. Aquino was expected to report to the nation shortly the results of her first overseas trip since taking over from former President Marcos last February.

While in Jakarta Aug 24-26, Aquino held a series of talks with Indonesian leaders led by President Suharto. She thanked the Indonesian Government for extending various forms of assistance to the Philippines during critical times. The Indonesian assistance, she added, included supply of rice, oil and communications facilities.

In his talks with the visiting Philippine president, Suharto expressed concern over the escalating tide of communist insurgency in the country. He advised Aquino to deal the communist insurgency with a crushing blow before it becomes worse.

In Singapore, Aquino addressed a group of Singaporean businessmen and urged them to take a second look at the Philippines as an investment haven. She said the possible investment areas in the Philippines include agro-industrial processing and joint ventures in tourism promotion.

Aquino and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew likewise agreed to open a new air route between Singapore and Manila via Taipei to increase the tourist traffic flow in the region. The president was accompanied by a 15-man official delegation which included cabinet ministers and other ranking government officials.

Holds Press Conference

HK271215 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0843 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Speech by Philippine President Corazon Aquino on arrival at Villamor Airbase -- live, in Tagalog -- monitored in progress -- passage in slantlines in English]

[Text] Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the ambassadors, your excellencies, distinguished guests, my dear countrymen:

My homecoming is a joyful one. It is always good to be home. [applause] You know that in the past, I was told by people who go abroad that [words indistinct] with which they were met in countries abroad. It is only now that I have experienced what they meant. When I went to Jakarta, many people met me[words indistinct].

[sentence indistinct] Do not worry, we are on the right track and we will make it. As you know, I was told then that we are rich in resources and [words indistinct], and I thank you very much my countrymen. As I have been telling you, it is not possible to solve all our problems in just 6 months. However we can spell out our priorities. We can solve our problems one by one if we remain united.

As you know, I was a bit sad when I saw Indonesia and Singapore, because we are already the last in the parade, behind the rest of our partners in ASEAN. But they told me -- President Suharto of Indonesia and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore -- that we would catch up. All we need to know is our direction and understand what the people want. It is necessary for the leaders to forget their own interests, it is necessary for leaders to give their all to improve their people's lives. [applause]

Coming as I do from those two countries, if this is a preview of what will happen during my visit to the U.S., I believe that we will soon be able to solve our problems because our brothers in ASEAN and our other friends have said that we can depend on their help in our efforts to make our region prosperous. This is why we Filipinos -- [changes thought] right now I would like to ask you to look within ourselves, let us examine ourselves, let us try to find out what our respective roles are and work to remove what is obstructing us [passage indistinct]

Many many thanks to all of you. I am very happy and hopeful that our country will prosper and that we will be able to extend the assistance awaited by our people. [applause]

[station identification, followed by press conference conducted in English]

[unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] the Mindanao issue during the discussions [words indistinct]

[Aquino] Well, I did. Aside from my meetings, one-on-one with the heads of government, the ministers who accompanied me also had their own meetings with their counterparts. I have discussed the issue of the Muslim problem with President Suharto and I have told him that we are reaching out and hoping to have a dialogue soon with the leaders of the MNLF. And this is what I told him. It was a very lengthy discussion of many topics. [words indistinct]

[unidentified reporter] [question indistinct]

[Aquino] No, there was no mention of the Tripoli Agreement. [Words indistinct]

[unidentified reporter] Are you going to Mindanao to meet with MNLF leader Nur Misuari, and also if you have discussed the communist problem with President Suharto or what you are going to do with the communist problem in the Philippines?

[Aquino] To the first question, I will be consulting with my brother-in-law Butz to find out what the final arrangements are and we will advise the press if and when a meeting will take place. As to the question of, concerning communism, I explained to President Suharto that I would like to exhaust all peaceful efforts before we will go to our other options, and I also explained to him that the great majority of those who join the communists are not really the hard-core, probably President Suharto knows this in his country. What is more important is that we are able to offer hope for our returning rebels, we are able to offer them a concrete program of rehabilitation.

We also addressed at length the concern of the military and he was telling me about the set-up in Indonesia [words indistinct] comes from the ranks of the armed forces. Apparently, [words indistinct] are appointed to the cabinet in Indonesia.

[Unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] I would like to ask you now [words indistinct] the military bases [words indistinct] and the communist insurgency also.

[Aquino] Well, definitely some of our ideas would change. For example, we visited a factory in Singapore and as I was taken around by the manager, I asked him -- this was an American corporation involved in the manufacture of airplane parts -- and I asked him what were the prospects of Singapore which convinced them to set up the company here. The manager said that, first of all, the availability of cheap labor; second, the government's stability; third, the facilities, an accessible transportation in and out of Singapore; and fourth the availability also of skilled labor. I then asked if the American corporation or company owned the entire corporation and he said, yes, it was 100 percent owned by the American company. Now, I asked him what about the [words indistinct] and how are their relations with them. [passage indistinct], and they have only had a turn-over of one percent. So apparently the Singaporeans are very happy with the set-up. [words indistinct] additionally, they are given reduced taxes for a period of at least (10) years. So, in other words, our first priority is to generate more job opportunites and I think it is very clear to me that we have to make it very attractive for foreign investors to come in, without of course prejudicing our own interests. But the thing is, possibilities that [words indistinct] they would be more expensive for these investors to come to the Philippines. So this is one of the impressions that had quite an impact on me this morning. That is one of our top priorities, to create more job. And how do we create more jobs? By attracting investors. How do we attract investors? Well, in the next month we will receive groups of businessmen coming here from Singapore -- one is the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the other is the Indian Chamber of Commerce which will look into the possibilities of investing here.

[Unidentified reporter] Good afternoon, ma'am. I gathered that the Singapore government offered the Philippines about 100 million Singapore dollars to help with the import into our country [words indistinct].

[Aquino] Well, this is only as fas as imports of the Philippines are concerned, [words indistinct]. I am told by one of the ministers there that they are ready to provide us with technical knowhow and in fact, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told me that if there was any way that the government of Singapore could help us by way of giving us technical knowhow, they are ready to do so. I am very impressed with the housing program that they have there, I think almost all of the people living in Singapore have acquired their houses. In fact, I was taken to one of the flats and this is owned by a pilot and it was a 3-bedroom flat. They make it possible for the citizens of Singapore to acquire their own homes. And I can tell you that I was just asking if we could embark on a similar program. Right now, I guess the top priority is trade, attracting investors to the Philippines and to create job opportunities, and then from there we can go on to the other areas of concerns.

[Unidentified reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Aquino] In the car, the minister accompanying me had shown us [words indistinct]. This was against an American company who had not fulfilled its part of the agreement, but the thing only lasted 1 week. What I would like to see happen is that before this [words indistinct] is subscribed, we will open all doors to come to a peaceful settlement. Again, I say my higher priority is to create more jobs. In making my report to the cabinet, I shall reveal more as I would like to convene with the cabinet.

[Unidentified reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Aquino] I am going to do anything that will bring about change. [passage indistinct] if there is anything that will bring about change, I am going to do. So, after I talk with the representatives, I will be making announcements and I am told that they are going to have a dialogue, and as far as safe conduct is concerned, since the government has given safe conduct to Satur Ocampo and the other rebels, we will also prepared to give safe conduct to Nur Misuari and whoever would like to talk peace with the government. Thank you very much.

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES DEBT RESTRUCTURING

HK260718 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Aug 86 p 17

[By Ellen P. Samaniego]

[Text] Economic Planning [Minister] Solita C. Monsod over the weekend raised the possibility of tying up the restructuring of the country's debt burden to the current account balance.

Monsod indicated that the government is inclined to push the proposal in its preliminary negotiations with creditor banks slated next month. Under her proposal, the government will only service its obligations if there is a surplus on the current account balance.

In case of deficit, Monsod proposes to instead recapitalize interest payments due. Monsod, however, did not give enough details on the mechanics of the proposal.

The current account balance covers the country's external transactions on goods or merchandise as well as non-merchandise trade and transfers. The country last year incurred a $77 million deficit in its current account as against the $1.12 billion deficit in 1984.

The considerable narrowing down of the current account deficit last year was traced to the substantial decline in imports and the improvement in non-merchandise trade receipts. This deficit is expected to be reversed this year as projections of the International Monetary Fund and the government show a $300 million surplus.

Monsod earlier stressed the need for the country to tie up its serious debt problem to its growth priority approach and its capacity to pay.

"A reasonable debt burden is crucial to developing countries like the Philippines as this spells the difference between growth and stagnation and the ability to honor these debts or not at all," according to Monsod.

This realization, she pointed out, has practically compelled a number of Latin American countries like Peru and Mexico to take a more "realistic" approach to their debt problems by tying up their debt burden to their economy's ability to pay.

She said Peru committed only 10 percent of its export earnings for servicing its public debt while Mexico tied up its debt burden to export prices of oil.

In the case of the Philippines, Monsod stressed that "we certainly reject the policy of the previous government that in effect gave priority to debt repayment (allocating as much as 50 percent of export earnings to debt servicing) over economic growth."

This policy partly contributed to the contraction of the economy by 14 percent in the past two-and-a-half years, the decline in per capita income to 1975 levels and the swelling of unemployment rate to 12 percent and underemployment rate of 20 to 25 percent out of the 21 million labor force.

The multi-year debt restructuring which the country will seek from her bank creditors actually involves some $6 billion to $7 billion in principal debt obligations maturing between 1987 to 1991.

Exploratory talks with the bank advisory committee led by Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York are expected to start next month pending the approval of the country's request for the standby and compensatory financing facilities by the IMF during the next 18 months.

AUDIT CHAIRMAN URGES OPPOSITION TO IMF CONDITIONS

HK260504 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Philippines, in unity with other debtor countries, should resist the inimical conditions set by the International Monetary Fund for the approval of loans, Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona said yesterday.

Guingona issued the statement following reports that government corporations spent P313 million in 1985 for the hiring of foreign consultants, as provided for by foreign loan agreements.

While foreign consultancy services are oftentimes a prerequisite for loans, local negotiators "must stand up" and show lenders that Filipino consultants are equally qualified, Guingona said, because these services are draining millions from the nation's coffers.

Citing additional figures, Guingona said the Ministry of Public Works and Highways spent P23.4 million in 1985 for foreign consultancy services and the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) paid P75.5 million for engineering consulting services.

Ironically, Niaconsult, a NIA subsidiary which provides technical consultancy services in Indonesia, Nepal, Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, and Yemen Arab Republic, was not tapped, Guingona said.

The Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) also spent P37.2 million for consultancy services in the construction of its building at the reclaimed area along Roxas Boulevard. The building, which was started in 1981, and targeted to be completed two years later, is still unfinished.

MINISTERS AT ODDS OVER PROTECTIONISM ISSUE

HK260430 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 23 Aug 86 p 6

[By Winston Mercado]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr said he is backing a proposal calling for the state to take upon itself the responsibility of promoting industrialization of the economy.

Concepcion's statements were in reaction to the reported campaign being waged by Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod to discredit a proposal submitted by 60 coalition groups which asked for the incorporation in the constitution a provision making mandatory the industrialization, economic protectionism and Filipinization of the country's economy.

Monsod earlier said that the proposal would limit the state's program for national recovery. She said that there is a need to deregulate imports in order to make local industries more competitive in the world market.

One of the main arguments put forward by the coalition was the danger of exposing the country's local industries, particularly the manufacturing sector which provides jobs to thousands of Filipinos, to foreign competitors.

Though he is also in favor of incorporating a provision that promotes the viability and growth of domestic industries, he does not subscribe to an indefinite protection of industries as a national policy.

"We should leave to the legislature the responsibility of enacting the necessary legislation given the situation and circumstances," Concepcion said.

Concepcion told THE TIMES protectionism as a state policy may not provide the Philippines with the necessary flexibility in gaining more market access for Philippine exports.

He said the extent at which the country could gain a foothold in the world market would be significant to the development and recovery of the economy.

Concepcion also warned of the difficulties the Philippines may experience once the government adopts protectionism as a state policy. Based on prevailing conditions of many industries, he said protectionism could do more harm than good in the long run.

"It may also invite unnecessary retaliation," Concepcion added referring to how the country's major trading partners and other countries would react.

"There should be a reciprocal relation and attitude" with the country's major trading partners, if the Philippines is to expect its exports and business to grow, he said.

The trade minister, however, said that he is also in favor of a proposal that Filipino enterprises should be protected against dumping when they are still in their infant stage and when they need temporary relief from prevailing recession.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry [PCCI] urged the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] to delete the paragraph which states that, "The state shall promote industrialization and full employment based on sound agricultural development and agrarian reform, through industries that make full and efficient use of the national endowment in both human and natural resources which are competitive in both domestic and foreign markets."

The PCCI as well as the private sector groups who were also part of the coalition formed last August 13 however said that should the Con-Com decide to retain paragraph 2, they suggested that it be reworded as follows.

"The state shall promote full employment through industrialization, together with sound agricultural development and agrarian reform, with emphasis on the efficient use of human and natural resources. The State shall promote the viability and growth of domestic industries so they may be competitive in both domestic and foreign markets."

TRADE MINISTER ASSAILS IMPORT LIBERALIZATION

HK261436 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Aug 86 p 10

[By staff member Arleen Chipongian]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said yesterday the Government would be taking the wrong strategy if it follows the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)-sponsored program putting emphasis on agriculture.

He said the Philippines should not depend on agricultural commodities, like sugar and coconut, whose prices fluctuate wildly abroad.

The country had no comparative advantage compared with other Asian countries like Thailand, he said.

The NEDA strategy would only perpetuate us as a "colonial agricultural community," Concepcion told a breakfast forum sponsored by WOMB, [expansion unknown] a cause-oriented group.

He proposed instead a strategy which will develop both the agricultural and industrial sectors to hasten economic recovery.

Such a strategy will provide more jobs in urban and rural areas, he said.

Nationalist-economist Alejandro Lichauco also criticized the NEDA program at the same forum. "(The program's) focus on small and medium scale labor intensive industries will relegate the country as the center of 'economic vassalage' in the whole of Asia" he said.

Lichauco said the policy on a labor-intensive export industry was a prescription of the International Monetary Fund and the World Band (IMF/WB). The IMF wants the country to remain a rich source of raw materials and at the same time a dumping ground for finished products from industrialized countries, he said.

Concepcion and Lichauco also opposed the lifting of all quantitative restrictions on imports by the end of the year, another NEDA prescription.

Lifting all restrictions under the import liberalization programs would kill local industries and lead to massive unemployment, they said.

"The success stories in the world as shown by Japan, Taiwan and South Korea will show you that their government provided protection to their industries and allowed them to develop their products to world class quality," Lichauco said.

Despite the criticisms, NEDA Deputy Director-General Florian Alburo justified the agency's program, saying lifting the quantitive restrictions on imports was an effective way to make local industries efficient.

Alburo proposed the development of the export industry and continued export of manpower to the Middle East and other countries. "The three million jobless Filipinos cannot be absorbed by local industries," he said.

Concepcion, who had other ideas, said that NEDA-sponsored program for import liberalization and an agriculture-based economy would scare potential investors in local industries.

"Who will want to invest if they know they will not stand a chance with the influx of imported products once the lifting of import controls is implemented?" he said.

2 MORE OFFICIALS FAVOR LEGALIZATION OF CPP

HK271404 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 27 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] Two more Cabinet ministers yesterday batted for the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

COA [Commission on Audit] chairman Teopisto Guingona and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, in separate press conferences, said they were both in favor of legalizing the CPP provided it renounces the use of violence in propagating its aim.

Guingona said he is for the recognition of the Communist Party for the simple reason that in most countries where it has been legalized, the armed insurgency has not only been minimized but totally eliminated.

"The experience in both developing and developed countries is that the more the Communists have been suppressed, the more they became active," Guingona said.

The legalization of the CPP is not surprising to his group, Pimentel said.

"I will always support the move to legalize the Communist party but as a precondition, the CPP must first give up its armed struggle and let the communists sell their line in the market of ideas," he said.

MISUARI, DELEGATION TO GET SAFE CONDUCT PASSES

HK280505 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] MNLF leader Nur Misuari is expected to arrive in the Philippines next week to discuss with President Aquino the issue of a peaceful settlement in Mindanao. Butz Aquino, the brother-in-law of the president, said that during his recent talks with Misuari in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the Muslim rebel leader agreed to hold peace talks with a separate government panel.

Meanwhile, President Aquino said that Misuari and his delegation will be given safe-conduct passes like those which the government gives to communist rebels wishing to hold a dialogue with the government. The president's announcement was in reply to a query from a foreign newsman, asked when she returned yesterday from Indonesia and Singapore.

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NHK TV INTERVIEWS KAPITSA ON GORBACHEV VISIT

OW281409 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From "News Center 9" program; Interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa by NHK foreign news department reporter Kenichi Iida; place and date of interview not given -- recorded; interview conducted in Russian with Japanese subtitles; following translation is from the Russian]

[Text] In his Vladivostok speech last month, Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev spelled out bold policies, including improved relations with Japan, a review of the Sino-Soviet border, and a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan within the year, thus clearly indicating the Soviet intention to actively concern itself with the Asian-Pacific region in the days ahead. Regarding the latest Soviet diplomatic offensive in Asia, which shows a marked change from the past as seen in the general secretary's desire to personally visit Japan, NHK Foreign News Department reporter Iida has interviewed Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa.

[Begin recording] [Iida] Mr Kapitsa, not a single Soviet leader has come to Japan so far. Please tell me, why has Mr Gorbachev new decided to visit Japan? What has changed in the Soviet Union's policy with respect to Japan?

[Kapitsa] You see, the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have been in cold storage for many years. You have placed them in cold storage. It has taken time to get these relations out of cold storage and warm them up. I have just transmitted the Soviet leaders' message to the Japanese leadership which, in the spirit of Comrade Gorbachev's address in Vladivostok, outlines our reasons for actions in Asia and the Pacific Ocean, for improving bilateral relations, separating crisis conflict situations, reducing the level of confrontation, reducing the activities of fleets, and expanding and creating new nuclear-free zones. Let us say, why not create a zone of nuclear weapons in Korea, on the Korean peninsula? That is close to Japan and close to us. That would create a somewhat different atmosphere for relations in the region. Well, work must be done. The tunnel must be dug from both sides.

[Iida] Up to now the Soviet Union has firmly held the position that it is against a revision of postwar borders. However, lately the Soviet Union has started saying that is is ready to review the Soviet-Chinese border. But, if it can be said...

[Kapitsa, interrupting] No, that is not exactly so. The matter is that, in accordance with the 1860 treaty and the 1961 map, the boundary along the rivers was represented by a red line. The technology was poor, and that boundary in a number of places turned out to be closer to the Chinese banks. The essence of our position is that we are ready to settle these questions on the basis of international experience with river boundaries usually following the navigation channels, and on small rivers going along the deepest part. So this topic has no relations at all to postwar settlements. That is an entirely different question.

[Iida] Does that mean that the Soviet Union is ready to revise the Japanese-Soviet border?

[Kapitsa] No, it does not mean that.

[Iida] [laughter]

[Kapitsa] You know that this question is not new, and you know our position; there is no justification at all for reviewing this position. [end recording]

Kapitsa Leaves Japan 29 Aug

OW290633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa left Japan Friday after a three-day visit. Kapitsa, who came to Japan Wednesday after a tour of New Zealand, met Foreign Ministry officials here to discuss a proposed visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

LDP PANEL APPROVES LONGER NAKASONE TERM

OW281101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0649 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- A key panel of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Thursday ageed to extend Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's tenure beyond the expiration date at the end of this October, party officials said. The LDP's research commission on fundamental party problems reached no agreement on the length of Nakasone's tenure extension and whether his term will be extended through revision of party rules which ban a third consecutive term. Nakasone's second two-year term of office as LDP president runs out on October 30.

The 25-member commission agreed to meet again to continue deliberations on these points. Three "new leaders" -- Noburu Takeshita, LDP secretary general, Shintaro Abe, chairman of the LDP Executive Council and Kiichi Miyazawa, finance minister -- agreed in mid-July to extend Nakasone's tenure in the wake of the LDP's win in the July 6 upper and lower house elections. Ken Harada, chairman of the commission, will meet party supreme advisers to hear their views on the issue. Harada told reporters he hopes to reach a party consensus on the issue by the end of October.

GOVERNMENT REPORT SEES ECONOMIC SLUMP AHEAD

OW260338 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO -- The Japanese economy is heading for its first slump in three years, a government report suggested Tuesday. The monthly economic report, prepared by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), described activity as "slack," although a few sectors of the economy show some strength. It made no mention of the wording "economic recovery" or "expansion" frequently used since November 1984, implying that the economy faces a possible recession. EPA economists said production and investment, especially in the manufacturing sector, are likely to remain sluggish as the strong yen continues to erode export earnings. The darkening economic climate is expected to fan calls for powerful pump-priming measures. The government plans to hammer out a reflationary package around September 20 to prop up the faltering economy. Exports are swelling in dollar value due to the yen's high exchange rate. But they are sagging in volume, showing a 0.9 percent drop in July from a year before for the fifth straight year-on-year decline, the report said. The export downswing has made businesses increasingly bearish toward future production and investment, with various surveys showing no signs of recovery for the rest of the year. Bleak prospects also cloud the labor front, with overtime work hours and job vacancies on the decline, the report said. "We can no more say the economy is expanding," a senior EPA economist said. The report noted that a few bright signs are evidenced by consumer spending -- as measured by department store sales -- and housing construction.

28 AUG SR-71 'AERIAL ESPIONAGE' DECRIED

SK281026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the sky above the territorial waters of our country east of Kosong and conducted espionage against the northern half of the republic, letting it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters off Kimchaek City, North Hamgyong Province from 10 hours 36 minutes to 42 minutes, on August 28. The espionage conducted by the U.S. imperialists' spy planes in the sky above the east and west seas of our country numbered 11 cases in August and their infiltration deep into the sky over the coastal waters off Kimchaek City three cases in the same period. The aerial expionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors timing to coincide with the recent frequent armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army in the Demilitarized Zone shows clearly how wild they are running to ignite a new war in Korea.

NODONG SINMUN ON STAND ON PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

SK271141 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0949 GMT 26 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 August article: "We Have No Intention To Invade the South"]

[Text] In their joint statement issued on 14 August on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the 15 August liberation, the WPK and other political parties and social organizations of our country made it clear once again that we will not invade the South whatever situation might arise in South Korea, and we will not impose the social system of the northern half of the republic on South Korea. This is our firm stand of never resorting to armed force however urgent and precious national reunification is, but of realizing reunification peacefully without fail [pandusi].

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We desire Korean reunification not through the exercise of armed force, but through a peaceful method. for this reason, we have no intention and need for southward invasion.

Since the first day of the division of the country, we have consistently maintained our lofty patriotic and nation-loving stand for solving the question of reunification in a peaceful way at any cost. Having early elucidated the basic policy of peacefully realizing reunification of the country on an independent and democratic principle without any interference from foreign forces, the great leader Comrade kim Il-song of our party and people has wisely led the struggle to carry it into practice.

Early in the 1970's, the great leader set forth the three great principles of national reunification, whose basic contents are independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, by reflecting our party's fundamental stand, which had been consistently adhered to in solving the question of national reunification, and the demands of development of the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad. Particularly at the Sixth WPK Congress in 1980, the great leader put forward the historic proposal to found the Confederal Republic of Koryo, a proposal to reunify the fatherland by founding a confederal state with a unified national government -- a government in which the North and South are represented on an equal footing while the ideologies and systems in the North and South remain intact -- and in which the North and South exercise regional autonomous systems, respectively, under the government.

Our proposal for the confederal system is another obvious declaration of our stand of neither invading the South nor enforcing our system on South Korea.

The question of Korean reunification is a question of putting an end to domination and interference by foreign forces, of completely realizing the sovereignty of the Korean nation, of removing distrust and confrontation between the North and South, and to achieving national unity. Therefore, there is no condition anywhere under which the North and South fight each other over the question of national reunification, an internal issue of the nation-even though ideas, ideologies, and systems in the North and South are different from each other. The North and South have by far more things in common than they have differences. And our nation considers national reunification a supreme task. Differences between the North and South caused by national division for some 40 years are not great when one considers that Korea existed as a single nation for thousands of years. If they leave differences behind and increase things in common under national ideology, the North and South can be reunified without fighting.

Our stand of trying to reunify the country peacefully is precisely based on this firm belief. No one in the North and South wants war, but everyone instead wishes to peacefully reunify the fatherland at any cost. Violent reunification is counter to the aspirations of the nation and would do more harm than good in terms of national interests. Is there any need to solve, through war, the question of reunification, which can be settled without us fighting against each other? What is to be gained when the same nation fights itself?

Furthermore, when the North and South fight each other under the situation in which South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear arsenal of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East, our nation cannot but be embroiled in the U.S. imperialists' strategy of nuclear war. Nuclear weapons will not distinguish between the North and South and tell one side from the other. Only when there is the nation can there be country and reunification. We can never tolerate the devastation of the fatherland and the sacrifice of the nation to nuclear weapons.

Should a nuclear war break out on the Korean peninsula, it will easily go beyond the boundaries of our country. This being the case, a grave danger will be posed to world peace and security. We do not want the world's peace-loving people to suffer from disaster due to the Korean question. Our stand of peacefully realizing the reunification of the country also totally conforms to the aspirations of the world's people for peace and security.

Over the past period, our party and the government of the republic have shown with practical action that we have no desire to invade the South nor will we impose our socialist system on South Korea. We have put forth reasonable and realistic proposals for reunification, including the proposal to found a confederal state, on more than 200 occasions, and have made all efforts possible to realize them. Even when chaotic political situations were created in South Korea, we did not invade the South, but instead set forth a policy of allowing the survival of the nation through collaboration, unity, and reunification and made sincere efforts for peaceful reunification.

To provide favorable preconditions for peaceful reunification, we, in recent years, proposed tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea, demanded multifaceted collaboration and exchange between the North and South, and even laid down the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. Particularly this year, we took an initiative measure to stop military exercises for successful progress in easing tension and in dialogue and, following this, set forth, last June, a new peace proposal to hold talks between those in military authority.

These measures that we have taken clearly show our peace-loving stand and sincere efforts to prevent war at any cost and achieve reunification of the country in a peaceful way.

In reality, even when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets waged many kinds of large-scale war exercises for northward invasion, our People's Army was mobilized in grand socialist construction and displayed labor exploits. Also, it is doing so now. This is clear evidence that we have no desire to invade the South. Our peace-loving efforts for reunification are widely known to the world and arousing full support and sympathy among the world's peace-loving people. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists andthe South Korean puppets are inciting confrontation and war, more fanatically kicking up rackets on the threat of southward invation. This is a brazen irony just as a thief calls another a thief.

Today, it is not the threat of southward invasion from the North, but the threat of northward invasion from the South that exists in Korea. We are not creating the danger of war. On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are creating the danger of war. We are not threatening South Korea, bu the U.S. imperialists are threatening us. Who will believe that our country, which is not big, is threatening the United States dreaming for world supremacy? No one among the world's people will believe this.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are very unreasonable saying that we are trying to invade the South. This is aimed at justifying the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and at justifying new war provocating maneuvers against our republic and at indiscriminately repressing the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people by linking it to us. The deceptive commotions of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring on the threat of southward invasion will further expose their dirty nature as aggressors and warmaniacs.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not say unreasonable things, but should respond to our proposal for talks between persons in military authority.

Independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is our people's firm and immovable will. We will resolutely smash the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and provoke a new war, and we will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the whole nation.

LEADERS HONOR USSR ON 15 AUG LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK290219 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] On the 41st anniversary of national liberation, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the State Administration Council laid wreaths at the liberation tower and the cemetery of fallen officers and men of the Soviet Army respectively.

The wreath-laying functions were attended by Comrade So Yun-sak, member of thw WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications who is chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; Kim Hyyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; Wang Kyong-hak, vice chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

Standing before the liberation tower and the cemetery of fallen officers and men of the Soviet Army were the KPA honor guards. The wreaths under the joing name of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the State Administration Council were laid amid the playing of the wreath presentation music.

Following this, wreaths from the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Foreign Trade Committee, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the GFTUK Central Committee, the LSWYK Central Committee, the UAWPK Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK, the Pyongyang City People's Committee, and the Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee were laid before the liberation tower and the cemetery of fallen Soviet soldiers respectively. The working people in Pyongyang city also laid bouquets before the liberation tower and the cemetery of fallen Soviet soldiers.

The participants paid silent tribute to the fallen officers and men of the Soviet Army who devoted their lives in the battles for the liberation of Korea.

Wreaths and bouquets were also laid today before the statues of the Soviet Army, the liberation towers, and the tombs of fallen officers and men of the Soviet Army in various provinces, including Nampo, Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan, and Haeju.

KIM IL-SONG DISCUSSES ECONOMIC WORK AT WPK MEETING

SK270947 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK has been held. An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK was held in Hamhung on 24 August under the guidance of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Kang Song-san, Yi Chong-ok, Yong Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Yi Kun-mo, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nan, Kim Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-hwang, Kim Yun-hyok, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Chang-chu; chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council concerned; members of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; functionaries of the party and administrative and economic bodies; and party secretaries and directors of factories and enterprises in the province.

The question of further developing the economic work of South Hamgyong Province was discussed at the meeting. At the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in developing the national economy of the province to a high stage.

Saying that South Hamgyong Province -- which has industrial domains of enormous nationwide significance including the chemical industry, mining industry, and fisheries, holds an important place in the economic development of the country -- he set forth tasks for various domains of the national economy in the province. The great leader Comrade Kil Il-song taught that energetic work should be undertaken for the creation of a better hygienic and cultural environment in Hamhung.

Stressing that as there are many large chemical plants in Hamhung district, the work to create a hygienic and cultural environment is of particular importance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that our party has given priority attention to this work.

Noting that the purpose of building socialism and communism is to promote the people's welfare and guarantee their interests, he taught that our functionaries should carry out all work by always placing the interests of the working people above anything else in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that party organizations and functionaries of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, Hamhung Municipal Party Committee, and plants and enterprises in Hamhung should actively struggle to provide the workers not only with excellent living conditions worthy of faithful servants of the people, but also with hygienic and cultural working conditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward tasks for rapidly increasing coal production in the province. He stressed that because there are many plants and enterprises including chemical plants which use anthracite coal as their raw material and fuel in South Hamgyong Province, meeting the province's coal needs from within the province by drastically increasing coal production is a very important issue. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song taught that to increase coal production, prospecting forces should be firmly built upon and sufficient materials and equipment be supplied for this work in order to keep prospecting far ahead of other work and discover great coal deposits while keeping production on a high level at the existing coal mines. He taught that the struggle to save coal should be strengthened in addition to producing a large quantity of coal, and a greater quantity of anthracite coal should be supplied to the chemical industry by remodeling anthracite coal boilers according to bituminous coal boiler design.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth tasks for developing the power industry. He taught that in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for power, the capacities of the existing power stations -- including the Changjin-Kang, Pujon-Kang, and Hochon-Kang power stations -- should be further enhanced. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that in order to enhance the capacities of the existing power stations, the efficiency of generating facilities should be enhanced by strengthening technological innovation, and supplementary works including waterway construction and the building of embankments should be properly carried out.

He taught that in order to increase production of electricity, it is necessary to hasten construction of the Kumyagang power station, build many medium- and small-scale power stations and wind power stations, and build a thermal power station in Hamhung in keeping with the increased production of coal, in order to produce electricity and ensure city heating. Emphasizing strengthening the struggle to save electricity as an important issue together with power production, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the production process in chemical plants, a process that uses a great quantity of electricity, should be remodeled.

He set forth tasks for developing the chemical industry. Saying that doing so is of weighty significance in rapidly developing the national economy as a whole to vigorously strive to increase the output of chemical products of various kinds in South Hamgyong Province where there are large-scale chemical plants, he emphasized the need to continue directing big efforts toward developing the province's chemical industry.

Expressing deep satisfaction over fulfillment of the the chemical fertilizer production plan ahead of schedule by the Hungnam fertilizer complex in the last fertilizing year, he expressed thanks to the workers and technicians of this complex who produced more chemical fertilizer by upholding the party's appeal and effected new innovations in producing finishing materials required for the gasification of anthracite coal. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that in order for the Hungnam fertilizer complex to further increase fertilizer production, it should complete the repair and maintenance work of the complex in a short period of time by concentrating its strength on this work, should more effectively remodel the production processes, and should have related plants and enterprises smoothly produce and ensure raw materials and materials.

He also expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the 8 February vinalon complex has increased production and rendered the state large benefits by invigorating the technical innovation movement. He stressed that the complex should produce large quantities of chemical products, such as vinalon, vinyl chloride, agricultural chemicals, and caustic soda to supply to different domains of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the task of building a plastic material and synthetic rubber production base in Hamhung. He taught that efforts should be continuously directed to large-scale chemical plants and, at the same time, minor chemical plants should be developed extensively in order to produce large quantities of chemical products including reagent, dye, and paints in different parts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth tasks for the Yongsong machine complex. He highly praised the Yongsong machine complex for having done a lot of work, such as building a 10,000-ton power press and large machine tools and completing the assembly line of the compounding tower through the mass technical innovation movement. He then expressed thanks to all the party members and working class in the complex. He taught that the Yongsong machine complex should increase the production of compressors and large machine tools and, at the same time, increase the production capacity of ordered equipment in keeping with the developing reality, in order to produce and supply larger quantities of large machine tools and ordered equipment to the socialist construction sites in time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth tasks for the mining sector. He taught that as South Hamgyong Province holds an important position in attaining the 1.5-million ton target of nonferrous metal production, the province should concentrate efforts on increasing mineral production at mines in Tanchon district. He stressed that the Komdok general mining enterprise should give fullest scope to the existing production capacity by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of large dynamiting and large treatment. For this, organizational work for production should be properly carried out and related plants and enterprises should sufficiently supply the mining facilities, including tunneling machines and compressors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the mines in Tanchon district should constantly increase the output of nonferrous ores and the production of magnesia clinker.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that South Hamgyong Province should direct big efforts to the textile industry, too, to supply people with more drapery of good quality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth tasks for develaoping the fishing industry. He noted that it is especially important to increase seafood production in South Hamgyong Province, which has a great share in the development of our country's fisheries.

He taught that in order to make bigger hauls of fish, including sardines, necessary fishing tackle should be produced and supplied in sufficient quantities so the sea will be occupied all year around, and so that solid ship repair bases will be built up and fish storage and processing done well to supply people with fresh fish in all seasons. He stressed that refrigerator plants should be maintained, bases for processing marine products should be firmly built, and thoroughgoing measures should be taken to process large quantities of fish using various methods. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that thoroughgoing preparations for winter fishing should be made now so that all fishing boats will operate in full capacity during the winter fishing season. He taught that since the province has favorable natural geographical conditions for shallow sea culture, it should conduct this culture on an extensive scale to further boost seafood production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forward tasks for developing agriculture. He set a grain production target for South Hamgyong Province and taught that farming should be placed on scientific and technical bases as required by the chuche farming method to augment the grain yield. He said that the province, which faces the sea and suffers from frost, should very often obtain more good seeds suitable to the local climate and strictly abide by the principle of the right crop in the right season and the right crop in the right soil.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that South Hamgyong Province should cultivate the soil by applying abundant carbide ash in rice and other grain fields and should carry out on a large scale the work of finding new lands including reclamation of riverside ground. Noting that the farming of pumpkins and bean is very good, he said that this work should be continuously carried out in the future, too. He taught that the farms should make substantial preparations beforehand to harvest rich crops in time, without loss, while doing the immediate farm work well.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the living standard of the people should be further improved by increasing the production of meat, eggs, and cooking oil. He said that in order to produce more meat and eggs, poultry and duck farms should fully resolve the question of feed, including protein feed, so that their capacities are fully attained. At the same time, the movement to breed domestic animals, including pigs, ducks, and geese, should be carried out as a mass movement.

Stressing that supplying daily necessities is very important in Hamhung because the working class is assembled in this city, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth concrete tasks for this work. Noting that the chemical industry, mining industry, fisheries, and agriculture are the most important tasks set before South Hamgyong Province, he taught that party organizations, functionaries, all party members, and workers in the province should rise in implementing these tasks.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee are the programmatic guideline for enhancing our rapidly developing national economy onto a higher stage and are a vigorous and stimulating banner inspiring all the party members and workers to attain the 10 major prospective targets in socialist economic construction.

NEW VICE MINISTERIAL-LEVEL OFFICIALS APPOINTED

SK280943 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) -- The government Thursday appointed Kim Yun-hwan, vice culture and information minister, as senior presidential assistant in charge of political affairs. Kim, 54, succeeds Ho Mun-to, who was named national unification minister.

In a personnel shake-up affecting vice minister-level government officials, the government also named Yi Chong-yul, 44, a ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmaker, as presidential spokesman. Yi replaces Chong Ku-ho, 49, who was appointed head of the state-run Korea Broadcasting System. The lower-echelon reshuffle follows a major reshuffle of cabinet ministers carried out Tuesday by President Chon Tu-hwan. The post of vice culture and information minister went to Choe Chang-yun, a presidential secretary for political affairs.

Yu Chong-taek, 47, an assistant agriculture and fisheries minister, was promoted to vice agriculture and fisheries minister. Yu succeeds Cho Ik-nae, who became governor of South Kyongsang Province. In addition, the government named Pusan Mauyor Chong Chae-chin, 54, to direct the Office of Forestry; Hong Tu-pyo, 50, president of the Korea Broadcasting Advertisement Corp., to head the Office of Monopoly; and Chang Yong-chol, 49, vice administrator of the Customs Administration to direct the Customs Administration. Former DJP lawmaker Yun Sok-sun, 48, was named to head the Secretariat of Prime Minister No Sin-yong replacing Ha Sun-pong, who was reassigned to direct the Korea Broadcasting Advertisement Corp.

The government also named Hong Sok-pyo, an assistant home affairs minister, as governor of North Cholla Provcince. Kim Sang-yong, chief of the Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency's Office of Planning and Management, was promoted to the agency's vice administrator.

Kim YUun-hwan, the new senior presidential secretary, is a native of Sunsan, North Kyongsang Province. A journalist-turned government official, Kim graduated from Kyongbuk National University. Kim worked as a correspondent for the CHOSUN ILBO, a vernacular daily, in Tokyo and the United States. He also served two terms in the National Assembly. Yi Chong-yul, the new presidential spokesman, was born in Namwon, North Cholla Province. A graduate of Seoul National University and a holder of doctorate in political science from Yale University, Yi once worked for the TONG-A ILBO, another vernacular daily. He also served two terms in the National Assembly.

'PRC' 'CHINESE TAIPEI' TO BE USED FOR ASIAD

SK261056 Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC) Tuesday instructed individual sport associations to call mainland China by its official name, the "People's Republic of China," and to use the equivalent Korean translation during forthcoming Asian Games here. For the Republic of China (Taiwan), Chinese Taipei in English and its Korean translation will be used, according to SAGOC. The use of People's Republic of China and Chinese Taipei, both in English and in Korean, is in accordance with the names of the two countries registered with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), a SAGOC official said. It was for the first time that South Korea has decided to use the Korean translation of People's Republic of China for mainland China since the inauguration of the Communist regime in China.

U YE GAUNG RETURNS FROM SFRY, ROMANIA VISIT

BK271533 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and delegation members, who earlier joined Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha on his visit to Yugoslavia and Romania at the invitation of SFRY Federal Executive Council President Branko Mikulic and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, returned to Rangoon by air at 1435 today.

The foreign minister and his delegation were received at Rangoon airport by Thura U Tun Tin, acting prime minister and deputy prime minister; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and defense minister; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade; Major General Myint Lwin, minister of construction; U Saw Hlaing, deputy minister of foreign affairs; responsible officials of departments concerned; Mr Afzal Mahmud, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and ambassador of Pakistan; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma; Mr Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burma; Mr Yves Rodrigues, French ambassador to Burma; Mr (Franz Auwenrig), charge d'affaires ad interim of the FRG Embassy; Mr (Miroslav Dracolin), charge d'affaires Yugoslav Embassy; Mr (Marias Petr), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy; and Mr (David Long), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Singapore Embassy.

LAO PRESIDENT STOPS OVER ENROUTE TO HARARE

BK271359 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Mr Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr Phoun Sipaseut, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, and a delegation briefly stopped over at Rangoon Airport at 1610 today on their way from Vientiane to the Nonaligned Summit meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The LPDR president and his delegation were received at the airport by U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1 and acting minister of foreign affairs; U Saw Hlaing, deputy minister of foreign affairs; responsible officials; Mr (Vin Sesana), charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy in Rangoon; and staff members of that embassy.

The LPDR president and his delegation departed from Rangoon Airport at 1730.

PAPER VIEWS BCP'S QUEST FOR 'DEATHMATES'

BK181520 Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 10 Aug 86 p 8

[Yebaw Nay Lin article: "The BCP's World of Seeking Deathmates"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] in the latter part of 1975, remnant members of the BCP [Burma Communist Party] elected Thakin Ba Thein Tin as chairman, formed a Central Committee in exile, and conspired to continue their subversive work. Their strategic objective then was "to have the northeast region as their base, to march down the Shweli River, occupy, within 5 years, the whole of Shan State and upper Burma proper up to Mandalay, to declare to the world these occupied regions as liberated zones, and to set up a parallel government;" such as their boast.

However, the People's Defense Forces, with the heavy assistance of the people, smashed the BCP and inflicted heavy casualties upon them in all regions. Not only did the BCP have to give up its strategic objective, it also had to cede its tactical goal of "seizing power through military victory and establishing a communist state."

In October 1975, they drafted a new "7510 Strategic Plan." The primary objectives of that plan included a scheme "to recruit and organize regional insurgents through different means." They then stepped up their organizational efforts under that plan and devised schemes to recruit their deathmates. They negotiated with all the insurgent groups, which merely follow the path of destruction behind a facade of racial policies.

Many are the bloody stories behind the BCP's quest for deathmates. The result of associating with the BCP becomes evident as one starts following their bloody trail.

The Karenni insurgent group split into two factions and began killing each other because of the work of the BCP. Just as BCP follower Thein Han and his associates were killed, so also were six members, including Chairman Than Nuyunt, of the BCP-influenced breakaway Karreni faction, by the original Karenni insurgents during a negotiating session on 22 April 1982.

Similarly, in November 1973, the leaders of the Pa-O insurgent group held a meeting near Ho-Nam village to discuss the pros and cons of forming an alliance with and adopting the policies of the BCP. Aung Khan, member of the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization [SSNLC], was killed on the spot at the meeting because of a difference of opinions. Since then, the group has broken into two factions -- the Pa-O National Federation headed by U Hla Pe of Thaton, U Kyaw Sein, and Abbot Ne Mi, and the SSNLO led by Hla Maung, Tarkale, and Sein Shwe. The groups have battled against each other ever since.

On 5 January 1968, an agreement to form a united front between the BCP and the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] was signed. It was understaood that except for deputy leader Zaw Tu, the leader of the KIA, Zaw Seng, and all the followers were opposed to the agreement at the time. One top leader of the KIA, Zaw Dan, who did not want the BCP to come in, joined up with the Palaung insurgent group headed by Khan Taung to fight the BCP. Since then the KIA has broken up, and the three Zaw brothers have been murdered. Zaw Dan was assassinated somewhere in the jungles near Kutkai on 1 March 1975 when he was contesting for territory with the BCP.

The Shan State Progressive Party [SSPP] suffered most from the meddling and tactics of division of the BCP. Since July 1973, when SSPP leaders Sao Htin and San Kar became the henchmen of the BCP after their talks at Pangsan, the party became divided. SSPP leaders San Mai and Pan Aung were murdered amidst the debate on accepting the BCP leadership without question. Using the people under the influence, the BCP made Sai Nung accuse Sin Myat, a brigade commander, of being a reactionary and had the latter arrested the executed. Seeing what happened to Sin Myat for refusing to follow BCP orders, Sai Hla Aung, chairman of the SSPP, and Lain Maung, political officer of the 3d Brigade, surrendered to the authorities.

The world of the people who became the deathmates of the BCP always ended in dissension, division, and death. The events surrounding the people within the BCP itself and other insurgent organizations who became the victims of the BCP should serve as a lesson to others. The insurgent groups of ethnic minorities, fighting because of a narrow-minded racial outlook, are already afraid to associate with the BCP because of the "old stories about grabbing the tiger by the tail."

Today, with a very feeble voice, the BCP is announcing that its Central Committee "desires to discuss and negotiate with any political force" and is extending its long arm of trickery to beckon all to come. Even though the other insurgents are already "lame and crippled," the BCP still clamors, "please help." It will continue to embrace the "quest for deathmates" until its very certain end. Whatever the case may be, we will continue to smash all the destructive threats against the state with revolutionary vigilance and by upholding the tradition of unity between the people and the People's Defense Forces.

BCP REPORT VIEWS IMPERIALISM IN POST-WAR PERIOD

BK101310 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 10, 24 Aug 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] The Post-war Late 20th Century and Imperialism

In the post-war period of the late 20th century, there were many great changes throughout the world in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, and technological spheres. Does imperialism exist under such changing conditions? Are Comrade Lenin's outlook and conclusions regarding imperialism still relevant? Do they still hold true? These are the questions that have arisen.

In our view, we accept as facts that there have been many great changes in economics, politics, culture, science, and technology in the late 20th century following the World War II. However, imperialism still exists. Although imperialism has assured a new appearance, imperialism in essence remains. There have been changes only in structural and conditional aspects.

Not only does imperialism exist, monopolism, which is the essence of imperialism, has become even more profound and extensive on an international scale.

The emergence of an imperialist nation into a superpower is a new phenomenon in the evolution of imperialism. The other phenomena that emerged are the disintegration of colonialism, the breaking up of the socialist bloc, the split in the imperialist bloc headed by U.S. imperialism, the transformation of the strategic contradiction between an imperialist superpower nation on one side and the world's peoples on the other into a principal contradiction, and the intensification of all other contradictions. Comrade Lenin's outlook toward imperialism and his conclusions are still relevant to the present historical conditions and they continue to serve as guidelines.

We should therefore strive to enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of Comrade Lenin's teachings regarding imperialism and accordance with the changing conditions.

We would like to elaborate our view.

Comrade Lenin said that the essence of an imperialist economy is monopoly capitalism. Monopolism, he said, which emerged from the practice of competition, also signifies the transition of capitalism's development to the next higher socioeconomic phase. He also pointed out the growth and development of monopoly organizations to international stature.

During its course of evolution, monopoly capitalism merged with state capitalism, and the merger gave rise to state momopoly capitalism. After World War II, state momopoly capitalism developed further on an international scale together with the growth of the export of capital and production. The international character of the economy was not confined to a certain aspect of the capitalist economic system; it was also reflected in all the key economic spheres, such as production, barter, and circulation. Thus monopoly capitalism with a multifaceted international character emerged.

The development of productive forces in the post-war period extended production beyong the confines of one country, thereby boosting to a great extent the mutual sharing of labor and cooperation. Thus the global production and sale of goods in this manner greatly boosted the export of capital while private ownership of the means of production started to assume an international character. The development and the international nature of the productive forces in such a way gave rise to international production relations, which in turn influenced the international character of productive forces. The evolution of these changes depended on capitalist private ownership of the means of production -- an intrinsic feature of capitalist imperialism -- and hence they merely reflected the deepening and worsening strategic antagonism between the [word indistinct] productive forces and capitalist production relations -- the principle contradiction of capitalist production.

In the post-war period, monopolism assumes two basic forms of international cooperation. One is the cooperation at the international level of private monopoly capitalism, and the other is the cooperation at the international level of state monopoly capitalism. The noteworthy feature of capitalism today is the very existence of the international cooperation of these two kinds of monopoly capital, the symbiotic relationship between the two, and the influence of the development of one on the development of the other. Some economists describe this feature as international monopoly captitalism.

SOUPHANOUVONG LEAVES FOR HARARE NONALIGHED SUMMIT

BK280538 Vientiane Domestic Service In Lao 0500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] An LPDR delegation led by Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, left Vientiane yesterday afternoon to attend the Eighth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries which will be held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September. Also accompaning the delegation to attend the Nonaligned Summit on this occasion was Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

The LPDR delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; along with members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and many dadress concerned. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Vladimir Gussak, charged d'affaires ad interim of the USSR; Shiv Kumar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, Todor Netsov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Perople's Republic of Bulgaria; and (U Min Aung). Burmess charge d'affairs to Laos.

DECADE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE VICTORIES REVIEWED

BK271440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Editorial: "Resolutely Bring Into Full Play the Victories Recorded in the Past 10 Years of National Defense and Be Determined To Jointly Advance To Win New, Greater Victories"]

[Text] Firmly grasping the all-people, comprehensive defense and public security line of the party, various armed forces and our public security forces have grown and become the national army and people's public security forces, which are composed of various essential combat and technical corps and forces.

Thanks to their close coordination and to the strength of their alliance, our Army and people have successfully countered the enemy's multifaceted destructive war and duly punished acts of provocation, nibbling at our territory, and violations of the country's multificeted destructive war and duly punished acts of provocation nibbling at our territory, and violations of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity -- acts committed by the imperialists and the international reactionary forces. Our Armed Forces and people have smashed almost all the enemy's rebellious and sabotage activities and have prevented them from taking place. They have removed all bandit bands' nests restored and built by the enemy, demolished thousands of the enemy's underground bases, liberated tens of thousands of people from the enemy's occupation, and returned a large number of cattle plundered by the enemy to the people. We have unmasked and resolutely countered untoward activities carried out by some foreign spies and agents and firmly ensured the country's independence and sovereignty. Generally speaking, the enemy has been defeated in his multifaceted sabotage schemes and we have basically been able to defend our sovereignty, territorial integrity, and public order and transquility.

Our international relations and solidarity, particularly with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia, have been strengthened and developed withnew quality, thus foiling the enemy's divisive schemes.

Over the past 10 years, while defending and maintaining the country's tranquility and security, our Armed Forces and public security forces have ceaselessly grown in all respects. At present, they have become the country's strength by not only carrying out the national defense and public security tasks, but by also directly taking part in the task of economic construction and construction of political bases.

The enemy's frantic dream of destroying the revolutionary forces and completely smashing the new regime will not come true. Nevertheless, the Armed Forces and our people's public security forces are not yet satisfied with the above success. Yet we are still beset with some weaknesses and shortcomings caused by the fact that our understanding of the enemy's schemes and tricks is not complete on some occasions and in some areas and that we are not yett aware that the struggle between us and the enemy in the new period is fierce, decisive, and uncompromising. The struggle against the enemy's multifacted war of sabotage is developing everywhere -- not only in the border areas.

We are not yet aware that our defense must be comprehensive such as the defense of the party's line, leading organs, and the people's peaceful labor. We have not yet heightened vigilance toward the enemy's scheme of peaceful changes, economic sabotage schemes, and psychological warfare tactics. We have not yet completely understood the danger of the enemy using the mass media to slander, vilify , and sabotage us. We must understand that in countering the enemy, we must always heighten our vigilance, persistently and effectively take part in training, build a happy and glorious way of life, and consolidate internal unity, the unity between the army and people, and international unity. By bringing into full play the victories and progress we have achieved, with the spirit of self-reliance and of building strength by overselves, and by winning the support and assistance of our friends, we are bound to successfully smash all enemy schemes and fulfill the tasks entrusted to us by the party and state.

PRIME MINISTER DELIVERS POLICY STATEMENT

BK270750 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0237 GMT 27 Aug 86

[27 August Thai Government policy statement delivered by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon to parliament at the National Assembly Building -- live]

[Text] Honorable President and members of the parliament:

Following the royal appointments of the prime minister on 5 August 1986 and the cabinet on 11 August 1986, the cabinet and I have laid down the policies for the administration of the country based on our consideration of the happiness of the people, of the development of the democratic system of government with the king is haad of state, and of the national economy, social interests, and security in various fields. I would like to present the policies to the parliament as follows:

Political and Administrative Policy

The government is determined to uphold and preserve the nation, religion, monarchy, and the democratic system with the king as head of state, and is prepared to bring about happiness and prosperity for the people through the following policies it has mapped out.

1. It will maintan peace and order in the society in order to ensure safety to the lives and property of the people. For that, it will engage in the prevention and suppression of crimes. It will crack down on the possession and use of illegal war weapons. It will improve the efficiency of related units and officials so that they can strictly guarantee the sanctity of law. It will encourage the people to play a greater role in contributing to the maintenance of law and order.

2. It will improve the welfare and living conditions for government officials and other state empolyees in order to give them better morale and impetus in carrying out their duties with efficiency, honesty, and integrity to best benefit the nation in the whole. Meanwhile, it will eliminate corrupt. dishonest, and inefficent government officials and state employees from the administration, It will improve the Counter Corruption Commission and the Auditor General Office, making them ore independent and effective as agencies.

3. It will reform the bureaucratic system to make it serve the people promptly and efficiently. For that, government agencies will be improved to make them respond to the economic and social development policies, in order to solve the problem of duplication of administration work, and to decentralize administrative power to provincial administrative bodies, and to give more independence to local administrative bodies.

4. It will promote and support the role of political parties and political institutions in keeping with the democratic system under the monarchy. It will promote the understanding by the people from all professions in the role played by and importance of the legislative branch so as to encourage the general people to have more contributions in politics both at national and local levels.

5. It will place politics before the military in the fight against ideologies which endanger the democratic system under the monarchy.

Defense Policy

With a view to strengthen the capabilities for and achieving self-sufficiency in the maintenance of national security, sovereignty, and interests, the government has formulated the following policies to follow.

1. It will improve and develop the armed forces' capability to the fullest based on the economic conditions and situation in the country.

2. It will mobilize all defense forces, including the regular armed forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, civilian volunteers of various categories, as well as government officials and people in general, together in order to defend the country from internal and external threats.

3. It will improve and develop combat doctrines, will upgrade and modernize training and education for all defense forces to that they can cope with any form of danger threatening the country whether internal or external. The government will also improve vocational training for military servicemen so that they can use the knowledge in earning their living once they have completed military service.

4. It will promote the production, research, and development of weapons domestically so that the country can be self-reliant.

5. It will undertake all measures in order to ensure readiness of national resources necessary for the mobilization of all defense forces of the nation.

6. It will have the soldiers play a bigger role in the process of national development, assisting the people, and contributing to national relief service.

7. It will undertake to strengthen the morale and courage of the soldiers by giving them better welfare facilities including those for war veterans and their families. Special assistance will be accorded to disabled war veterans and families of those who sacrifice their lives in national service.

Foreign Policy

The government will adopt an independent foreign policy based on the principle of national interests in order to preserve national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and to preserve and promote national security and interests. Emphasis will be placed on achieving economic interests for the country. The government will promote cooperation among government agencies and between the government and the private sector in order to ensure efficiency and uniformity in the implementation of the government policy. The government will cooperate with other countries and international organizations in achieving for the country stability and progress. Following are the policies.

1. The government will continue making efforts to improve relations and reach understanding all its neighboring countries on the basis of mutual interest, equality, and justice. It will support firmly the solution of all problems through peaceful political and diplomatic approaches.

2. It will promote peace and peaceful coexistence among nations based on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and peaceful means in solving international conflicts.

3. It will undertake every possible political and diplomatic step in order to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia by giving priority to national interests and security.

4. It will promote political, economic and social cooperation and strengthen the unity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It will strengthen friendly relations with other ASEAN countries, and will support measures to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

5. It will develop relations with the world powers in a way which will support and contribute to the strengthening of national security and prosperity.

6. It will respect and promote implementation of the UN Charter and international declaration on human rights. It will respect and honor the rights as agreed upon with other contries on the basis of equality, compromise, and justice.

7. It will promote friendly relations and expand economic and trade relations with all countries. It will also support the barter trade system.

8. The government will see to it that the Foreign Ministry as well as all other government agencies play a role in expanding markets for exports of Thai products and labor, and tourism, and promoting foreign investment, in both capital and technology, in Thailand in order to benefit the economic development of the country.

9. It will carry out public relations campaigns overseas in order to improve the image of Thailand and the Thai people and preserve and promote national honor. It will undertake measures to enable the Thai people to understand and support the government's foreign policy.

10. It will cooperate with and assist other developing countries in economic, trade, and technical fields with a view to achieve political and economic benefits for the country.

11. It will give protection to the Thai people and their interests abroad as well as the interests of the nation as a whole in order that they will all receive fair treatment from the international community.

Economic Policy

This government holds that the economic policy is an urgent and important policy to be implemented. it has set the target of urgently restoring the ecnomic situation bringing about stability. For that goal, the government will improve economic structure in the fields of production, marketing, monetary and fiscal system, and distribution of income which are vital for the solution to the problems of poverty, unemployment, and national debt. Following are the economic policies:

1. The government will support and promote a free economic system with importance given to marketing mechanism and the role played by the private sector in national economic development. Instead of playing the role of supervising and controlling, the government will supervise, support, promote, and facilitate economic enterprises, especially exports. There will be an exception only when it concerns issues regarding the stability of the national economy or law and order among the general public.

2. It will support and promote economic projects which are labor-intensive and which use domestic raw materials and labor. It will encourage the Thai private sector to engage more in major projects.

3. On the agricultural front, the government will seriously undertake the following measures in order to solve the problem of low prices of agricultural products on a long-term basis:

3.1 It will improve the production system to serve marketing purposes. Farmers will be prompted to produce what is demanded by the markets, both in terms of volume and categories of the farm products.

3.2 It will undertake to reduce production costs through promoting the use of proper technology in production. It will also provide necessary factors for production, especially by providing sufficient credit for farmers at fair interest rates.

3.3 It will support and promote the expansion of agroindustries with a view to improving farm products prices.

3.4 It will speed up agricultural land reform with a view to benefiting landless farmers. It will also carry out land classification with a view to improving production.

3.5 It will expand overseas markets for farm products, and accelerate export expansion in keeping with seasonal production.

3.6 It will assign bodies to be in charge of planning, supervising, and solving problems concerning production, diversification, and marketing. This will enable all concerned authorities, especially farmers and farmers' organizations, to have their say in making a decision.

4. The government will improve the administration and management of natural resources, land, water, forestry, and fishery so that development continues along with conservation.

5. The government will continue to attach importance to rural development by expanding the coverage area and increasing rural development activities, as well as strengthening the bureaucratic system and outlook of civil servants to be compatible with new lines of rural development whose objective is to enable the people to help themselves eventually and to strengthen organizations of the people in the rural area and expand the role of such organizations in development.

6. It will support industries which use domestic resources as basic raw materials in order to widely generate jobs by stressing use of technologies to transform raw materials into finished products which have higher market prices. It will accelerate the providing of utility services. It will support credit extensions to enable industrial investment to spread to the regions which are the sources of labor and agricultural produce.

7. It will solve problems in the ore mining industry by reducing the financial burden of operators and supporting the metallurgical industry to enhance th pre-export value of ores. It will continue to conduct mineral surveys and support domestic energy production so as to reduce imports. At the same time it will also support surveys and development of new, highly-valued ores for the purpose of spreading industries to the rural areas.

8. Investment promotion policy and measures will be improved by accelerating the capability in technological development toward making Thailand self-reliant in technology. The government will also promote industries which produce basic machinery and industries which employ advanced technology that lead to industrial development.

9. The government will increase the capability and improve services in the transportation and telecommunications sectors in every way in the interest of flexibility, convenience, speed, and safety in order to support the development of tourism for commercial purposes and develop specific areas. It will maintain and improve the current land transportation networks and links unconnected networks. The railway system will be made more efficient and will be connected with other forms of transportation, particularly river transportation. Thai ships will be used to provide more services. Air transportation will be developed with the aim of making Thailand a regional air cargo center. The government will develop the telecommunications system through the use of modern technology and will encourage the role of the private sector in investment and participation to sufficiently serve the increased demands.

10. The government will earnestly develop the tourism industry in order to generate more jobs and earn more foreign exchange through systematic tourism promotion and accelerating measures regulating the tourism business and relevant safety, as well as increasing investment in tourism marketing and enacting laws regulating tourism-related businesses. It will develop new tourist sites and preserve historic sitese as tourist spots. It will make the customs and immigration systems more efficient and convenient for tourists.

11. It will improve the state financial administration system by amending the tax structure to facilitate all aspects of economic expansion, particularly in the areas of export, production, and employment. It will improve tax collection for speed, accuracy, and fairness in order to avoid collection of taxes retroactively.

On expenditures of funds, the government will administer the state expenditures efficiently both in the government and state enterprise sectors. It will make allocations, particularly investment and economic development allocations, in such ways that will generate broad economic recovery. It will reduce the country's debt burdens by modernizing its systems and methods and by keeping new borrowings within the country's capabilities.

12. The government will develop and strengthen the monetary system to promote widespread domestic savings. It will improve efficiency and develop financial markets, particularly interest rates and monetary mechanisms making them flexible and conducive to investment and to generating jobs. It will systematically develop domestic financial markets and the system of financial institutions, particularly a strong securities market. It will earnestly suppress economic crimes.

13. The government will improve efficiency in the administration of state enterprises, making them self-reliant and income generating sources for the country. In state enterprises which provide public utilities and services, they will be improved to be able to concretely expand their services, give speedy services, or cut service fees for the benefit of cutting production and service costs and thus enable Thai products to compete effectively abroad. State enterprises which no longer require state administration will be dissolved, will be allowed to go into joint ventures with the private sector, or will be allowed to be competely administered by the private sector.

Social Policy

The government desires to create social justice and raise the people's quality of life in the education and health care development areas and by giving assurances for security in their lives. It seeks to develop and promote women so they will play a greater role in national development and to develop children mentally and physically. It encourages people to become moral citizens and preserve the national culture. The policy is as follows:

1. Social Justice

1.1 The government will preserve the sanctity of the law and eliminate social inequalities.

1.2 It will improve the administration of organizations, law, and regulations, as well as buildings, equipment, and modern techniques to enable the courts to perform speedily and fairly.

1.3 It will develop control over the behavior of parolees and criminal suspects to protect society from crime. It will help people who committed unintentional wrongdoings or misdemeanors to have an opportunity to reform as good citizens without having to serve jail terms. It will encourage society and communities to participate in monitoring and corecting the behavior of wrongdoers and criminal suspects.

1.4 The government will eliminate exploitation among people, it will amend laws which are unfair or unsuitable for the current situation so that they will serve as a mechanism for maintaining peace and order in the country and creating justice for people.

2. Education

2.1 The government will administer education to develop the quality of life of people of all ages and sexes by placing emphasis on equality and spreading educational opportunities to youths, people in poverty stricken, remote, and slum area as well as invalids. It will encourage religious institutions to have an increased role in teaching morals and ethics to people.

2.2 It will administer education in various levels in the following ways. At the preprimary level it will expand kindergarten education in rural areas. At the secondary level it will encourage more students to continue secondary education. In the vocational and university levels, it will attach importance to producing manpower to meet demands in national development and job markets as well as resources and conditions prevalent in various localities. It will produce quality teachers who have sound morals.

2.3 It will promote research that could be used in solving the country's problems and developing the people's quality of life. It will develop quality manpower in science and technology in appropriate number to meet new technologies.

2.4 The government will improve the structure and the administrative system of every type and level of education for the sake of unity and coordination both in the policy and practical aspects. It will encourage educational institutions and agencies to use common resources for the sake of optimum efficiency in education administration. It will delegate authority in education administration to educational institutions so that education will meet local needs. it will give communities more opportunity to participate in educational development.

2.5 It will encourage educational institutions and agencies to act as centers for education, occupation, art, culture, sport, health, recreation and information services to students and people.

2.6 The government will encourage the private sector to participate in education administration, with the state aiding private educational institutions to upgrade education and encouraging financial institutions to aid such institutions.

2.7 It will encourage teachers and civil servants at every level and type of education to receive recognition for the sake of advancement, good morale and security in their occupation.

2.8 It will establish a fund for supporting the education of poverty stricken children in remote and slum areas.

3. Health Care Development

3.1 The government will provide basic health care services to people in both the cities and rural areas. These services include vaccination, promotion of good health, rudimentary health care at their localities, as well as combined traditional health care and the health care given by the basic health care program to enable people to care for themselves in normal as well as emergency situations.

3.2 It will give earnest and continued support to basic health care activities both as provided by the state and the private sector. The state-provided activities will be free of charge to elderly citizens, children and low income earners.

3.3 The government will improve the quality and expand services of hospitals and health stations as well as enlarge the capabilities of health stations in areas which are highly populated with the view to develop them into tambon hospitals. It will arrange a system for transferring patients in order to better respond to the wishes of the people in various localities.

3.4 It will speed up education of health care personnel in conformity with the expansion of health care services in rural areas through cooperation with universities and government and private hospitals.

3.5 It will mobilize the cooperation of personnel in government and private hospitals to make them understand the country's health plans with a view to achieving more cooperation from the private sector and to better coordinating private sector-government health care cooperation.

3.6 It will promote research and development to enable government agencies and the private sector to produce equipment, tools, and medicines used in the medical science and health care fields; government agencies will not be permitted to monopolize work in this field.

3.7 It will develop a health care system throughout the country so as to be able to blend the goals of government health care agencies, other relevant agencies, and the private sector so that the people will receive better health care in normal situations and so that there will be ready preparations to cope with emergencies.

3.8 It will improve health education with the aid of new technology, the media and formal and informal education to enable students, particulary in the elementary and secondary levels, to know how to prevent themselves from getting diseases, improve their health, and give themselves basic treatment.

3.9 Consumer protection work will be carried out with safety and fairness to consumers in mind. It will help people economize by testing products, protecting against and suppressing wrongful sale and advertisement of food, medicine, agricultural goods and other products.

3.10 It will promote physical exercise and sports for good health and the people's recreation.

3.11 It will prevent and treat diseases which are dangerous to people of various occupations or age groups. It will accelerate a program for preventing accidents and natural disasters and for treating their victims. It will organize a rehabilitation program for invalids so that they will be able to earn a living.

3.12 It will educate and supoort medical science and health care personnel to have high capabilities for exploring new grounds at home and abroad for tackling health problems.

3.13 It will accelerate the provision of clean drinking water for city and upcountry communities.

3.14 It will speed up family planning service and encourage good nutrition and health for mothers and children.

3.15 It will promote voluntary health insurance.

4. Security in Life and Occupation

4.1 The government will encourage the establishment of institutes for promoting various occupations.

4.2 It will speed up the formation and improvement of centers for agricultural tools to serve farmers.

4.3 It will promote skilled labor development in order to raise the economic status of workers. The government will closely cooperate with institutions representing workers in formulating labor protection policies and resolving labor problems, as well as protecting welfare and providing social security for workers.

4.4 It will speed up the setting up of measures to help Thai workers abroad by providing advice and protecting workers from deceit and exploitation by employers. It will encourage the private sector to place jobs abroad for Thai workers.

4.5 It will speed up improvement of laws, regulations and organizations related to labor to improve efficiency in serving workers.

4.6 It will accelerate assistance to low income earners with housing problems by finding communities and appropriate housing for them both by the government and the private sector.

4.7 It will encourage establishment of child care facilities that have good standards so that children will be properly cared for, thus enabling poor parents to be able to work to earn their incomes.

5. Women's Development

5.1 The government will promote and coordinate agencies of the government and private sector to enable them to carry out women's development projects from the local to the national levels and review and amend the law to eliminate discrimination against women and ensure their equality.

5.2 The government will expeditiously provide education and training for women so that they can be more active in the development of their families and of society, the economy, and politics.

5.3 Measures for the protection of women in the labor force will be improved so as to prevent unfair exploitation.

6. Youth Development

6.1. The government will accelerate the expansion of services for children and youths in the poverty-stricken rural and densely populated areas. The physical and mental health of youths and children will be promoted.

6.2. The government will expeditiously implant the right ethical and religious values in children and youths so that they can be morally disciplined, honest, industrious, frugal, and self-controlled and learn how to live in harmony with others.

6.3. Welfare and medical treatment will be provided for children and youths with physical, mental, and emotional problems. The government will help children and youths with such health problems develop in accordance with their individual conditions and protect working children and youths so that they will be free from exploitation and both physical and mental mistreatment.

6.4. The government will encourage children and youths to use their leisure time in ways beneficial to themselves and society and to acquire vocational skills so that they can be self-reliant and contribute to the prosperity of society as a whole.

6.5. Children and youths will be motivated to realize the significance of the nation and national identity as well as the democratic form of administration with the king as the head of state, their duties in the development of the country, and the country's status in the international community.

6.6. The government will fully develop the physical and mental abilities of children and youths so that they can be a major force in the development of the country.

6.7. The government will encourage children and youths to develop an interest in sports and will provide opportunities for them to engage in sports activities to upgrade the standard of Thai athletes to the international level.

7. Arts, Culture, and Religion

7.1. The government will conserve, promote, and propagate Thai arts and culture so that the people will appreciate and be aware of their significance to the national identity.

7.2. The government will promote freedom of faith, restraint, and unity among followers of different religions to bring about the development of ethics and culture in the country.

7.3. The government will encourage the people to follow strictly the path of ethics and morality. Government officials will be instructed to set good examples for the people to follow.

8. Town, Community, and Environment

8.1. City planning will be accelerated and implemented faithfully.

8.2. The government will accelerate the development of towns and communities in accordance with the economic conditions in each locality and city planning.

8.3. The government will accelerate the improvement of the environment so that the people can live free of pollution and enjoy good physical and mental health.

8.4. The government will provide the people facilities for exercise and recreation including public parks in towns and communities, and expand national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

Science, Technology, and Energy Policy

1. Science and technology will be regarded as important factors for the social and economic development in the country. Scientific and technical research work will be continuously supported and aimed at solving social, economic, and national security problems. The government will create an atmosphere conducive to the research and development programs to be carried out by the private sector.

2. Bodies in charge of executing research and development work will be further encouraged to learn and mobilize scientific and technological knowledge from both domestic and external sources and cooperate with the private sector in carrying out research and development projects in specific areas in a complete cycle from production to marketing and to revise the relevant laws, rules, and regulations.

3. The methods and mechanism for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating production and marketing information will be developed and modernized so that technology suitable for conditions in the country can be effectively provided for the private sector and technocrats.

4. The application of science and technology will be earnestly encouraged and promoted to increase production efficiency; increase the value of industrial, agricultural and energy products; and benefit the management of the environment, natural resources, and national defense.

5. Bodies in charge of energy will be developed so that they can function effectively. The government will promote the practice of austerity in energy consumption, develop all forms of energy available in the country, and stimulate private sector investment in the energy industry as well as set values on all types of energy that have been used in the country according to the economic situation.

6. The government will coordinate and improve the administration and management systems for natural resources and the environment in conformity with the country's economic and social development to ensure the maximum benefit for agriculture, industry, commerce, and the quality of life of the people.

7. The government will mobilize forces from all parties to preserve and develop continuously and systematically natural resources and the environment and encourage the private sector to play a greater role in the development of natural resources and the environment.

Besides these issues, Thailand is still confronted with the refugee problem. The government still must take action to relieve and eventually eliminate this problem on the basis of humanitarian principles, sovereignty, and the stability of the country. The government will continue to take both diplomatic and political actions to move the United Nations and international organizations as well as friendly countries to share the responsibility, which is now being shouldered by Thailand and the Thai people, so that they will take more refugees from Thailand and pay more of the costs.

Meanwhile, narcotics production and trafficking remain an important problem. The government has, therefore, adopted a policy of taking drastic action to prevent and suppress this problem. At the same time, the government will cooperate with the private sector to provide and expand medical treatment for drug addicts so that these unfortunate people can correct their mistakes and become good citizens of the country.

Respected and Honorable President and honorable members of Parliament:

I wish to ensure you that the government will honestly administer the affairs of the country and strictly implement this policy statement to bring progress to the country and peace, order, and well-being to the people. Thank you.

Government Under 'Heavy Fire'

BK280100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Government came under heavy fire from the Opposition and its own quarters following the announcement of its policy statement yesterday.

Community Action Party [CAP] leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian said the policies outlined were too general and without clear-cut goals and priorities.

Mr Bunchu said the promise to "revitalise the economy and create stability"P was vague. "The Government says it wants to improve the country's production and marketing and solve poverty, debt and unemployment problems," he said.

"But it has failed to stage its goals and the timeframe."

The former deputy premier who handled economic policy in the Prem I Government singled out unemployment, which now affects about six million people.

The Government failed to say how many jobless people would get work under its programmes, in what areas, and when.

Similarly, the Government neglected to say how the repayment of debts -- brought about by overborrowing -- would be accomplished in the next six months or one year, nor indeed how the revenue would be generated to reduce that burden.

The Government could only generate more revenue by selling loss-ridden state enterprises, he said, warning that that would aggravate unemployment.

The former Social Action Party member was certain the government would continue to borrow as it had in the past if the programmes detailed in the statement are to be carried out.

Without setting goals or targets, the Government had failed to commit itself to anything, thus rendering evaluations of success or failure impossible. Likewise, it would be impossible for the Prime Minister himself to monitor the performance of each minister, he claimed.

Turning to plunging farm prices, Mr Bunchu, who was the architect of a paddy price guarantee programme, said the Government's "Free-market" policy would be useless as long as farmers remained without bargaining power. To give them some bargaining power, he said, the Government must introduce paddy market and storage facilities at the tambon level to allow them to put off sales at the start of the harvest when prices were too low. Cheap credits should be made available to farmers, he added.

The CAP leader said cheap loans for housing should also be made available to stimulate the economy and create jobs.

Progressive leader Uthai Phimchaichon said national development had been retarded by flaws in the political system, which has yet to become a fully-fledged democracy. The former speaker criticised Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon for failing to adhere to the party system in the post-election period by accepting renomination.

Other Opposition and Government MPs stressed the need for the Government to take more serious action in tackling the economic problems.

Chat Thai MP Bunkoet Nakdi asked the Government to seriously try to increase farm prices. Noting the Govenrment's stated intention to reduce production costs, the Surin MP said it appeared the state-run Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives was selling fertilisers at higher prices than local markets. That was not a way to reduce production costs, he added.

The Government should expand public utilities to every part of the country, he said, cutting the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, which he claimed had failed to provide a sufficient service, particularly in remote areas.

National Democratic MP Charat Makkanaso doubted the Government could solve economic problems, particularly in view of its policy to promote free trade.

The Udon Thani MP expressed concern over unemployment and said the Government should help workers seeking jobs abroad by paying in advance their expenses for passports and medical examinations.

UDP MP Prem Malakun said past Prem governments had failed to stamp out corruption, particularly that which had drained funds for job creation and development.

The Uttaradit MP called on Gen Prem to lend an ear to the Opposition and not listen only to the people close to him.

Social Action Party MP Wiwatchai na Kalasin said the Government's policy was eloquent but he would like to see it implemented in a serious manner.

Ruam Thai MP Chaloemphon Sanitwongchai said the policy did not specify the means and the timeframe to solve economic problems. The statement contained only principles. The present method of tax collection was ineffective, said the Udon Thani MP, urging the Government to take more interest in helping farmers get rid of their debts.

Nakhon Sawan MP Prathuang Kamprakop said the policy was vague and bereft of direction from start to finish.

In the field of science and technology, said the UDP MP, there was conflict between industrial promotion programmes and the environment agency. Mr Prathuang said the failure of the tantalum industry in Phuket Province was an example.

Prachakon Thai MP Mrs Yenchit Rephiphat said the doubted the Government's policy of giving women equality. The Bangkok MP said there had been sweet words and nothing else. Mrs Yenchit noted that past and present Prem governments had never seen women in the Cabinet, and suggested that it might be because the Prime Minister did not like women.

She said she saw no clear policies to promote youth and children. She asked the Government to take more interest in the problem of drug addiction among youths and children.

Ruam Thai MP Chaloemphon Sanitwongchai said the Government should emphasise vocational education to prepare graduates to immediately go into employment. The Government should further elimimate the trend of wanting to join government service only.

Labour Democratic Party MP Somkhit Sisangkhom said the Government had failed to address the root cause of economic problems, which is the economic structure.

The Udon Thani MP said the country's economic power was in the hands of abut 500 families who controlled every aspect of the economy, including banking, wholesaling, export and industry.

Col Somkhit said: "The situation is that whoever has the longest hands will reap the biggest benefits, like a big fish which eats a smaller fish. As a result, the majority of the people stand to suffer."

Further on Criticism

BK280232 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Opposition politicians yesterday targeted their criticisms of the government's policy on the lack of priorities and specific measures, some of them attacking the fundamental policy of free trade and private enterprise in the Thai rural context.

It was not until the joint session of Parliament reconvened after lunch, and reverted to open session, that the debate turned directly to the policy statement. Even so some of the topics covered during the morning's closed session were aired briefly.

For most of the afternoon and evening, the debate was conducted in the absence of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. His ministers replied to criticism later in the afternoon, many of them stressing that it needs time to develop broad policy intentions into specific action plans, from which targets can be set.

The leader of the Community Action Party [CAP], Bunchu Rotchanasathian, launched the broadest attack on the government's economic policy. He said there was not one single assurance contained in the policy read out by Prem yesterday morning about how much the government is going to achieve.

He noted that the government promised to bring about economic recovery while maintaining economic stability, to restructure the economy, to reduce poverty, to reduce employment and to cut its debt. But, he asked, by how much will poverty be reduced -- will the government guarantee minimum incomes of 2,500 baht per month?

How much unemployment will be cut from the three million out of work at present, he went on, and what sort of jobs would be created? When will debt be reduced, by how much, and where will the money come from?

"I'm not sure how unsteady the economy is, but I know that if the government does not deal with the causes of the problems and cares only to restructure the economy, it will take a long time to solve the problems -- perhaps longer than this government's term," Bunchu said.

He suggested that minimum prices should be guaranteed for various crops: 3,000 baht per tonne for paddy, 3 baht per kg for maize, 75 stang per kg for cassava root, 8 baht per kg for soybeans, 450 baht per tonne for cane.

He said free trade allows traders to depress prices and prevent farmers from enjoying better incomes. Therefore the price guarantees are necessary, he said, until local market networks and local storage facilities can be created after which free trade can be allowed to take effect.

The former deputy prime minister in charge of the economy in the first Prem government went on to say that immediate measures to tackle unemployment should be implemented -- using local labour to dig canals and improve the irrigation system, and providing housing credit that would give people homes and boost the construction industry.

He criticized the government's fiscal and monetary policy for lacking real measures of increasing revenue other than the "old" argument of selling off state enterprises, which, he warned, would cause even more unemployment.

And in his 30-minute speech, he criticized the government for ignoring plans to build an inland port in his constituency, Nakhon Sawan, despite the economies of water transprotation. Later, Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha assured him that the ministry will pursue the project.

Progressive Party leader Uthai Phimchaichon placed his emphasis on political aspects, blaming the poor state of the economy on poor political administration. He said there is no tangible evidence of the government's commitment to its stated intention of strengthening democracy and the party system, adding that local government should be reformed and provincial governors should be elected.

He criticized Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro for over-hastily signing the new agreement with the EEG on tapioca exports and depriving Thai farmers of the full benefit of what he called "Thailand's golden crop." Surat later defended the signing on the grounds that it provided Thailand with a secure market for tapioca.

Tapioca, rice and other areas of agriculture featured in much of the debate, and later the minister, Gen Han Linanon, spelt out some details of his intentions, while repeating that more time would be needed to set targets.

He described the agricultural council composing representatives of the four groups involved in production, processing and trading and the government, and said he intended to introduce legislation to alter land tenure from rent to purchase by instaliments.

And his comment that marketing would have to be handled by the Commerce Ministry was supported by Surat, who said the two ministries would work closely in every area, despite the fact that the ministers come from different parties.

Banyat Banthatthan, minister of science, technology and energy, managed to reply to accusations made by Samak Suntharawet, leader of the Prachkon Thai Party during the morning's closed session, Banyat denied that he was implicated in any way with a marijuana scandal during his tenure as deputy interior minister between 1980 and 1983.

Banyat complained that Samak persisted in making the charges despite former minister Sitthi Chirarot having cleared Banyat's name. Banyat said Samak only raised the subject when he was in opposition.

Health Minister Thoetphone Chaiyanan also denied accusations made by Samak in the closed session, saying it was not true that rural people like to use certain medicines because they are addictive. He said the ministry was satisfied that the medicines are safe. Samak had said that the Cabinet contained two makers of addictive drugs presumably referring to Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, and Commerce Minister Surat.

Later, Somkhit Sisangkhom, leader of the Democratic Labor Party, criticized the composition of the Cabinet saying there was no need to have five deputy prime ministers and thereby depriving ministries of the five's potential as ministers. He said the government's economic policy ignored the true structore of the Thai economy which is dominated by minority vested interests.

At 6.55 pm, almost five hours after the afternoon session started, a Democrat MP, Suchat Tancharoen from Chachoengsao, proposed that the debate should be closed. MPs and senators agreed by a majority vote, although opposition MPs protested that they had not been given sufficient opportunity to make their views heard.

CHU HUY MAN ATTENDS AIR DEFENSE PARTY CONGRESS

BK281323 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and director of the Political General Department directly inspected preparations for the party congress and attended the congress of the Hong Linh air defense group's party organization. After hearing a report by the standing committee of the group's party committee on the situation of the party organization, the tasks already accomplished, the results obtained in preparing for the party congress, and the group's revolutionary mass movement in support of the Sixth National Party Congress, Comrade Chu Huy Man commended the efforts of the Hong Linh Group's party organization to study and seriously implement the instructions of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee as well as the directives of the Political General Department on holding party congresses at all levels.

Comrade Chu Huy Man welcomed the opinions expressed by various party members. These opinions reflected their high sense of responsibility, their concrete contributions to the party leadership, and their frank views based on their legitimate concerns over the common cause. Their suggestions helped promote a firm attitude among all levels in their struggle against the negative aspects in the party and society and showed their attention to cultivating the capabilities of the younger generation in the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the socialist homeland.

Concerning the leadership of the Hong Linh group's party organization, Comrade Chu Huy Man stressed the need to uphold the spirit of self-reliance in resolving concrete problems, thereby ensuring better conditions for combat readiness, combat, and training. He also pointed out the need to increase food production to guarantee the livelihood of soldiers. He said that products must be used reasonably and sparingly and distributed fairly. At the same time, it is necessary to promote the management of education and the training of party members, to build pure and strong party organizations, and to consolidate and strengthen the relations between party members and the masses.

AQUINO, MISUARI TO MEET IN MINDANAO 'NEXT WEEK'

HK290515 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino will meet with MNLF leader Nur Misuari next week in Mindanao. The venue for the meeting may be Jolo, Cotabato or Zamboanga. Misuari, who is expected to arrive in the Philippines any day now, will attend the Bangsa Moro [Moro Nation] Congress in Jolo on Sep 2-5. The meeting between Aquino and Misuari was approved during a closed-door meeting last night. Last week Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law Butz Aquino went to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to convince Misuari to return to the Philippines to discuss the issue of peace in Mindanao with the government. But it is not known if Misuari wants a separate or autonomous Mindanao.

Making 'Extraordinary Effort'

HK281334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino agreed Thursday to meet with Moslem separatist chief Nur Misuari on Mindanao Island early next month, a government spokesman said here. "The president has agreed to go to Mindanao" during or immediately after a Moslem congress on Jolo Island next week, Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law Agapito Aquino told reporters following a meeting between the president and security officials. Mr Misuari, who is living in exile in Saudi Arabia, would return with a safe conduct pass to the Philippines to attend the September 2-5 congress, Mr Aquino said. But Mr Aquino would not reveal the exact date and location of the talks on the 14-year-old Moslem problem in the south, which he said would hopefully lead to actual negotiations. He said the military was "very cautious" and had expressed reservations over the safety of Mrs Aquino in Mindanao, the country's second largest island which is troubled with both communist and Muslim insurgencies.

Presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told reporters the head of state was making an "extraordinary effort" in agreeing to meet with the rebel leader. The projected peace meeting followed Mr Aquino's talks with Mr Misuari in Jeddah last week, during which he acted as Mrs Aquino's special emissary.

Mrs Aquino, fresh from a visit to Moslem Indonesia earlier this week, said upon arrival Wednesday that whe was prepared to "do anything that will bring about peace" and agreed to provide a safe conduct pass to Mr Misuari. Attempts by the past government of Ferdinand Marcos to solve the Moslem rebellion at the negotiating table collapsed in 1977. Mr Aquino said the government was prepared to grant autonomy to the Moslems, which is to be enshrined in a new constitution now being drafted by a 48-man panel appointed by Mrs Aquino. Mr Aquino said he realized that mr Misuari was a hardliner for secession, but added that he had been assured by the MNLF chief that he "will leave it to the will of the Bangsa Moro people" to decide on the autonomy offer.

The MNLF under Mr Misuari has been waging a bloody war for a "Bangsa Moro" homeland for the Moslem minority in Mindanao and other southern Philippine islands. Mr Aquino said two smaller MNLF factions were in contact with Mr Misuari and hoped to reach agreement on a common ground.

FORMER MNLF LEADER DENOUNCES 'NEW WARLORDS'

HK281302 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] Cotabato City -- A former leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has denounced the emergence of new warlords in Region 12 (Central Mindanao).

Regional Assemblyman Odin T. Abdullah, who was known as Commander 'Arafat under the MNLF Kotawato Revolutionary Command said that in Maguindanao alone, newly appointed government officials are roaming around with their heavily-armed bodyguards while known pro-Marcos officials have been divested of their firearms.

In his report to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Abdullah recommended the strict implementation of the firearms ban in the region.

He cited the recent attack by MNLF rebels under the Nur Misuari faction on a government resettlement project in Talayan, Maguindanao. Four Muslim civilians were killed while scores were wounded when an MNLF company led by Commander Tantawan attacked the village.

Tantawan's men burned 40 houses and caused the mass evacuation of 100 families.

Abdullah also condemned the recent ambush of Maguindanao officer-in-charge Zacarias Candao, who is also the legal officer of the MNLF.

He said these attacks violate the agreed ceasefire between the government and the MNLF rebels.

COTABATO REFUGEES REACH 'ALARMING PROPORTIONS'

HK290731 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Polomolok, South Cotabato -- Evacuees from the three towns of Polomolok, T'boli and Tupi have reached alarming proportions this week as unsolved killings continue to mount despite a recent peace consultation by government and military officials last week.

At least two evacuee children died yesterday and many more are in danger of succumbing to diseases for lack of food and medical assistance. The number of evacuees has now reached about 1,371.

In a meeting conducted by the South Cotabato Alliance for Peace (SCAP) and the Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC), Kagawad Ulama Nilong of Polomolok disclosed that the evacuees from barangays Aplek and Estaw of T'boli town and Barrio Simbo of Tupi refused to return to their homes despite the assurance of the military.

The three towns have recently become the scene of an ongoing vendetta killings among Visayans, T'bolis and Muslims due to the spate of unsolved killings perpetrated by former members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF)-turned T-boli bandits and former members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).

"Last July 18, a Visayan farmer, Manuel Solas along with his carabao was abducted by armed men and was unheard of ever since," Nilong said.

Armed men numbering more than 25 also herded and looted small time vendors of Koronadal Proper, Polomolok town, last July 19.

The group was identified by witnesses as belonging to Kumander Diego, a renegade MILF Commander and Kumander Kosoy, a T'boli bandit leader and former CHDF of T'boli town. [passage omitted]

20 KILLED IN FIRST MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION

HK290349 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Communist guerrillas violated the cease-fire agreement in northern Mindanao. The NPA guerrillas killed 15 army soldiers in an ambush in San Vicente in Davao del Norte. Five rebels were killed in the ensuing battle, including the ambush leader Amado Payot, alias commander Cesar. Cesar was among the rebel leaders who signed the cease-fire agreement with the military last August 14. The truce called for the cancellation of all armed action for an unspecified period. Northern Mindanao military chief of staff Colonel Roberto Manlongat said the NPA ambush was the first violation of the truce by the NPA. He said the rebels could have suffered many more casualties because they could have dragged with them their dead comrades in their retreat. Col Manlongat said the troops were on a mission to coordinate with local government officials concerning security.

NPA FACTION OPPOSES PEACE TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

HK281208 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] A mysterious group within the New People's Army denounced as "reformists" and "careerists" top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], who have decided to participate in ceasefire talks with the Aquino government.

The underground faction, which identifies itself as the NPA/Special Operation Group (SOG), accused top CPP leaders of "softpedalling the line of reformism which is a salami tactic of bringing capitulationism into its final stages."

The NPA/SOG's press statement, the second it issued the INQUIRER, would tend to confirm reports of a serious split within the rebel movement on the question of how to deal with President Aquino's initiative to peaceably settle the 17-year armed communist insurgency. "Reformism" and "careerism" are serious charges among communits who are supposed to be self-sacrificing revolutionaries.

The NPA general staff, however, said in an earlier press statement that its rank and file solidly supports the holding of peace negotiations. The rebel high command likewise denied the existence of an "NPA/SOG", saying the group was merely conjured up by "rightists" out to sabotage the talks set the stage for a military takeover.

The NPA general staff's denial, however, prompted the NPA/SOG to declare its coming out in the open "to signal the dynamic contest of political leadership in the underground."

The NPA/SOG said in its press statement that it "was born in the first crucial years after the re-establishment of the CPP and the consequential reorganization of the NPA."

According to the NPA/SOG, it "worked both in the party and in the army as a corp of members who were imbued with the spirit and principle of revolutionary democracy to safeguard the gates of free ideas and a strict observance of due process of law."

According to the NPA/SOG, the NPA general staff was formed only after new leaders took over in the aftermath of the February revolution from "those allegedly incorrect in their boycott position."

GOVERNMENT, MILITARY DISAGREE ON TRUCE GUIDELINES

HK271518 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By Staff member Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] The government panel in peace talks with communist dissidents is at odds with the military top brass over President Aquino's policy towards the proposed safe conduct guidelines of the National Democratic Front [NDF].

Presidential Emissary Ramon Mitra Jr. disclosed yesterday that the government team has conflicting recommendations on the NDF-proposed guidelines from those presented by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos.

"We are still ironing out certain problems since the government panel has its own recommendations while the military leaders also have theirs," Mitra told Malaya.

He declined to reveal, however, what the President's policy was towards the NDF proposals nor the reported differences between the positions of the government team and that of the military.

Mitra, who is minister of agriculture and food, said the government panel had met several times with Enrile and Ramos since he conferred late last week with the President on the proposed safety provisions submitted by NDF spokesmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel last Aug 18.

He expressed confidence, though, that such problems will soon be threshed out, pointing out that there has yet to be a single case wherein the President's decision was not followed by the military.

The minister said earlier he would pull out from the ongoing negotiations in case the military violates any agreement to be forged by both panels.

Mitra also declined to identify the salient features of the NDF proposals for the safety of its panel during and after the negotiations, saying that he was adopted a "less talk, less mistake" policy.

But government audit chief Teofisto Guingona Jr., who temporarily replaced the ailing Human Rights Commissioner Jose Diokno, told newsmen last week that the proposed safety conditions include the "unhampered mobility" of the communist panel as well as their aides and bodyguards during the course of the talks.

He also said the NDF demanded immunity from criminal and political charges for their negotiators even after the completion of the ongoing negotiations meant to end the 17-year insurgency problems.

Mitra did not comment on Guingona's apparent breach of agreement with the NDF regarding the public disclosures of their deliberations, except to say that the COA [Commission on Audit] chairman may have revealed the proposed provisions to newsmen "in confidence."

Citing the provisions of the safe conduct passes issued by Ramos to Zumel, Ocampo and the third NDF emissary Carolina Malay-Ocampo, Mitra said the military has already guaranteed their freedom from military arrest or harassment anywhere they go during the duration of the talks.

He added that the safe conduct passes also covered the NDF spokesmen's lawyers, aides and bodyguards.

REBEL 'PREFERENCE' FOR DIOKNO COULD DELAY TALKS

HK281403 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Government negotiator Ramon Mitra Jr. said yesterday the apparent "preference" of the National Democratic Front [NDF] emissaries to negotiate with ailing government panel chief Jose Diokno could delay the ongoing efforts to end the 17-year insurgency problem.

NDF spokesmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo were quoted in several published reports as saying that they would prefer to discuss "substantive" issues upon the return of Diokno.

Diokno, who is currently undergoing medical treatment in the United States, is expected to return home in mid-September.

Reacting to a MALAYA inquiry on the apparent commitment of the communist spokesmen to Diokno, Mitra said it was not really a commitment, but "an expression of preference."

He said the "preference" may be expected, owing to Diokno's stature as a nationalist-civil libertarian and his being Ocampo's long-time friend and lawyer, but Mitra feared "the problem with this precondition is it could delay the ceasefire negotiations."

He stressed, however, that for the government panel, "personality is not important and is, in fact, subordinate to the position of the government."

The government team is reportedly conferring with the Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos on the President's policy on the NDF-proposed safe conduct provisions.

But the panel, which Mitra said had received instructions from the President before she left for a three-day, two-nation visit Sunday, is said to be at odds with the military top brass over certain safety guidelines.

Mitra, who is minister for agriculture and food, also corrected Ocampo's statement that "the Aquino government speaks through many voices" which appeared in the latest issue of LIBERATION, the official organ of the rebel movement. "That is not true," he said, "the government speaks only through the President."

Military authorities yesterday said communist-led insurgents have repeatedly violated their own "policy statement" by staging attacks against "immobile" military installations and detachments at a time when ceasefire talks have began.

A statement released by the Armed Forces of the Philippines public information office said the rebel New People's Army, military arm of the Communisit Party of the Philippines, has mounted attacks against stationary military structures whey they earlier pledged to take only "defense action" against the military.

The statement said this was the pronouncement of communist panel negotiator Satur Ocampo in an interview with a Manila newspaper before the ceasefire negotiations seeking to end the 17-year insurgency reeled-off.

SATUR OCAMPO INTERVIEWED ON CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK290808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 29 Aug 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Aug 29 (AFP) -- The communist rebel panel in peace talks with the Philippine Government has begun tapping staff members, security men and expert advisers for full-scale negotiations, panel leader Satur Ocampo said here. Formal cease-fire talks may start soon if President Corazon Aquino signs a memorandum granting his panel and aides immunity from military attack, arrest or harassment during the process, Mr Ocampo said Thursday in his first interview with a Western news agency.

"We are serious in a big way," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in the interview at a suburban Manila home close to a military camp, where bursts of automatic rifle fire from soldiers in training pierced the night air. He said also his group was looking for a suitable place for a Manila office.

Sources in leftist groups here confirmed that the National Democratic Front (NDF), which represents the insurgents and allied underground groups in talks with the Aquino government, had begun recruiting staff and security men.

Mrs Aquino, who returned Wednesday from visits to Indonesia and Singapore, has received a draft memorandum on "safe conduct" from Mr Ocampo, including the NDF plan to set up an office, and may act on it soon, officials have said. The rebels are not satisfied with a handwritten safe-conduct pass issued by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, carried by Mr Ocampo in case of trouble with law enforcers in his daily movements here. Mr Ocampo said that if Mrs Aquino agreed to the safe-conduct memorandum, the next step would be for both sides to hammer out an agenda for negotiations.

Mr Ocampo has met separately with government negotiators Jose Diokno, a presidential human rights investigator, and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra. Both sides expect to meet again shortly. The NDF accuses Gen Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of trying to sabotage Mrs Aquino's efforts by casting doubt on the rebels' sincerity in entering into the first peace talks since the insurgency begin 17 years ago. The officials deny this and profess full support for Mrs Aquino's efforts. The president and her cease-fire negotiators are publicly confident of full backing from the military leaders in the peace talks and any settlement. The NDF is dominated by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military wing the New People's Army (NPA), which is variously estimated at present to have 16,000 to 22,000 armed regulars nationwide.

Mr Ocampo, who heads the three-man NDF panel that he says may be expanded later, said the NDF office could be "in a religious house, an apartment building, it could be in a private hourse." The other members of the NDF panel are Mr Campo's wide Carolina and NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel. Mr Ocampo said they were already consulting lawyers for expert advice during the current preliminary talks with emissaries of Mrs Aquino, and may seek help from economists and other consultants when the substantive talks start. Mrs Aquino has been seeking a political settlement with communists and Moslem rebels since a popular revolt in February installed her in office.

Mr Ocampo, a youthful looking 47, was jailed by deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, but escaped from military custody while on furlough in May 1985. Mr Ocampo told AFP that Mrs Aquino should not look at the peace talks as a matter of rebels surrendering or returning to normal life, but as a means of striking an agreement on dealing with national issues in a manner that would convince the NDF to stop fighting the government. Among the issues he cited were land reform, the U.S. military bases the left is pressing Aquino to remove, and the national economic program, which the rebels say must be freed from the control of foreign nations and banks.

Observers say talks on these points, plus the NDF's proposed memorandum now with Mrs Aquino, could pose a ticklish problem because they may mean granting "belligerent status" to the NDF, which the military considers outlaws to be crushed if they don't give up. Mr Ocampo admitted that some rebels had become tired of fighting, but stressed that "this is not happening in a big way," and that "there is no evidence of a slackening of the fighting spirit of the people's army or of the people."

On the NPA's arms, he said there was "a mood, if you can call it a mood" in the NPA that "it could not surrender its arms even in the event of victory or in the event of a political settlement." But he added that "we are open to proposals on how this should be settled," adding that the armed forces of both sides may have to be included in the "essentially political" talks to determine their future.

He said there were no proposals from either side so far to include church figures in the talks, despite the mediation of the clergy in local truces, but agreed that a third party may be needed later to monitor a cease-fire. Mr Ocampo said that despite a struggle between conservatives and liberals in her coalition, the NDF believes "Mrs Aquino is still in control" and "we give considerable credence to her desire for peace."

MND DISCLOSES 3-STAGE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER PLOT

HK281236 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 86 p 16

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The communist movement has begun implementing a three-phased strategy to seize power and gain government control by 1991, the Ministry of National Defense [MND] disclosed yesterday.

Part of that strategy is to use the ongoing peace talks as a smokescreen to intensify communists' recruitment and logistics build-up, according to an official assessment released by the MND to newsmen.

The assessment was culled from an official report of Brig. Gen. Isidro B. Agunod (retired), assistant secretary for plans and programs. He pointed out that the communists are implementing a so-called "post-revolution strategy," which is anchored on the deliberate delay of the peace talks. The strategy also envisions to lull the government and the people into complacency by feeding them false hopes that the negotiations will lead to lasting peace.

Agunod revealed that the strategy, which is divided into three parts, aims to press for the immediate confinement of the military in the barracks during peace negotiations, which may drag for a long time.

"Their (communists') main purpose in conducting the peace talks is to immobilize the military and keep it on the defensive, while they intensify both thir parliamentary and armed struggle in the countryside and in the urban areas," Agunod claimed.

Phase one of the communist post-revolution strategy started last March and "will last until the referendum on the new constitution in November 1986," Agunod said.

During this period, the communists, through the National Democratic Front, are expected to insist on being an active participant in the drafting of the insurgent returnee program, and keep the military out.

"The communists would do everything to create an impasse in the formulation of the returnee program as the absence of a definitive program could work in favor of the communists," Agunod explained. "The would-be returnees will have no choice but to remain with the movement, making their rank and file intact."

The absence of a clear-cut government policy on dissident returnees explains why the radicals in the movement have continued their firm grip on the majority of the moderates who would like to rejoin the new government after Marcos was driven out of the country, Agunod noted.

The Agunod report disclosed that phase one of the communists' post-revolution strategy includes:

--The current conduct of a propaganda campaign to picture Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Armed Forces chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos, and the military as sabotaging the peace talks.

-- Charging the military with violations of human rights and blaming Enrile and Ramos under the principle of command responsibility.

-- Accusing the military of planning to seize power from President Corazon C. Aquino, while declaring that the communists will defend to the death the President.

-- Downplaying the ambuscades of soldiers as "just and rightful punishment of blood debts to the people," while declaring the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army casualties as heroes or "victims of military salvagings."

-- Harnessing human rights groups to spearhead rallies and marches for the pull-out of soldiers from the rural areas and the disbandment of Civil Homes Defense Force units.

Phase two of the communist strategy, according to Agunod, revolves around the ratification or the rejection of the new constitution, being framed by the Constitutional Commission.

"If the provisions of the new constitution would turn out to be inimical to the interests of the communists. The strategy calls for the creation of new communist front organizations for the purpose of staging massive rallies and demonstrations, nationwide strikes and mass leaves of government employees," Agunod said.

"The communists would seize the initiative by calling for an immediate election of national and local leaders since a rejection by the people of the new constitution would be, in effect, a vote of no confidence in President Aquino and her government," he added.

If the new constitution, on the other hand, would be favorable to the communists, they will mobilize the local leaders and mass base in the "liberated" and "contested" areas to ratify the new constitution and prepare for the election next year, the Agunod report said.

The communists would seek to widen the "liberated" and "contested" areas in order to indoctrinate as many people as possible and to ensure the election of their candidates for the local government and national legislature," [no opening quotas as published] Agunod said.

By this time, the communist propaganda for the alleged abuses of the military and the ouster of Enrile and Ramos would have intensified, leading to the removal of the two from the Aquino government in October or November, or at least, before the local elections, he added.

Phase three of the strategy envisions the communists gaining significant seats both in local and national government positions.

On the other hand, the opposition will be fragmented among the many parties now jockeying for the support of the people.

"Once the communists have occupied a considerable number of barangay, municipal, city, provincial, regional and legislative positions, then a de facto and de jure coalition government would be in place," Agunod said.

"Given the indoctrination, organization and terroristic prowess of the CPP/NPA, the coalition government and the entire country can be expected to be completely under communist control by 1991 or sooner," Agunod wagned.

USSR'S ZAYTSEV PROPOSES MUTUAL FORCES REDUCTION

HK281127 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 86 p 14

[Text] Ambassador Anatoliy Zaytsev from Moscow offered a trade-off proposal to encourage a reduction in United States military forces in the Philippines.

In a press briefing before he left yesterday, the Soviet official said, "If the U.S. will reduce its presence in the Philippines, that move all not be unanswered."

The Philippines is host to air and naval bases of the Americans, which are the largest of their facilities outside U.S.

The Zaytsev proposition came a day after he was asked in public forum if his government would agree to a simultaneous pull-out of Soviet military facilities from Vietnam and those of the U.S. from the Philippines.

The Soviet official then gave what observers described as a trite statement of his country's foreign policy.

Zaytsev's remark yesterday came against the backdrop of moves at the Constitutional Commission writing a new Philippine constitution to eject the Americans out of the Philippine bases before the lapse of a U.S.-Philippine agreement in 1991.

Official Philippine policy respects the continued use of the bases by the U.S. at least while the present agreement lasts. This is based on President Corazon C. Aquino's campaign platform to "keep my option open until 1991."

Zaytsev did not say what form of "reduction of U.S. presence" here he meant nor did he explain the kind of "answer" the Soviets would be willing to give.

The Soviet official appeared to be suggesting a possible trade-off in troop withdrawal or base pull-out involving the Clark and Subic bases in the Philippines and the Cam Ranh Bay facilities in Vietnam. But he repeated his government's line that the soviet used naval station is no more than a re-fueling point.

On the question of reducing Soviet and U.S. forces, in general, Zaytsev said "there is no level of mutual reduction that we are not prepared to accept." Zaytsev defended the Soviet military forces. He said these are for the Soviet Union's defense. "We are not going to do anymore than it is absolutely necessary for our national defense."

But he gave a conditional Soviet pledge of non-belligerence that does not help in quieting Philippine worries over the U.S. bases' presence here.

"Our weapons are not directed against any country which will not direct or help aggression against the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)," he said.

Opponents of the U.S. bases' operation here warn that these facilities are magnets to Soviet nuclear attack. They charge that the Philippines in inviting retaliation by allowing American attacks on third countries to be launched from these bases. The Clark and subic bases were staging points for American raids in Vietnam in the 1970s.

Zaytsev came to speak at a conference organized by the Pacific Futures Development Center on the Philippine response to the so-called Gorbachev initiative, a statement of Soviet policy for the Asia-Pacific.

He stressed an abiding Soviet involvement in the region. "Our interest in the Asia-Pacific is permanent. We consider it a common house and home," he said.

But Zaytsev denied that superpower rivalry has anything to do with the increased Soviet interest in the Asia-Pacific.

"The USSR has no claim on the region. It does not try to solve its problems at other nation's expense," he said.

RENEGOTIATION OF BASE'S LABOR PACT SOUGHT

HK211504 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] The Philippine Government, objecting to the low wages and the dismissal of Filipino workers in American military facilities here, told the United States Embassy yesterday that it wants a renegotiation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Labor Base Agreement.

In a diplomatic note sent to the embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said a new agreement is being sought "to correct certain perceived inequities."

The inequities in the current agreement arise from the question of sovereignty and the non-application of Philippine labor laws on the Filipino workers.

The U.S. is not inclined to give due process to Filipinos employed in bases here and other areas in the Pacific, such as in the case of the 42 workers in Subic naval base who were dismissed without being given a chance to answer charges, if there were any, Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo C. Noriel said.

Without exception, Filipinos receive lower wages than their counterparts elsewhere in Asia and the Pacific region, Noriel said.

The diplomatic note underscored the need to improve the terms and standards of employment provided in the agreement, particularly on the aspects of tenure and job security, termination, and reduction in work force.,

It stressed the importance of the right to due process, self-organization and collective bargaining which constitutes a major source of irritants between the workers and the American employers.

"It is the view of the ministry that the probability of occurrence of serious labor disputes in the United States facilities will continue to remain high for as long as the foregoing concerns are not adequately met," the note said.

Meanwhile, the dependents of the 200 dismissed workers in the U.S. Air Base on Wake Island demonstrated before Malacanang yesterday to seek the assistance of the President on their plight.

The Office of the President and the Ministry of Labor and Employment asked the MFA to send a "strong diplomatic note" to the American embassy to seek immediate negotiations through diplomatic channels and deferment of the layoff of the entire Filipino workforce.

"There is no basis or valid ground for replacing skilled Filipino workers who served on Wake for the last 40 years," Labor Minister August S. Sanchez said.

LAUREL MAKES 'FINAL APPEAL' ON WAKE ISLAND LAYOFF

HK281224 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The issue of laid-off Filipino workers in Wake Island continues to fester as the Philippine government made a final appeal to U.S. naval authorities in Hawaii for a "real and through review" of the circumstances that led to the decision to replace the workers.

In a strongly worded message to Admiral Donald Hays, commander in chief of the United States Pacific Command, Vice President Salvador H. Laurel also urged the suspension of the decision.

Laurel answered point by point the issues raised by Hays in explaining the replacement of Filipinos by Thai workers.

Hays earlier said that the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder in accordance with U.S. laws and after negotiations in good faith with the royal Thai government.

The admiral said that in his review of the issue, he found out that the private contractors had gone to great length to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration [POEA], to be able to submit a successful bid using Filipino labor.

The contractors claimed it sent more than 200 oral and written communications to the POEA without much result.

The POEA was said to be reluctant to approve a set of clearly-defined terms of employment and has required a wage escalation guarantee which left the contractors no choice but to submit a bid using Thai labor.

In his answer, Laurel said the decision to replace the Filipinos was based mainly on the allegations of the private contractors which the Philippine government did not have the chance to refute. Such an approach, Laurel said, was not only unfair but contrary to the principles of due process.

He added that the POEA and the labor ministry rejects all the allegations of the private contractor as "self-serving, if not outright misinterpretations."

Laurel added that in an urgent situation, however, the attention of the labor minister could have been called for action or complaint if there has been any inaction by the POEA, he said.

The Philippine government has sent a diplomatic note to the U.S. embassy asking for a through review of the problem, "to prevent the occurrence of an unfortunate incident."

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INDONESIA BLOCKS PROPOSED ASEAN COMMON MARKET

HK291400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 29 Aug 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Aug 29 (AFP) -- Strong objections from Indonesia at a meeting Friday of ASEAN economic ministers have blocked a proposal for a regional common market by the year 2000, a top official involved in the meeting said. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will instead adopt a gradual policy of trade liberalization among its six member countries, the official said. "There was one country that was really scared" of the common-market idea because of its economic problems, the official, who requested anonymity, told reporters. Asked if it was the largest country, the official nodded vigorously.

Indonesia, with a population exceeding 160 million, is by far the largest ASEAN member. The others are Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. ASEAN has been seeking ways of fostering economic cooperation and protecting member economies from trade protectionism in the West and low commodity prices on the world market.

The Philippines and Malaysia took the initiative to propose a common market when the three-day conference opened Thursday. Philippine Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, the conference chairman, refused to comment after Friday's talks, saying the official ASEAN stand would be announced at a closing news conference Saturday. But the official who spoke to reporters said: "The result (of the meeting) is going to state that among the proposals was an ASEAN free-trade area, but that there were a lot of difficulties and it will be studied."

The compromise would merely amount to "steps toward" a free market in the region, where total trade among ASEAN members amounted to 27 billion dollars in 1983, according to figures released by conference organizers.

As a result of Indonesia's opposition, the proposal for a common market by the year 2000 may not even be brought to next August's summit of Asian leaders "if the difficulties cannot be ironed out," the sources said. ASEAN officials had earlier said that the Manila summit -- only the third in ASEAN history -- would chart "new directions" whereby economic cooperation could catch up with the political unity that has developed within ASEAN over Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

"ASEAN is really consensus," the official said. "If there is one country that objects, there is nothing that can be done. Everybody liked it (except Indonesia)." "They were afraid of being at the losing end. They have too many problems. It's very conservative," the official said. "We were asking for a definite time frame of 2000. It's not possible." Other conference sources speculated that Indonesia feared buying much more than it could sell to its ASEAN partners, due to its huge population.

The official said the "steps forward" to a freer ASEAN market would include a "definite time frame for liberalization, preferential tariff trade agreements (and) removal of non-tariff barriers."

Comparing the economic ministers' meeting to previous ones, the official said: "We are now directing the economic committees to have specific proposals with specific time frames, and to develop indicators that would allow us to measure our success."

Asked about the outcome of discussions on promises by ASEAN's chief allies -- the so-called "dialogue partners" -- to open their markets to ASEAN products, the official replied: "more dialogue." The dialogue partners are the United States, Japan, the European Community, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

ASEAN MINISTERS END MEETING, COMMON MARKET SHELVED

HK300919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 30 (AFP) -- ASEAN economic ministers Saturday ended a three-day meeting here looking to the August 1987 Manila summit for breakthroughs in economic unity after shelving a proposal for a common market by the year 2000. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), whose economic cooperation has lagged behind its anti-communist political solidarity, will meanwhile adopt a gradual programme of opening up their markets to one another, the ministers said.

Indonesia, the largest of the six-member ASEAN, blocked the common-market proposal, a top official involved in the talks said Friday and this was later confirmed by conference sources.

The other members -- the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei -- were supportive of the idea, along with the ASEAN chamber of commerce and industry, which groups regional businessmen working closely with ASEAN, the sources said.

Philippine Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion told reporters Saturday: "This discussion in a way is a preparation of the new initiatives, the new moves, the new dimensions that will be submitted to the ASEAN summit meeting."

Mr. Concepcion repeatedly evaded the common-market issue and stressed moves to lower intra-ASEAN trade barriers. But he finally said "yes," when asked if the ministers had failed to reach a consensus on the idea. The ASEAN requires consensus on all joint undertakings. Indonesian Trade Minister Rahmat Saleh refused to comment at the news conference, at which Mr. Concepcion spoke for the ministers.

Some conference sources said Indonesia might be wary of the common-market idea because it is by far the largest nation in ASEAN, with more than 160 million people, and might end up buying far more from its neighbors than it sells. Mr. Concepcion said the matter would be studied further.

ASEAN, whose political unity was forged by Cambodian conflict, has been criticized for shortcomings on the economic side, and is now seeking ways of protecting its members from western protectionism and low commodity prices.

The Philippines, with the weakest economy in ASEAN, had proposed a counter-trade system allowing kmembers to use their own currencies in intra-ASEAN trade, thus removing the need for dollars and foreign loans, but this was also shelved, Mr. Concepcion said.

But the economic ministers had "welcomed" Manila's initiative of allowing the use of ASEAN national currencies as a medium of exchange for trade of Philippine products with its partners, Mr. Concepcion said.

He said possible initiatives at the summit included improved preferential trade agreements, tariff liberalization, standstill and rollback of non-tariff barriers, such as quotas and permits, preferences for ASEAN investment, harmonizing investment laws and plans, and more industrial joint ventures. Also included were proposals for greater cooperation in commodities, shipping, banking, insurance and tourism, and the "development of indicators that will allow the effective monitoring of ASEAN economic cooperation," he added.

The ministers had directed senior economic officials to study the initiatives and come up with specific proposals for them to submit to the Manila summit, stressing that they must be based on mutual gain and be phased.

The ministers signed, at the news conference, agreements giving preference to ASEAN contractors in projects funded by International Financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and increasing tariff protection for products of ASEAN industrial joint-ventures.

The Manila summit, only the third in ASEAN's history, will coincide with its 20th anniversary. The economic ministers will next convene in Singapore in February and again in Manila just before the summit.

KURANARI COMMENTS ON SDI, TIES WITH USSR, PRC

OW300527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 30 KYODO -- The Japanese Government will decide by September 10 whether or not to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Saturday.

Kuranari, speaking at a Liberal-Democratic Party seminar here, stopped short of saying whether they would decide participation in the project.

A cabinet task force has studied the matter for the past half year after the United States invited Japan and other Western allies to participate in the research phase of the antimissile program.

One major hurdle lies in a Diet resolution limiting Japan's space research efforts to peaceful use only. Kuranari said the government is probing ways on how to resolve the Diet resolution so that a decision on Japan's participation can be reached.

Kuranari said the government is also working on the issue of fingerprinting requirements for foreign residents in Japan, which he said is aggravating Japan's ties with South Korea. He said he expected the matter to improve, and that the justice minister is "positive" about taking appropriate steps to achieve this.

On Japan's ties with the Soviet Union, Kuranari said Japan welcomes Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed visit to Japan, noting that the visit reflects Gorbachev's policy of attaching more importance to Asia in Soviet foreign policy. He said the Japanese Government is hopeful that the visit will produce substantial results, and cited Japan's claim to four Soviet-held islands off northern Japan as a major thorn in bilateral ties. Also, he said Japan has no intention of separating politics from economics in its ties with the Soviet Union, and added that Japan's claim of sovereignty of the four northern islands "is an issue which can't be averted."

Turning to Japan's ties with China, Kuranari cited the "Yasukuni Shrine" problem as a major irritant in otherwise smooth bilateral ties. While Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's decision to avoid an official visit to the shrine August 15 has temporarily averted a confrontation with China, the issue will continue to haunt bilateral relations in the future, Kuranari said. The basic problem, he said, is that although the shrine is dedicated to the war dead, Japan's A-class war criminals are also enshrined there.

On Japan-U.S. ties, Kuranari warned that the Kansai airport project will turn into another aspect of trade friction with the United States if the project contracts are not open to American firms.

On Japan's ties with Southeast Asia, Kuranari proposed that Japan accept more students from the region as part of Japanese efforts to build closer ties with the region.

Overall, Kuranari advocated a more active part in foreign policy, saying that Japan should play a role that is more compatible with its economic strength in the world.

CABINET MINISTERS DISCUSS SDI PARTICIPATION

OW020537 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO -- Cabinet ministers concerned with Japan's possible participation in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), will reach a conclusion on the matter on Septemeber 9, government sources said Tuesday.

The ministers' confab, led by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, reviewed their past discussions in a fifth meeting Tuesday morning. They discussed whether Japan's participation in the SDI project would breach a 1969 Diet resolution over peaceful use of space. According to the sources, the Diet resolution is the biggest obstacle to Japan joining in research on SDI, a space-based antimissile system known as "star wars."

The ministers agreed that Japan's participation would not breach the Diet resolution because the project is being conducted by the U.S. The ministers also agreed that their September 9 meeting will finalize their report to be submitted to the cabinet.

Gotoda told reporters after the Tuesday meeting that the final decision is likely to be made within the first 10 days of this month. He added that he himself would announce the official decision.

In the Tuesday meeting the concerned ministers discussed how research might benefit Japan, Gotoda said. The United States will hold the final rights to any new technology developed in the SDI research, the ministers agreed. But they agreed that the result should be available to Japanese companies participating in the study, Gotoda said.

The ministers also concluded that their decision that SDI participation would not breach the Diet resolution must be explained to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party through the Foreign Ministry. Gotoda said the ministers considered objections by opposition parties to Japan's joining SDI research. They will discuss the matter from "all considerable aspects" in the final meeting on next Tuesday, Gotoda added.

KURIHARA LEAVES FOR MEETING WITH WEINBERGER

OW021053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO -- State Minister and Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara left for the United States Tuesday for a regular consultation with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Kurihara will meet Weinberger in Washington Friday and return to Japan Monday.

TAMURA LEAVES FOR TRADE MEETING IN PORTUGAL

OW310801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 31 KYODO -- Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, left for Portugal Sunday to attend a three-day meeting with his colleagues from three other major trading blocs to be held in a Lisbon suburb.

Joining Tamura at the so-called quadrilateral meeting, starting Thursday, will be top trade officials of the United States, Canada and the European Community (EC).

The meeting is designed to establish a common front toward a projected new round of multilateral talks for freer world trade. The trade talks are expected to be kicked off at a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Punta del Este, Uruguay, September 15-19.

GROUPS PROTEST KURANARI MEETING WITH BOTHA

OW020733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO -- Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party and four antiapartheid groups met with Foreign Ministry officials Tuesday to protest a scheduled meeting between Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his South African counterpart Roelof F. Botha.

Botha is due to arrive in Japan Wednesday for a five-day visit. The foreign ministers' meeting, tentatively scheduled for Thursday morning, will be the first high-level exchange between Japan and South Africa, which do not have full diplomatic relations.

In a prepared statement delivered by Chisato Tatebayashi of the JSP's International Bureau, the organizations -- including the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and the Japan Anti-Apartheid Committee -- demanded that the foreign minister retract permission for Botha's entry into Japan. If permission is not to be withdrawn, the activists demanded there be no contact between Botha and Japanese Government officials. The group also called for Japan to introduce more stringent economic sanctions against South Africa.

Kunisada Kume, deputy director general of the ministry's Middle East and African Affairs Bureau, explained that Botha is to visit Japan as a tourist and that the meeting with Kuranari was requested by the South African side. He said the request was accepted because Japan wants to "use this opportunity to tell (South Africa) about Japan's antiapartheid stance."

The consul-general of the Republic of South Africa in Tokyo said Botha, while on his private visit, will attend other unofficial meetings, but declined to disclose details.

Kume said Japan, which bans direct investment in South Africa, will cooperate with the European Community and the United States in introducing harsher economic sanctions.

1 KILLED, 8 WOUNDED IN ATTACKS AGAINST UNIONISTS

HK010536 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 11 (AFP) -- One person was killed and eight others were wounded in attacks at six separate locations Monday against trade unionists favorable to ending the nationalisation of the Japanese railways, police said.

Police said they suspected a leading extreme left group, the Chukaku-Ha, of mounting the dawn attacks in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe against the homes of the unionists, who belonged to a rival leftist union, the Kaku-Maru. They said members of the unionists' families were hurt in the attacks carried out by the groups of helmeted men armed with clubs and iron bars.

FISCAL 1987 BUDGET REQUESTS UP 6. 7 PERCENT

OW300955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 30 KYODO -- Government departments have sought appropriations totaling 57.70 trillion yen for the fiscal 1987 general account budget, up 6.7 percent from the current fiscal year ending next March, the Finance Ministry reported Saturday.

Requests for general expenditures -- the general ccount total minus debt-servicing costs and tax allocations to local governments -- came to 32.75 trillion yen, up 0.5 percent the ministry said. The minimal increase resulted from the ministry's five-year-old austerity policy. The ministry had urged all government departments to reduce budget requests from last year's levels. But some programs were allowed increased requests. They included defense spending, up 6.3 percent to 3.55 trillion yen, and official development assistance (ODA), up 7.4 percent to 316.9 billion yen.

The strong 6.7 percent rise in the total budget requests was due to a 24.9 percent surge to 14.14 trillion yen in the debt-servicing program (redemptions and interest payments on government bonds), ministry officials said. Debt servicing has become the largest single program, which accounts for nearly a quarter -- 24.5 percent -- of the fiscal 1987 general account spending. Outstanding government bonds are expected to total a whopping 151 trillion yen at the end of fiscal 1987 compared with 143 trillion yen a year earlier, the officials said.

The ministry is set to begin next week the painful job of paring down the requested spending to the 55 trillion yen level for the general account budget and to the fiscal

DPRK 'WILL NOT PARTICIPATE' IN SEOUL ASIAN GAMES

SK010204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 31 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 September commentary: "We Will Not Participate in Impure Games"]

[Text] It has been learned that the 10th Asian Games will be held in Seoul from 20 September to 5 October. In the past, the Asian Games, held once every 4 years, have helped to develop Asian sports and promote friendship and unity among athletes. The 10th Asian games should also be a sound sporting event that helps increase friendship between the Asian countries, peoples, and athletes and that promotes their unity in accordance with the Olympics.

However, this time the games are being used for impure political aims running counter to the ideals of the Olympics and sportsmanship. Taking advantage of the fact that the Asian Games are being held in Seoul, the South Korean authorities are using the games to instigate North-South confrontation and to foster division.

They are continuously fabricating and spreading rumors that we are attempting to launch armed infiltration and provocations with the approach of the games. Thus, they are using the games to instigate antagonism and a sense of confrontation against us by strengthening the anticommunist commotion and war exercises, and to aggravate tension.

Furthermore, they are accelerating troop reinforcements against us, raving that they are going to ensure the success of the Asian Games by force. At the April security consultative meeting held with the United States in Seoul, the South Korean authorities requested the assistance of the armed forces and protection under the nuclear umbrella to prepare for the Asian Games and the Olympics. They are continuously dragging various types of new military equipment, including F-16 fighters, into South Korea. Why are military aircraft needed for sports games? We need not explain that there is no relationship between troop reinforcements and sports games, between a nuclear umbrella and sports games, and between anticommunist commotion and sports games.

The alarming moves in South Korea are inconsistent with the lofty ideals of the Olympics and sportsmanship. The Asian Games, reportedly to be held in Seoul, cannot be well-intended games designed to promote sports.

The South Korean puppets attracted the Asian Games and the Olympics to Seoul with the intent from the very beginning of creating favorable circumstances for their two Koreas plot by perpetuating the nation's division on the pretext of international sports festivals and by using it to help prolong their hold on power.

From the early stages of discussing the venue of the Asian Games, as well as that of the Olympics, the South Korean ruling faction has rigorously carried out behind-the-scenes dealings, while raving that such events will open favorable prospects for simultaneous entry into the United Nations, cross-recognition, and cross-contacts.

This shows that creating international circumstances for the two Koreas plot through acceptance into the United Nations and cross-recognition was Seoul's true motive for hosting the Asian sports games.

Holding an international sports festival in one part of a divided country, like ours, will only aggravate North-South confrontation and inspire division. This is very harmful [paekhae muik] to the reunification of our country and to peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. This is why public opinion at home and abroad, which treasures justice and peace, opposes and rejects Seoul's hosting of the Asian Games.

According to reports, only 21 of the 36 member nations had submitted their entry applications by 27 August, 4 days before the entry application deadline for these games. This shows that the games will be very inactive [chojohan] ones, compared to the Ninth Games in which 33 countries participated.

The South Korean youth and students, not yielding to vicious repression by the puppet police, are persistently struggling to check the unilateral holding of the Asian Games and the Olympics. On 27 August, several hundred students of Hanyang University gathered on campus and held a rally to resolutely check the pro-division [of the Korean peninsula] Asian Games and carried out a stone-throwing battle against the combat police, who were running amok with repression.

The advance of the youth and students is an extremely just and righteous act reflecting the unanimous demand of the South Korean people. However, the South Korean ruling faction is resorting to violence in an attempt to realize its impure political aims by blocking at any cost the struggle continuously carried out by the youth, students, and people to oppose the Asian Games.

The South Korean rulers have practically put South Korea under martial law by handing down in succession various repressive orders, including the order for emergency guards and the order for emergency guard duty on the pretext of maintaining social stability and order for the Asian Games. Thus, they are blocking the patriotic advance of the youth, students, and people by fully mobilizing the repressive forces.

Under conditions in which the South Korean rulers are misusing the Asian Games for impure political aims, participation in these games cannot but instigate dictatorship. Therefore, participation in the Asian Games is not merely a sports issue, but a serious political issue as well. The Korean people have been suffering from the nation's division for more than 40 years. Our people, who ardently aspire for national reunification, do not tolerate any factor creating obstacles to reunification. We who aspire for reunification cannot participate [kaeip] in an act that helps divide the nation. Thus, we cannot participate in the 10th Asian Games to be held in Seoul.

We firmly believe that our just position faithful to our national cause and contributing to the cause of maintaining peace in Asia will enjoy deserved sympathy and support from the world's people and sports circles.

DOOR STILL 'OPEN' FOR DPRK TO PARTICIPATE IN ASIAD

OW010825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 1 KYODO -- The Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC) said Monday the door will be open until September 20, the opening day for the Asiad, if North Korea wishes to reverse its decision and participate in the games. SAGOC officials discounted as a foregone conclusion Monday's official announcement in the (North) Korea Workers' Party official organ, NODONG SINMUN, that the communist North will sit out the Asiad because it claimed South Korea is using the games for political purposes.

PYONGYANG PLANNING TO SUBVERT ASIAN GAMES

SK291231 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Report by correspondent Yu Sung-che from Tokyo]

[Text] On 29 August TONGIL ILBO [ROK Government-backed paper published in Japan] reported by quoting a source well informed in the internal affairs of the puppet North that on 10 August the puppet North held an expanded meeting of the so-called Workers' Party Political Bureau and reconfirmed a decision to conduct subversive activities by mobilizing all possible means to check the Seoul Asian Games.

The source disclosed that the expanded meeting of the Political Bureau -- in which full and alternate members of the Workers' Party Political Bureau of the puppet North, vice premiers, and department director-level officials dealing with operations against South Korea participated and, in particular, at which Kim Il-song showed up for a while -- reconfirmed the policy of mobilizing all means to abort or hinder the Asian Games.

The source said that Kim Chong-il, the son of Kim Il-song; O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces; and others are leading subversive operations against the Asian Games.

The source revealed that the meeting also reconfirmed the decision to employ international terrorists -- a concrete way to subvert the Asian Games -- by learning a lesson from the failure of the Rangoon assassination incident in which the direct involvement of the puppet North's operatives was brought to light and because of which the puppet North caused itself to be isolated internationally, adding that because terrorists from Europe or the Middle East are easily recognizable, the meeting decided to use Japanese terrorists. The source also disclosed that it was decided at the meeting to employ Koreans in Japan -- just as the puppet North did when it perpetrated the Mun Se-kwang incident in 1974 -- or to win over anti-system forces in Korea and Koreans who frequently visit Japan and have relatives who live there.

Calling to mind the fact that the puppet North recently committed shooting incidents on two occasions along the truce line, the source said the incidents are linked to the decision of the puppet North's Political Bureau to constantly conduct subversive operations against the Asian Games by mobilizing all means, and added that the puppet North seeks to incite a sense of unrest among the participating countries by showing the fact that tension between North and South Korea is growing higher before the opening of the Asian Games.

180 STUDENTS ARRESTED BEFORE ASIA GAMES

SK300335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP) -- The Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office, following a four-month investigation into Korea's two radical student groups, Saturday announced that it has arrested 180 members of the groups and is seeking 91 others. The "Minmintu" and "Chamintu," two extremist student organizations set up on univesity campuses, have masterminded violent anti-government demonstrations, both on and off campus, and have staged street riots, according to the announcement.

Among those arrested, 154 were put under formal arrest, 11 were booked without physical detention and 15 others were relieved of their prosecution [as received], the office reported. Sixty-three of the 154 under custody were charged with violating the national security law, eight with rioting, 17 with breaking the law governing the punishment of violent acts, 42 with violating the law on assembly and demonstrations, and 24 are under investigation, according to the announcement.

The prosecution defined the two groups as "leftist-leaning" and "pro-communist," pointing out that "Minmintu" and "Chamintu" have set a goal of overthrowing Korea's liberal democratic system through violent revolution of the masses in an effort to bring radical socialism to the nation. The groups' leaders have been listening to North Korea's anti-Seoul broadcast programs, thereby exposing themselves to North Korea's leftist ideology, it added.

To advance their goals, "Minmintu" and "Chamintu" had been capitalizing on the efforts of the ruling and opposition parties to revise the Constitution through compromise, as well as the government's policy of trying to create harmony for the upcoming Asian Games and 1986 Seoul Olympics. The two groups are trying to unite their members, both workers and students, through pro-communist ideology, according to the office.

The members of the two groups are more radical than those of "Sammintu" and do not recognize the current political system, it said. Key members of the "Sammin Struggle Committee," which represents national unification, liberation of the masses and struggle for democracy, were rounded up last year. According to the office, the "Minmintu" and "Chamintu" have led violent demonstrations and have illegally occupied public buildings, chanting anti-American and anti-government slogans, in line with their ideological booklets, which advocate "Liberation declaration."

Since it was established on Feb. 5, the "Minmintu," which is committed to "Anti-Americanism, anti-fascism and democracy," has infiltrated 39 universities. The "Chamintu" was set up last March at Seoul National University and Korea University to fight "anti-military fascism."

NKDP Refutes Prosecution Claims

SK310156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed yesterday that the outcome of the investigation in the prosecution of "Minmintu" and "Chamintu," major dissident students groups, is very different from what was uncovered by the party's Human Rights Committee.

Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok issued a statement, refuting the prosecution's claim that the two dissident forces have masterminded left-leaning anti-government demonstrations in the first semester of this year.

Hong asserted, "The only way to stop radical students' anti-government struggle is to repeal the quarter century-long anti-democratic constitutional order and return to the path towards democracy at the earliest possible moment."

POLICE PLAN TO PREVENT STUDENTS DISRUPTING ASIAD

Students Form 'Struggle' Groups

SK300008 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The police are learned to be all out in taking precautionary measures against possible surprise rallies by radical students during the Asian Games period upon a tip that activist students have organized a struggle committee to foil the Asiad.

The police efforts are focused on disbanding the committee by detecting it in advance and secluding activist students from stadiums during the games period, informed sources said.

According to the sources, four to 10 activist students are to form a group and launch a surprise rally on an individual university basis at the games sites.

In the case of the gymnasium of Seoul National University where table tennis matches will be held, the police decided to set up a steel fence around the gymnasium.

Police will be on guard in and around the gymnasium around the clock starting Sept. 16.

The police are working out special precautionary measures for the Suwon campus of Sungkyunkwan University where Taekwondo matches will take place and also for Hanyang University where volleyball games will be held.

Plan to 'Seclude' Activists

SK310222 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Student activists and drop-outs who are listed as "dangerous" for possibly holding a surprise rally during the Asian Games period are likely to be urged to voluntarily enlist for military service before the opening of the Asian Games on Sept. 20.

In a way to prevent the so-called "activist sphere" from taking sabotage actions, the Education Ministry and other concerned authorities are reportedly busy working out measures to "seclude" student activists during the period of the games.

As for 129 drop-outs who were suspected to have masterminded past campus disturbances, the authorities intend to take speedy procedures require for them to join the Army before the Asiad, it was learned.

The authorities will take similar measures for 130 activist students, classified as "A" class for their active role in student movements.

The Office of Military Manpower Administration usually conscripts shortly after university students are suspended or expelled from school.

If the listed student activists refuse to accept the "advice" for advance enlistment for military duty, the school authorities are supposed to assume responsibility for their seclusion.

The school authorities reportedly plan to arrange "forced" tours for the students during the Asian Games period.

In case such seclusion measures are not effective, the authorities are examining the possibility of sending them to summary courts on the grounds that they masterminded roles in the previous student demonstrations.

Upon learning that radical students plot to stage surprise rallies at sports facilities for the Asiad period, the police have stepped up supervision on the whereabouts of some 5,200 students listed as activists.

PRC TO USE DIRECT FLIGHTS TO SEOUL FOR ASIAD

OW301136 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 30 KYODO -- South Korea is to allow China to make direct flights to Seoul to send its athletic delegation to the Asian Games starting September 20, Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (Sagoc) sources said Saturday. The schedule for the first direct Chinese flights envisages charters by China's state-run airline, Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), on September 12 and 15 to send athletes and officials nonstop between Beijing and Seoul. The plan has been approved by South Korea's Transportation Ministry. China and South Korea have no diplomatic relations.

South Korea has been keen for the 520-strong Chinese delegation to use direct flights to Seoul in view of the fact that the North Korean sports delegation flew nonstop from Pyongyang to Narita, on the outskirts of Tokyo, last summer to take part in the Universiad, the student Olympics, in Kobe, western Japan. Japan and North Korea also have no diplomatic ties.

Wei Jizhong, an official of the Chinese Olympic Committee, said on August 16 that the Chinese delegation would use direct flights. China applied for the direct flights to Seoul since North Korea, which usually keeps a watchful eye on the Seoul-Beijing relationships, did not raise strong objections to the plan because of its similar facilities at the Universiad, sports sources here said.

STATEMENT OF DELEGATE TO N.-S. RED CROSS TALKS

SK280439 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0217 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate of our side to the North-South Red Cross talks issued a statement this morning urging the North Korean side to come to the table for Red Cross talks. The statement reads: Statement by senior delegate to our side to the North-South Red Cross talks:

The North Korean side has persistently failed to send a reply to our side's 11 July proposal that the 11th round of the North-South Red Cross talks be held in Pyongyang today. I cannot but express concern over the fact that suspension of the North-South Red Cross talks has been prolonged due to the North Korean side's refusal of our proposal. As with last year, this year, too, the North Korean side unilaterally postponed indefinitely the 11th round of the North-South Red Cross talks, which both sides had agreed to hold on 26 February, using the excuse of the "Team Spirit" military exercise.

Following completion of the "Team Spirit" military exercise, North Korean side came up again with the so-called tripartite military talks proposal claiming that only when such tripartite military talks are held first and progress is made then can the suspended North-South Red Cross talks be resumed. In addition to this, recently the North Korean side created another obstacle to North-South dialogue by linking our domestic affairs to it.

Such an attitude on the part of the North Korean side evades the resolution of humanitarian problems between the North and South, completely running counter to the spirit and principle of the Red Cross societies and unilaterally destroying the agreements reached between both sides. Therefore, we cannot but deplore this.

In the North-South Red Cross talks which were held last year after 12 years, both sides agreed to hold a package discussion of the 5 agenda items and to make free travel one of the methods for implementing the 5 agenda items. Thus, the talks achieved some progress. Furthermore, numerous separated families in the North and South, who witnessed the exchanges of home-visiting groups of separated families last year, want to see the Red Cross talks progress well again this year so that all separated families can visit their hometowns and meet their relatives.

Such being the situation, the North Korean side has refused to hold the 11th round of the North-South Korean Red Cross talks by coming up with political and military excuses which are contrary to reason. Completely ignoring the desires of separated families and the expectations of all brethren cannot be considered a manifestation of insincerity. As everyone knows, ideologies and ideals should be transcended in resolving humanitarian problems. The resolution of humanitarian problems should not be delayed on the unilaterially solely because of political or military issues.

This notwithstanding, the North Korean side has come up with tripartite military talks and the issue of our domestic affairs in a bid to use them as a precondition for the Red Cross talks. This cannot but be condemned as utilizing humanitarian issues for insidious political purposes. At the same time, this will lead the people of the world to doubt the basic stand and attitude of the North Korean side. While talking about compatriotic love and humanitarianism, the North Korean side has repeated the irresponsible act of unilaterally suspending ongoing talks by frequently violating agreements and by picking on the other side's domestic affairs under the pretext of creating an atmosphere for dialogue.

Failure to resolve the problem of over 10 million separated families dispersed in the North and South is attributed precisely to this attitude on the North Korean side. The North Korean side should not suspend the humanitarian talks by bringing up problems which have nothing to do with the Red Cross talks but should show sincerity towards the existing Red Cross talks and toward resolution of the problem of separated families proving through deeds that what they say is credible.

We urge that if the North Korean side is really interested in resolving the problem of separated families it should renounce its unwarranted act turning down the desire of separated families and running counter to the progress of dialogue and should unconditonally participate in the 11th round North-South Red Cross talks at the earliest possible date.

[Dated] 28 August 1986

[Signed] Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate of the Taehan [ROK] Red Cross Society.

50,000 ATTEND OPPOSITION RALLY IN PUSAN 30 AUG

BK301530 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Aug 30 (AFP) -- An estimated 50,000 people attended an opposition rally in this southern port city Saturday to press for direct presidential elections eyewitnesses said. The rally, hosted by the major opposition New Korea Democratic party (NKDP), was held at a playground in the western outskirts of this provincial city in defiance of a government ban on outdoor rallies. Police reported no clashes during or after the rally, which lasted for over two hours. Eyewitnesses said that NKDP followers did not try to take to the streets after the rally broke up as they have often done in the past. Few dissident students turned up at the rally, they added.

It was the first opposition rally held since the ruling and opposition parties launched a bipartisan parliamentary committee last month charged with working out a compromise version of new constitution. The opposition has been pushing for a constitutional amendment that would allow South Korea's president to be chosen by popular vote. As the rally, opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, an NKDP advisor, threatened to give up dialogue with the ruling camp and resort to people's power if the ruling party continues to advocate a parliamentary system of government. The opposition wants a presidential system in which the head of state is elected through direct popular vote, while the ruling party favors a cabinet system similar to the one in West Germany. Kim Yong-sam stressed that the opposition demand for a direct presidential election is the only way to solve the legitimacy problem, which he said was inherent in the current regime. He was apparently referring to the fact that President Chon Tu-hwan rose to power through a military coup in 1980.

Kim Tae-chung, another top opposition leader, was placed under house arrest in Seoui early Saturday to prevent him form attending the rally. It was the 33rd time the 61-year-old opposition politician had been put under house arrest since he returned home in February last year. Kim Tae-chung, in a taped message played at the rally, also said the direct presidential election system, instead of the current indirect electoral college system, is the surest way to being about democracy. He charged the ruling Democratic Justice party (DJP) with trying to introduce a cabinet system to prolong its hold on power because the DJP stands a slim chance of winning a direct presidential election.

The KJP has held rallies in three provincial cities since Thursday to promote the merits of a cabinet government system.

PREM MEETS SIHANOUK, PLEDGES CONTINUED SUPPORT

BK280825 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk this morning paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during which the Kampuchean problem was discussed.

The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea claimed growing popular support for his resistance movement as Vietnam faced more problems of desertion, Secretary-General to the Prime MInister Prasong Sunsiri said.

Gen Prem for his part pledged continued support for the triparte alliance, Sqn Ldr Prasong added.

At the same time, Prince Sihanouk congratulated Gen Prem on his re-appointment and informed him of his recent visits to Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was also present at the meeting at Government House.

Further on Meeting

BK281518 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] At 1100 today visiting Prince Sihanouk called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House for official consultations. They were joined by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general to the prime minister, said that the meeting lasted about half an hour. Prince Sihanouk discussed the military situation of the Khmer Tripartite forces, saying that they are at a great advantage while the Vietnamese troops are at a disadvantage. More Cambodian people are supporting the Khmer coalition government, and more Heng Samrin troops are defecting to the CGDK forces. Prince Sihanouk expressed gratitude to his majesty the king for helping the Cambodian people in Thailand and thanked the Thai people for extending support and assistance to liberating Cambodia. The prime minister expressed the intention of Thailand and ASEAN to support the Cambodian people's search for independence and peace.

[Begin Prasong Recording] The prime minister hopes that Sihanouk's leadership will be able to bring independence and peace to Cambodia in the future. The prime minister also told Prince Sihanouk that if they can win the hearts of the Cambodian people, they will win the war in Cambodia. [end recording]

The atmosphere of the meeting was friendly. Both Gen Prem and Prince Sihanouk appeared smiling. Gen Prem saw Prince Sihanouk to his car.

SITTHI RESPONDS TO PHOUN SIPASENT MESSAGE

BK281529 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshall Sitthi Sawetsila on 22 August sent a letter to Lao Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut thanking the latter for congratulating him on the occasion of his reappointment as Thai foreign minister.

The Thai foreign minister stressed to Laos Thailand's policy of "being determined to work for a better and close relationship with Laos."

The Thai foreign minister says in his message that he is "happy to be able to work to develop and strengthen the friendship between the two countries in the interests of the people of both. I really look forward to cooperation with your excellency,"

A Thai official told NAEO NA on 27 August that the Thai Foreign minister's letter is in response to Laos' improved attitude shown during the formation of a new government in Thailand and especially in the 5 August statement of Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan. The Lao leader's statement, following the 4-5 August cabinet session, indicated that Laos is ready for talks with Thailand either at the government or local-level" to pave the way to strengthen mutual trust and understanding between Thailand and Laos." Thai officials consider Laos' approach a change from its stance of the past 2 years.

Late last week, the Thai foreign minister sent a message to Interior Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun seeking the latter's cooperation in arranging local-level talks between the governors of Thailand's border provinces and the Lao side. On this, the interior minister told NAEO NA at parliament on Wednesday that he had already given the provincial governors instructions concerning the message from the Foreign Ministry.

According to Thai officials, the governors of the border provinces near Laos are empowered by the instruction to contact their Lao counterparts directly to resolve problems, renew cultural exchanges, and promote trade relations between people at the border.

USSR'S ZAYTSEV ARRIVES 31 AUG ON 4-DAY VISIT

BK010212 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Moscow will support initiatives in talks between ASEAN and Indochina, a senior Soviet official said yesterday.

Anatoliy Zaytsev, director-general on Southeast Asian affirs, said on his arrival yesterday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wanted to seek good relations among neighbours in the Asia-Pacific region.

The official, who is here on a four-day visit, said dialogue is the only means to achieve regional security based on mutual benefits.

He said Moscow supported prospects for a normalisation of relations between China and Vietnam which, if realised, would ease tension in the region.

Mr Zaytsev is due to hold talks with Thai officials on topics to be discussed in the United Nations General Assembly this year.

MOVE AGAINST WIRA ALSO SEEN AIMED AT PREM

BK301115 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Aug 86

[Article: "Wira's Case -- A Point for Political Parties To Ponder"]

[Text] Political battles among politicians and political parties in Thailand usually mean dirty tactics, no rules, and no regard for the long term consequences. There are no rules in the conduct of political fights...the only important thing is to win.

In a democratic system, political struggle must be waged within generally accepted limits and rules, but in Thailand this philosophy has been rejected through the repeated use of dirty tricks; and time and time again this has led to coups d'etat or, in recent years, to violence among mass groups. All of this is the result of the selfish nature of certain politicians and political groups.

The issue involving Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong, who has been accused of having made remarks insulting to the monarchy, is a case in point. The side with ill intentions toward Wira has picked on the case to try to destroy him. The people who taped Wira's campaign speeches in Buriram did so to gather ammunition to hinder him in the elections, and they filed charges with the police just so that legal action could be taken if warranted. But the matter did not stop there. A political party, which was a member of the previous coalition but which has been left out of the current government, has used its ultrarightist background and the mass agitation skills which have brought it a number of political successes to start a campaign. This party has printed mass agitation pamphlets and distributed them among village scouts in Bangkok. It has also discreetly played the tape to some army generals in order to spread the anti-Wira campaign within the Army.

The result of all this is that the playing up of Wira's campaign remarks has been exploited on a continuing basis by certain political parties to destroy Wira politically. A group of senators have also submitted a motion to pressure the government to do something against Wira.

The Wira tape has become a weapon which on the surface appears to be targeted at Wira, but closer examination reveals that the target is General Prem. The argument is that because Gen Prem is absolutely loyal to the monarchy, he should not have included Wira, who stands accused of insulting the monarchy, in the cabinet. And if Gen Prem protects Wira, he will open the door for attacks from his adversaries. For this reason, Wira seems to be the small political bait to catch the real target, Gen Prem.

The anti-Prem power brokers and political groups are well aware of Gen Prem's strong points and hope to use the Wira tape to weaken them, but waging a political fight using accusations involving the institution beloved by the people will always run the risk of confusion and violence, and the democratic system which politicians profess to cherish could well be destroyed as a result.

It is this that the political parties must consider carefully. Therefore, should the issue of the Wira tape be left to the law to consider, or should it be used to instigate mob rule as happened on 6 October 1976?

PREM DEFENDS HANDLING OF WIRA CASE TO OPPOSITION

BK280254 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] An apparently angry Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday rejected charges, made during a secret parliamentary session, that he was protecting a Cabinet member accused by certain quarters of having made a lese majeste statement.

MPs quoted General Prem as telling Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet during the closed-door session. "I value my life less than I value the monarchy. I am willing to die for the monarch anytime."

Gen Prem reportedly told Samak: "I have never been so depressed in the life over the statement against me on this matter." [as published]

Government MPs late yesterday morning called for the closed session after opposition MPs attacked the way General Prem was handling the alleged slur by Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong on the monarchy -- despite Samak's vehement protest against the parliamentary session, chaired by Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, being conducted in camera.

Informed sources said that the controversy would not end with General Prem's response yesterday and Wira's apology to the Monarch on Monday. There is widespread speculation Wira might have to resign to defuse the growing political uproar.

As opposition leaders yesterday repeated their threats to censure the government, Muanchon Party leader Chaloem Yubamrung said he would organize rallies at Sanam Luang and in the provinces if there is no action on the lese majeste accusations against Wira.

He said he was not concerned about any actions that the authorities might take, although he mentioned the possibility that the police might be reluctant to launch proceedings because of Wira's position as deputy interior minister.

Chaloem also said he would not recommend whether Wira should resign -- there are many other actions that can be taken, he said. But he said it would be wrong for Wira and the government to try to sit out the controversy without doing anything.

He said he had taped the closed session of Parliament yesterday, and would reveal what had taken place if rallies are organized at Sanam Luang.

MPs emerging from the meeting said Wira had argued that he was always loyal to the monarchy. Democrat MP Trairong Suwannakhiri said Wira had pointed out that his accuser -- Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet -- had made no comment until he had switched from being a member of the government to a member of the opposition. Wira said this showed that Samak was using the disloyalty claim for political purposes, according to Trairong.

Chaloem described Wira's arguments as weak. If Wira had said what he said only once, then it could be excused as a slip, Chaloem said. But Wira had made the statement twice which invalidate his claim that it was unintentional, Chaloem said.

Opposition leaders were united in their condemnation of the order to go into secret session. Samak said the argument that the debate would refer to the monarchy was an invalid argument because his intention was to criticize the prime minister and not the monarchy.

Chaloem said Banyat Banthatthan's claim to justify his proposal for the secret session, that he was acting according to a Cabinet decision, could not be true because ministers would not have had an opportunity yesterday to reach such an agreement.

UDP [United Democratic Party] leader Buntheng Thongsawat said this was the first time that the government's policy statement had been debated in camera. He said it was disastrous, and that the public would suspect that there were improper dealings going on. He said he was unhappy, but could not reveal what went on in the closed session.

Earlier, Progressive leader Uthai Phimchaichon repeated the opposition's determination to submit a no-confidence motion against the government if no satisfactory action is taken within seven days from Tuesday. The opposition proposes three steps: to submit a parliamentary question (which was not allowed on the agenda today), taking the issue to the House Committee on Administration, and proposing a no-confidence debate.

Uthai also said the opposition bloc would not allow Wira to be taken for trial during the parliamentary session, a statement which Chaloem later echoed.

The Muanchon leader said it would be counter to long-standing tradition for Parliament to permit its members to stand trial in connection with criminal charges while Parliament is in session.

Emerging from the session, Wira told reporters he was relieved to have made clarifications in Parliament.

He said that during the House session today, he will ask for a permission to stand trial in the court on the lese majeste charges.

Reponding to the opposition's call for Wira's resignation, Democrat spokeswoman Suphattra Matsadit said that if Wira quit the Cabinet post, the government would be bowing to pressure from the opposition.

"I don't think he will resign in such a circumstance for his resignation can be taken as a government defeat and an opposition's victory," she told reporters. Moreover, she said, the court has not ruled whether Wira was guilty or not.

Suphattra accused the opposition of attempting to prolong the prosecution against Wira during the parliamentary session.

"The opposition bloc is trying to drag on the case in order to have a chance to continue attacking Wira," the Democrat spokeswoman said.

She was referring to the opposition's plan to vote against a proposal to allow Wira to stand trial in connection with the lese majeste charge during today's weekly House meeting.

The government MPs, she said, are expected to vote in favour of the proposal because "they wished to see the settlement of the controversy in court as soon as possible."

The permission will be made in response to a recent request by the Interior Ministry to have Wira -- concurrently the Democrat secretary general -- tried for his alleged lese majeste remarks during campaign rallies in Buriram on July 13.

Under the Constitution, parliamentarians cannot be tried, summoned or investigated while Parliament is in session without prior consent from the House Speaker or Senate Speaker.

Suphattra, an MP representing Nakhon Si Thammarat, said the four coalition partners commanding 231 votes in the 347-seat House of Representatives would be able to push for the proposal without much difficulty despite the opposition's attempt to stall the case.

Piyanat Watcharaphon, secretary general of the opposition Ruam Thai Party, said all the opposition parties including the UDP leader Buntheng have agreed to vote down the proposal to allow Wira to be prosecuted.

It would run against the long-preserved parliamentary tradition to let its member be tried on criminal charges during the House session, he said. The 115 opposition MPs are expected to vote unanimously against the issue, said the Sisaket MP.

Suphattra dismissed as groundless reports that a number of Democrats have called for the resignation from the Cabinet of Wira for the sake of the government's stability. "The case has yet to be finalized by the court. Therefore, one cannot claim that he was found guilty of the charge," she said, adding that Wira's resignation would also be a victory for the opposition.

HOUSE VOTES TO ALLOW WIRA TO STAND TRIAL

BK290239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The House of Representatives voted 171-0 yesterday to let Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong stand trial on a lese majeste charge.

The vote, in which the opposition abstained, was called without any debate. Earlier, MPs voted 158-86 that National Democracy Party MP Gen Kriangsak Chamanan should continue to face the September 9 coup bid trial.

The vote ended the parliamentary tradition under which MPs are immune from criminal prosecution while the House is in session. However, hearings must not be scheduled on the same day as the House sessions, as requested by Gen Kriangsak.

Mr Wira and Gen Kriangsak asked the House to waive their immunity from criminal investigation of legal proceedings accorded to MPs under the Constitution.

The House also voted 210-1 to ask the criminal court to release and cease proceedings against Phuket MP Rewut Chindaphon while the House is in session in line with Constitutional Article 123. The lone dissenter came from the Prachakon Thai ranks.

The New Force Party MP, who was charged with involvement in the June 23 tantalum plant riot, was granted bail but has to report to police every 12 days.

Mr Rewut submitted a request to House Speaker Chuan Likphai to have proceedings against him suspended during the session and the matter was put directly to the vote.

During the debate on Gen Kriangsak's case, several whips and senior coalition figures went into a huddle, seeking a vote in line with the MPs' request.

Later, government MPs said the coalition coordination committee had earlier agreed to vote to maintain Gen Kriangsak's immunity but allow Mr Wira to go on trial because the nature of the cases differed.

When Gen Kriangsak requested leave to attend the trial while debate on the other issue was in full swing, the government whips became confused and quickly changed their agreement, and let the coup suspect attend the trial.

The Justice Ministry asked for House permission to continue the trial.

Gen Kriangsak said his continued immunity would delay the case and cause further hardship to the 35 junior officers and civilians still being detained.

The former premier said the suspects only obeyed orders during the coup attempt.

Chart Thai MP Col Prachan Sawangchit backed Gen Kriangsak's request, saying he had been involved in the coup attempt in that he tried to stall it. Describing Gen Kriangsak's request as a sacrifice and a show of courage, the former Young Turk asked the House to acquiesce on the request.

Progressive party MP Phaithun Mokkamakun said that at stake was Constitutional Article 122, which accorded MPs immunity because it was designed to prevent malicious attempts against opposition members for political advantage.

Rat Buri MP Pol Lt Chaowarin Latthasaksiri said Gen Kriangsak's request was well-intended and would help the other coup suspects. The trail would have to be postponed in every future session if Gen Kriangsak's request was turned down, said the Chart Thai MP. [passage omitted]

Wira Ready for Showdown

BK300333 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Aug 86 P 1

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong yesterday morning huddled with House Speaker Chuan Likphai. Afterwards, he hinted that he is ready to face a no-confidence onslaught in the House rather than quit the Cabinet post to defuse political pressure.

Details of the closed-door meeting between the two senior Democrat members at the Parliament were not disclosed.

Informed sources had earlier said that Chuan would ask Wira to resign for "his own political future, the party reputation and the stability of the government."

Chuan could not be reached for comments yesterday.

Meanwhile, pressure continued to grow on Wira when Deputy House Speaker Mai Sirinawakun of the Social Action Party (SAP) told reporters that Wira should step down to fend off the looming no-confidence move planned by opposition parties.

He said he believed that the votes by the government MPs would be split on a no-confidence motion, particularly if a secret ballot was called. Mai's statements echoed the views earlier aired by his SAP colleagues, including Surat Thani MP Pinya Chuaiplot, who said he would propose a free vote on the matter in Monday's meeting of the Government-Parliament Coordinating Committee.

Wira, now a lese majeste suspect, yesterday challenged the opposition to accelerate its censure plan against him.

"I want the opposition bloc to launch a no-confidence debate as soon as possible as now I'm prepared to face it," Wira said.

The Phattalung MP said he favoured the government MPs to adopt a free vote in the no-confidence debate expected to be initiated by the opposition camp. "I'm not in a position to force any pro-government MPs to vote in my favour," he said.

Wira's remarks came amidst a growing trend indicating that a number of government lawmakers -- possibly about 45 -- would vote against him if the no-confidence is raised. The opposition currently commands 115 votes in the 347-seat House of Representatives, but the Constitution requires at least 174 no-confidence votes to sack a minister of the government.

He said he thought Premier Prem Tinsulanon as head of government might have been put in a dilemma over the issue. "Therefore, I'll soon seek a meeting with him to inform him that I'll be responsible for the issue."

Asked to comment on House Speaker Chuan Likphai's call for him to step down, Wira said: "Whether I'll resign or not is my own business."

Groups Pressure Democrats

BK300431 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Several organized groups yesterday pressed the Democrat Party to remove Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong as punishment for alleged lese majeste remarks.

The pressure groups also demanded that the Democrats pull out of the coalition government to demonstrate their political spirit.

About 20 representatives of the militant "Red Gaurs" movement was the first group to tender a letter to the Democrat Party yesterday morning calling for the party to take action against Wira (Democrat-Phatthalung).

Chaloemchai Matchaklam, a leading right-wing Red Gaurs member, warned the party of worsening situation unless it asked Wira to step down as a minister. He said the movement, founded by Senator Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, would consider a further step if the party failed to meet its demand within 7 days.

Phathai Wisetchanit, who claimed himself as president of the so-called Mass Organization of Thailand, also tendered a separate letter to the party seeking action against Wira.

Other pressure groups present at the Democrat headquarters on Setsiri Road yesterday included the Marine Transportation Workers' Union and the People Force for Democracy Group. Wichian Siwichian the MTWU president, said the Democrat Party should consider withdrawing from the coalition because it was responsible for the nomination of Wira to the Cabinet.

Most Democrats Support Wira

BK310450 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Most Democrat MPs still support Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong and want him to stay on to prove himself in court against charges that he insulted the Monarchy.

Five-time Songkhla MP Sawai Phatno urged Mr Wira not to bow to political pressure, saying that it was a political ploy by the opposition parties to destroy the deputy minister and the Democrat Party.

He expressed optimism that the situation would improve once the lese majeste case was filed in court.

Mr Sawai added that he doubted whether Mr Wira would abuse his authority as Deputy Interior Minister to influence the case. "This is a misunderstanding. His (alleged lese majeste) remarks were tape recorded. It is fact which cannot be distorted," he noted.

Party executive committee member, Yasothon MP Phiraphan Phalusu, said that he felt the case was not a difficult one and there is a possibility that Mr Wira would be able to defend himself.

He accused the Opposition of dramatising the incident in order to tarnish the party's reputation.

"Resigning now will not solve the problem, but may appease some political factions or parties which may stop their political activities," he said, adding that resignation would mean a defeat for Mr Wira.

Another Democrat MP, Rayong's Soemsak Karun, noted that the atonement by Mr Wira at the Parliament earlier last week was an adequate demostration of apology.

"Quitting now will only serve the wish of the Opposition," he said, but added that if Mr Wira was found guilty he would have to resign immediately.

He asked the public to give Mr Wira a chance to clear himself in court.

Songkhla MP Naruchat Bunsuwan said that most party members sympathised with Mr Wira "because we know what is what."

"We won't allow him to resign. We will object...until it is proven that he is guilty," said the MP.

He revealed that Mr Wira had never sought help from the party. "The party will not consider the issue; it depends on Mr Wira alone," he said.

"There is no reason to resign," said Nakhon Si Thammarat MP Shamphan Paenphat. "I believe that, in the end, fact and virtue will prove itself," he added.

WIRA ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION DECISION

BK010723 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Wira Musikaphong, deputy interior minister, has announced his resignation. He gave the reasons for his resignation at Government House at 0930 this morning.

[Begin Wira recording] The first reason for my resignation is that I want to go to court not holding a cabinet post. In fact, the case is still in the hands of the police, and probably will be sent to the prosecutors and the court later. No matter what the police, prosecutors, or the court say, I am willing to accept the ruling as an ordinary MP or an ordinary person. I have felt all along that if the police take legal action against me, or even if it reaches the prosecutors while I am still deptuy interior minister, no matter how sincere I am or what steps I take not to interfere in the administration of legal procedures, it would not be enough to allow the institutions of the police and prosecutors to avoid criticism when the case reaches the prosecutors which is not good for them. When the case reaches the court, the court will also be criticized. So, my resignation is the best way to avoid the problem and to spare our judicial institutions from criticism.

Concerning politics the opposition MP's are trying to put pressure on me to resign. I have already said that I respect the opinion of the opposition, but I will carry out the duties of government since I am on the side of the government. Instead of being a personal affair affecting only me, the issue seems to have spread unnecessarily and without reason to others. We cannot blame anyone for their actions -- a no-confidence debate or whatever is the parliamentary way. The reason I have decided to resign is that I want to end the issue.

The government just announced its policy to the Parliament and has begun to work to solve the problems of the people. You know that the prime minister is determined to solve the problems of poverty, foreign debt, and unemployment. The poverty and unemployment issues have a direct effect on the people. Although not seen clearly, the foreign debt problem also has an impact on the people. The government still has no real chance to tackle problems since it has to worry about the Parliament. Instead of following the performance of the government in solving the poverty, debt, and unemployment problems, the opposition MP's worry about me. I think that we should use the time of the Parliament or the House to work for the people instead of worrying about me. So, after I resign the issue will probably end. [end recording]

'SOURCES' CITED ON MILITARY RESHUFFLE LISTS

BK300958 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Aug 86 p 32

[Text] The annual military reshuffle list has been completed and is expected to be officially announced, probably over the weekend, a well-informed source told the WORLD today.

The source said that the list had been finalised by Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat and had reached the Prime Minister for him to refer it to His Majesty the King for Royal endorsement.

The source confirmed the "completion" of the new assignments by referring to a handover ceremony between outgoing Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to his successor scheduled for tomorrow at the Supreme Command Headquarters.

The schedule, according to the source, is for Deputy Supreme Commander Adm Supha Kotchaseni to receive the duties of the Supreme Commander from Gen Athit Kamlang-ek whose service ends that day.

He said that the reshuffle contains "no great surprises" with Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Commander of the First Army Region, will become Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The fast-rising officer, Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, Commander of Special Warfare Headquarters in Lop Buri, rises to a higher position as Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief, according to the source.

Other assignments as learned by the WORLD this morning:

Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, Commander of the First Army Area is to be Chief of Staff of the Army.

Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, Commander of the Fourth Army Area is Chief of Staff Officers to the Supreme Commander.

Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut, Commander of the Second Army Area is to be Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief.

Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, Deputy Commander of the Second Army Area is to be Commander of the First Army Area.

Maj Gen Wimon Wongwanit, Commander of the First Division is to be Commander of the Second Army Area.

Maj Gen San Sriphen, Commander of the Third Infantry Division is First Division Commander.

Maj Gen Chaichana Tharichat, Deputy Commander of the Third Army Area is Commander.

Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, Aide-de-camp of Gen Prem is Commander of the Ninth Division based in Kanchanaburi.

Chief-of-staff of the Armed Forces is ACM Thuanthong Yotawut, now Air Force Chief-of-Staff.

Chief of Staff of the Air Force will be AVM Kaset Rotchananin, who is now Deputy Chief-of-Staff.

Adm Thada Ditthabanchong, Commander of the Fleet, is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Navy in place of Adm Niphon Sirithon.

ACM Sonsoen Wanit, currently Deputy Permanent Defence Secretary, to be Permanent Secretary.

King Approves List

BK020115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] First Army Commander Lt. Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Special Warfare Commander Lt-Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong have been promoted to assistant army commanders-in-chief in the annual military reshuffle.

The reshuffle of the three armed forces, which was not publicly announced but partially released yesterday, has been approved by His Majesty the King. Promotion orders will be sent, like last year, individually to the 318 officers involved this time.

Significant in this year's reshuffle is the rise to the top of the Army by classmates of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut (Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 1) and officers of Class 5.

Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun becomes Army Chief-of-Staff, a position he held as caretaker when Gen Chawalit was promoted this year.

Second Army Commander Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut is now Deputy Army Chief, taking over from Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, who held the post when Gen Chuthai Saengthawip was promoted to Army Inspector-General after Prime Minsiter Prem Tinsulanon's decision not to extend the term of former army chief and supreme commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

The promotion of these four officers fills the Army's five top posts which, including that of Gen Chawalit, are known as the "Five Tigers". Military analysts say the promotion of Lt-Gen Phichit, Lt-Gen Sunthon and Lt-Gen Wanchai makes them most likely successors to Gen Chawalit, who has said he would resign next year when he reaches the age of 55.

Lt-Gen Sunthon and Lt-Gen Wanchai are members of Class 1, classmates of Gen Chawalit, while Gen Phichit is a member of Class 2.

Although Lt-Gen Phisit (Army Pre-Cadet School Class 6) is also eligible to be promoted to the top army post, he too is due to resign next year.

Lt-Gen "Big George" Sunthon is due to retire in 1991 while Lt-Gen "Big Sua" Pichit and Lt-Gen Wanchai are due to retire in 1992.

Another classmate of Gen Chawalit promoted this year is Assistant Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Charuai Wongsayan, who is made Deputy Chief-of-Staff, replacing his elder brother Lt-Gen Charat Wongsayan (Army Pre-Cadet School Class 7).

Lt-Gen Charat has been promoted to deputy permanent [under] secretary of the Defence Ministry.

Another Class 1 member promoted is Maj-Gen Panya Singhasakda of the Institute of Army Academies, who is now Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Operations.

Maj-Gen Arun Pariwattham, commander of the Second Infantry Reserves, has been made Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Civilian Affairs.

The new Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Personnel is Maj-Gen Sanan Sawetserani, a classmate of Lt-Gen Phichit, who was formerly the deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command.

Although the most senior of the Chunlachomklao Class 5 officers to be promoted is Lt-Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, who went from Assistant Chief-of-Staff (Operations) to Deputy Chief-of-Staff, the officer who made the biggest leap is Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanit.

Maj-Gen Wimon who is the First Army's 1st Infantry Division commander, was promoted yesterday to command the Special Warfare Centre without having to hold a deputy commanding post.

Class 5 member and First Army Second Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen San Siphen becomes the First Army's 1st Division Commander.

Deputy First Army Commander Maj-Gen Watthanachai Wutthisiri (Class 4) is now commander while Deputy Third Army Commander Maj-Gen Chaichana Tharichat, also a classmate of Gen Chawalit, has been promoted to commander.

Deputy Fourth Army Commander Maj-Gen Wisit Atkhumwong, a classmate of Gen Phichit, has been promoted to commander.

Three Class 8 officers were also promoted in the reshuffle to command combat units joining two other classmates, 1st Special Warfare Division Commander Maj-Gen Watthana Sanphanit and the Fourth Army's 5th Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen Kitti Rattanachai.

The three officers are Col Banthao Yaiket, who has been promoted from deputy commander to commander of the Second Army's 6th Infantry Division, Col Oraphan Watthanawibun, promoted from deputy commander to commander of the 2nd Special Warfare Division, and Col Manat Aramsi, promoted from deputy commander to commander of the Prachin Buri-based 2nd Infantry Division.

Another notable promotion is Gen Prem's aide, Maj-Gen Mongkon Amphonphisit, who was made commander of the First Army's 9th Infantry Division based in Kanchanaburi Province.

Military Appointees Profiled

BK020147 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] "Better dead than led" has long been the personal motto of newly-appointed Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.

Widely known as "Big George," Lt Gen Sunthon has held the chieftain of the powerful Lop Buri-based Special Warfare Command until last night when he was promoted to assistant army chief.

Lt Gen Sunthon, 55, is a graduate of the prestigious Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy's Class One whose members included Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and newly-appointed Third Army Region Commander Maj Gen Chaichana Tharichat.

He began his military career as a sub-lieutenant officer attached to the Infantry Centre between 1954-55 after which he underwent military courses both in Thailand and overseas. The military institutions where he had been trained included the U.S. Army Infantry School and Fort Leavenworth military college.

Upon returning to Thailand, Lt Gen Sunthon served as a lecturer at the Army Chief-of-Staff College and later as personnel chief of the Thai forces in Vietnam during the Vietnam War and was decorated with a Gallantry Cross medal.

Before assuming the post of Special Warfare commander in 1983, he took up various important positions in the army including intelligence chief of the First Army Region, chief-of-staff of the Special Warfare Command and commander of the Army Aviation Centre.

Maj Gen Wimon Wongwanit, named commander of the elite Special Warfare Centre yesterday, was a cadet of the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy's Class Five.

His classmates who are key figures in the army include Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi and Maj Gen San Siphen.

A native of the southern province of Surat Thani, the 52-year-old commander of the powerful Special Warfare Command received his primary education in Phunphin district and high-school level at Phuttha Nikhom School in Chaiya District.

Before being admitted as a cadet of the "Class Five", he underwent military courses at the Pre-cadet Army School.

He began his military career as an officer of the First Infantry Regiment. After that, he underwent chief-of-staff courses in the United States and England.

Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi was one of the army officers who enjoyed a meteoric rise following the abortive coup by the Young Turks in 1981. He has always been seen as a staunch supporter of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

The 53-year-old army man, who was yesterday named new commander of the Second Army Region which covers the northeastern region, belongs to the Class Five and was a classmate of Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, the assistant army chief-of-staff for operations, who is also his brother-in-law.

A graduate of the Fort Leavenworth in the U.S., Maj Gen Itsaraphong was first assigned to the Infantry Centre Headquarters. After a series of promotions, he was named assistant army attache to Britain. After returning to Thailand, he was made a lecturer in the army and later deputy commander of the Ninth Infantry Division and later commander of the 11th Infantry Division and chief-of-staff of the First Army Division. He was subsequently appointed deputy commander of the First Army Division and commander of the Sixth Army Division before he was made commander of the Suranari Force in 1982.

Maj Gen Watthanachai Wutthisiri is the first Chunlachomklao's Class Four member to assume the post of an army regional commander. He was yesterday named commander of the First Army Region.

His classmates in the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy included Maj Gen Siri Riuphan, deputy Third Army Region commander, and Maj Gen Chap Iam-siri, deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region.

Upon graduation from the academy in 1955, Maj Gen Watthanachai was appointed a sub-lieutenant officer attached to the Lop Buri-based Artillery Centre until 1961 when he was reshuffled to be an operation officer of the Anti-aircraft Division.

A graduate of the Fort Leavenworth in the United States, Maj Gen Watthanachai was a member of Thai mercenary [as published] forces during the Vietnam War. His colleagues in Vietnam included Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and newly-appointed Assitant Army Commander-in-Chief Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

Maj Gen Watthanachai was also a member of Thai mercenary forces in Laos for over 10 years.

Maj Gen San Siphen, the newly-appointed First Army Division commander, is a former cadet of the well-known "Class Five" of the Chunlachomkhao Royal Military Academy.

The 53-year-old general's former military classmates include Army Assistant Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, Commander of the Special Warfare Command Maj Gen Wimon Wongwanit and Deputy Second Army Region Commander Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

A native of Bangkok, Maj Gen San is an alumnus of Suankulap College and the army Pre-cadet School's Class 12.

He was once an operations officer of Thai forces in Vietnam during the Vietnam War. He has served for several years as an officer in the Second Army Region since Premier Prem Tinsulanon was the regional commander.

With only one year left before retirement, Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut becomes the No. 2 man in the powerful army in his new capacity as deputy army commander-in-chief.

Lt Gen Phisit, 59, had served as commander of the Isan [northeast]-based based Second Army Region for two years until yesterday when he was moved up to the deputy army commander.

A native of Bangkok, Lt Gen Phisit completed his secondary education from Amnuaisin School and later enrolled as an infantry cadet of the Army Pre-cadet School's Class Six.

Newly-appointed Third Army Region Commander Maj Gen Chaichana Tharichat is one of the most trusted men of army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Prior to his new appointment yesterday, Maj Gen Chaichana was deputy regional commander since 1983.

Born in Bangkok 55 years ago, Maj Gen Chaichana finished secondary education from Yothin Burana School before graduating from the prestigious Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy. A member of the so-called "Chunlachomklao's Class One," Maj Gen Chaichana's former classmates include Gen Chawalit, newly-appointed Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong and Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun.

He began his military career as a sub-lieutenant attached to the Cavalry Regiment then under the command of Deputy Premier Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhanwan.

Newly-appointed Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Thada Ditbanchong will serve the navy one more year before reaching his retirement age next year.

Am alumnus of the Naval Officers Academy, Adm Thada's prominent classmates include Assistant Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Yutthayna Choetbunmuang.

Adm Thada was a former commander of the HMS Chumphon and Mae Klong. In addition, he was an ex-naval attache to Washington and director of the Naval Operations Department.

In 1982, Adm Thada was named deputy Navy chief-of-staff and commander of the Royal Fleet in 1984.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Thuanthong Yot-awut is the second Air Force officer after ACM Thawi Chunlasap to take over the post of the Armed Forces chief-of-staff.

ACM Thuangthong, 59, is an alumnus of the Army Pre-cadet School's Class Five whose members included retired supreme commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi and former deputy army commander-in-chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan.

Vice Adm Komut Kamonnawin, the new navy chief-of-staff, was born to a family of a senior navy officer on October 10, 1928 in Bangkok.

He received primary education at the St Gabriel's College and later moved to Amnuaisin School. He graduated from the Naval Officers Academy in 1951.

He later continued his study at the Navy Staff College and also won scholarship for advanced study in the United States, France, and Denmark.

He was the commander of several battleships [as published] including HMS Surat Thani and HMS Rattanakosin. He was also appointed the navy attache in France, Spain, and West Germany.

PREM ORDERS REINSTATEMENT OF YOUNG TURKS

BK300335 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has issued an order reinstating 28 "Young Turk" officers dismissed from the army following the April Fool's coup in 1981.

The order, signed by Premier Prem in his capacity as defence minister on August 5, appointed the former cashiered Young Turks as officers attached to army headquarters.

The 28 reinstated officers are among 39 alleged conspirators of the 1981 coup fiasco led by former deputy army commander-in-chief Gen San Chitpatima. The other 11 officers, including Bangkok MP Col Prachak Sawangchit, were not included in the list of reinstated officers because they have entered politics.

Upon learning of the order, Lt Col Ronnachai Sisuworanan, a former commander of the 17th Cavalry Battalion, told reporters he and his 27 colleagues will on Monday report themselves to the Defence Ministry.

"We would like to express our whole-hearted gratitude to those who helped push for our reinstatement. We appreciate the kindness of Army Commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Youngchaiyut, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and Gen Prem who signed the order. They have given us a new life," he said.

The 27 other Young Turks reinstated in the order are:

-- Col Chuphong Matthawaphan, former commander of the First Cavalry Regiment
-- Col Nansak Khomphairi, former commander of the First Artillery Regiment
-- Col Sombat Rotphothong, former commander of the Fifth Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment
-- Col Phanlop Pinman, former commander of the 18th Infantry Regiment

-- Col Bowon Ngam-kasem, former commander of the First Cavalry Regiment
-- Col Prap Chotikasathian, former officer attached to the Military Police Regiment
-- Col Saengsak Mangkhalasiri, former commander of the 11th Army Engineer Regiment
-- Col Wirayut Inwasa, former officer attached to the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy
-- Col Thawiwan Niyomsen, former deputy commander of the Ninth Artillery Regiment
-- Col Phirat Sawamiwat, former officer attached to the army headquarters
-- Col Phicha Khotchaseni, former deputy commander of the Second Infantry Regiment
-- Col Prachiat Panchinda, former deputy chief-of-staff of the Second Cavalry Division
-- Col Prasit Yothiphithak, former officer attached to the army Chief-of-Staff College
-- Col Thanat Phaktiphat, former officer attached to the army headquarters
-- Col M.R. Adundet Chakkrapan, former deputy commander of the First Cavalry Regiment
-- Lt Col Ong-at Champhuntha, former commander of the Second Battalion, First Army Division.
-- Col Sompong Khathanyacharoen, former officer attached to the Military Police Regiment
-- Lt Col Somphong Wisetsang, former officer attached to the First Cavalry Regiment
-- Lt Col Worachet Watcharabunchot, former commander of the First Battalion, Second Infantry Regiment
-- Lt Col Praphat Phunkham, former commander of the Second Battalion, Second Infantry Regiment
-- Lt Col Bunyang Bucha, commander of the Second Battalion, 11th Infantry Regiment
-- Lt Col Suraphon Chinachit, commander of the First Artillery Battalion
-- Lt Col Phaithun Nakkharat, former commander of the 17th Artillery Regiment
-- Lt Col Suthin Chiangthong, former officer attached to the army headquarters
-- Lt Col Prasoet Kasuwan, former commander of the 11th Artillery Battalion
-- Maj Sanchai Bunthariksawat, former officer attached to the army commander-in-chief.
-- Maj Surarit Chanthrathip, former deputy commander of the Second Battalion, 11th Infantry Regiment.

Lt Col Ronnachai said the 28 officers will pay respect to the equestrian statue of King Chunlachomklao at the Royal Plaza after reporting to the Defence Ministry on Monday.

DIRECT TALKS ON AMERASIAN CHILDREN ISSUE HELD

OW011748 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA September [dateline as received] -- Representatives of Vietnam and the United States held a meeting here today to discuss the issue of Amerasian children in Vietnam. This is the first bilateral and direct meeting between the two countries on this issue. The Vietnamese representative made it clear that the issue of Amerasian children in Vietnam is an issue concerning the consequences of the U.S. war in Vietnam and a humanitarian issue that must be given priority of settlement. Responsibility first rests with the U.S. Government, and Vietnam is ready to cooperate with the U.S. side to solve this issue.

NGUYEN HUU THO ARRIVES IN HARARE FOR SUMMIT

OW012001 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 1 -- The Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State, arrived in Harare, Zimbabwe, on August 31 for the 8th Summit of Non-Aligned Countries. He was greeted at the Harare International Airport by Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe, president of the Z.A.P.U.-Z.A.N.U. Patriotic Front, and many other senior Zimbabwe officials.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS LEAVE CAMBODIAN SEAT VACANT

BK310426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign ministers of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement met at the International Conference Center in Harare on 28 and 29 August to make preparations for a summit conference of heads of states and governments whih is to open on the morning of 1 September 1986. Mr Shiv Shanker, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India -- the incumbent chairman country of the Nonaligned Movement -- opened the conference with a speech pointing out the work to be done. He then passed on the authority to direct the conference to Mr Mangwenda, foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe -- the incoming chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The conference heard a report on the results of a [nonaligned] ambassadorial conference, discussed and passed a motion on the composition of the presidium of the summit conference, on the activities of the political and economic committees, and on the grand celebration of the Nonaligned Movement's 25th anniversary, 1 September 1986, in Harare.

At its 29 August session, the conference approved a general report -- to be presented at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit -- in which there are many important questions for consideration by the summit. Also at this session, the conference chairman brought up for a vote a decision on the rightful Cambodian representation in the Nonaligned Movement.

On this question, chief SRV delegate Minister Vo Dong Giang said:

1. The PRK Government -- the current controller of all Cambodian territory and the sole, genuine, and legal representative of the Cambodian people -- has the right to demand its rightful position in the Nonaligned Movement.

2. However, to prevent the conference from having differences which could create a split within the movement and to let the conference concentrate on those vital and urgent issues which may help to ensure the success of the conference of the Indochinese countries, the 13th Indochinese Foreign Minister's Conference held recently in Hanoi declared total respect for the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh Summit Conferences to leave the Cambodian seat vacant. The SRV advocates maintaining this decision at the coming Eighth Summit Conference.

3. The Vietnamese delegation totally favors the draft decision recently introduced by the conference chairman to resolutely resist any intention of reposing the question of rightful Cambodian representation at the coming summit conference so as to create disputes aimed at reversing those correct decisions of the Sixth and Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conferences and at renewing confrontation between the two groupings in Southeast Asia. This would only result in a split at the Eighth Summit Conference and Undermine the results of the summit conference.

The conference unanimously agreed with the conference chairman's final decision to leave the Cambodian seat vacant until the Ninth Nonaligned Summit Conference and not to bring this question up for consideration at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference.

UNICEF DELEGATION VISITS MEETS PHAM VAN DONG

OW282013 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 -- A delegation of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) led by Director General James P. Grant, left here today after a five-day visit. The delegation included Ahmed Mostefaoui, director of the regional Unicef and Paul Audat, Unicef representative in Hanoi.

On August 27, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong cordially received the delegation. Earlier, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had received the Unicef guests.

While here, the delegation had working sessions with leading officials of several offices including the Ministries of Education and Public Health, and the Mother and Child Care Commission. It attended the inaugural ceremonies of two vaccine workships in Da Lat and Nha Trang and visited several other projects being built with Unicef assistance.

The delegation valued highly great efforts of the Vietnamese Government and people to enhance their cooperation with Unicef and make good use of the latter's assistance.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE REJECTS MILITARY COOPERATION WITH USSR

HK020255 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister David Lange today rejected overtures by the Soviet Union for military cooperation.

"The best cooperation we can have from the Soviet Union is to have their vessels as far away from New Zealand as ours are from Russia," he said.

"There is certainly no proposal for any form of military cooperation with the Soviet Union," said Mr Lange.

On the trade front, Mr Lange said New Zealand had a business like relationship with the Soviet Union, and any further development of this relationship would take place "in the normal way."

KAPITSA DISCUSSES USSR'S PACIFIC POLICY

HK020257 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] When it has more information, the Soviet Union will definitely sign the protocols attached to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, says the visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

Dr Mikhail Kapitsa gave this assurance at a press conference in Wellington yesterday.

He also said the Soviet Union would be willing to sign a bilateral "confidence building" agreement with New Zealand under which it would be the Soviets' task to inform this country whenever a Soviet warship was visiting the South Pacific.

Dr Kapitsa, in New Zealand from Saturday until yesterday, told reporters the purpose of his visit was to explain Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific.

While in New Zealand he met Deputy Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn, Opposition Overseas Trade spokesman Warren Cooper, and the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Industry, Merwyn Norrish and Harry Clark.

On the question of the protocols to the treaty, he had told Mr O'Flynn that he could consider that he had Soviet agreement for those, Dr Kapitsa said.

"Now when we have more information I can say very definitely that the Soviet Union will sign the appropriate protocols attached to the agreement declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone."

Later, Dr Kapitsa said that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to sign the protocols until an "appropriate number" of countries had ratified the document and it was valid.

It needs to be ratified by four more countries to take effect.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, the first to visit this country, also issued an assurance that the Soviet Union was not going to interfare in New Zealand's internal affairs or poltics and had no ambitions here.

The purpose of a confidence building agreement between New Zealand and the Soviet Union, he said, would be to ensure that neither country "suspects the other in any evil designs" and to create on atmosphere of trust.

On fishing agreements with South Pacific countries, Dr Kapitsa said the agreement with Kiribati was for one year and had now finished.

He did not know if it would be extended.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

VAGI CLARIFIES PNG-USSR FISHING NEGOTIATIONS

BK290913 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Papua New Guinea foreign minister, Mr Legu Vagi, has made a statement seeking to clarify his country's position on fishing negotiations with the Soviet Union. Mr Vagi said Papua New Guinea was looking at strategies for negotiations with a number of countries on fishing rights to its waters, including the Soviet Union.

He said the chances that a fishing agreement will be made with the Soviet Union were not great and Papua New Guinea considered Japan and South Korea were more likely options.

Earlier, Papua New Guinea was reported to have become the fourth South Pacific nation to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on fishing rights for Russian trawlers.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Port Moresby, Peter Cotton, said that Fiji as well as Vanuatu have similar negotiations under way with Moscow while Kiribati already has a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union.

AQUINO EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' OVER FIGHTING

OW291338 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug. 29 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino has expressed "concern" over continued fighting between government troops and the rebel New People's Army (NPA) and wants an end to the killing "as soon as possible," government ceasefire negotiator, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said Friday. "She (Aquino) has given instructions to us to bring a message to the negotiators of the rebels when we meet again, and we are seeking an early meeting with them to transmit the wishes of the President," Mitra said.

The government peace negotiator said that what concerned the president "very much" was last Wednesday's ambush by the NPA in which 15 soldiers and five rebels were killed in Davao del Norte province in southern Philippines where a local ceasefire agreement between the insurgents and civilian officials was signed two weeks ago. Mitra spoke with reporters after an hour-long meeting at the presidential palace with Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, another member of the government negotiating panel. He said that the government negotiating position was discussed at the palace meeting, but declined to disclose what it is.

Preliminary talks on a possible end to the 17 year communist-led insurgency began last August 5 when Mitra met for the first time with former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, who represent the leftwing coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) at the talks. Gingona, who will meet with the NDF Friday night, said that Aquino "feels that there should be some meeting ground for these peace talks." He did not elaborate.

Mitra said the NDF has asked for safe conduct passes for two lawyers, Arno Sanidad and Romeo Capulong, who will assist the NDF during the talks. Sanidad and Capulong are known human rights lawyers. Mitra said he did not know why the NDF has appointed lawyers. "We feel that the question of peace or war is not necessarily a lawyer's business, although both he (Guingona) and I are lawyers," he said.

In an interview with KYODO news service Thursday, Ocampo explained that lawyers are needed on both sides to arrive at a common interpretation of whatever agreement is arrived at by the two parties. He said that a temporary ceasefire may be agreed upon even while the formal peace talks are going on. He said that the NDF panels wants to approach the talks in a comprehensive manner in order to achieve a "durable peace" and reach a "political settlement" with the Aquino government covering solutions to "fundamental questions and the causes of the armed conflict." Mitra said that the proposal that a ceasefire should be part of a consideration of broader issues will be discussed when the government and the NDF panel meet again.

The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA, with other outlawed leftist peasant, worker, youth, religious and professional organizations. The military last Wednesday suffered one of its biggest setbacks in a single gunbattle with NPA guerrillas since Aquino took power last February.

Ocampo said the NPA operated on 59 guerrilla fronts in 62 out of the country's 73 provinces as of the end of last year, but declined to say the exact number of NPA guerrillas. Recent military estimates put the figure at 16,500, while U.S. defense officials say there are 22,500.

Urges Immediate Cease-Fire

HK300150 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [29 August] urged government and rebel emissaries to initiate a nationwide cease-fire immediately. The president expressed concern over the increasing number of victims of hostility between the military and the dissidents. She urged peace negotiators to begin talks immediately to prevent further loss of life. In a directive to Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Audit Commission Chairman Teofisto Guingona, the president said the loss of life and the continued fighting is a national concern, not only of the government but also of the rebels.

AQUINO PRAISES HEROISM OF SOLDIERS AT CEREMONY

HK010119 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday 31 August cited the contribution of Filipino soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the nation's quest for freedom and democracy. In her brief remarks during the wreath-laying ceremony at the observance of National Heroes Day at Fort Bonifacio, the president said that she put these unknown soldiers on a level equal to her husband. The president said that it was only fitting for the nation to honor the unknown soldiers who died for the country. She also cited the efforts of the millions of heroes of the February Revolution that led to the restoration of democracy in the country.

ENRILE ON CPP, NPA DISUNITY; VER SEEN IN SABAH

HK291113 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Misunderstanding and disunity have emerged within the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed forces, the NPA. This was declared by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at a press conference following his speech in [words indistinct]. He also said that the government should be cautious and keep an eye on the dissident movement at the current peace negotiations. [Enrile recording indistinct]

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile reported that former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver was seen in Sabah last 16 August. Enrile made the revelation during an open forum following his speech before the Federation of [words indistinct]. The military believed that Ver's visit to Sabah was part of an attempt to return to the Philippines. This is the second time the former Armed Forces of the Philippines chief was spotted in a neighboring country. It will be recalled that Ver was also seen in Brunei last June.

ENRILE CALLS FOR CAUTION IN DEALING WITH REBELS

HK300153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile calls for caution in dealing with the communist rebels.

He told newsmen yesterday that the spate of bloody ambushes by rebels in various parts of the country showed that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has lost control over its five territorial commissions nationwide. Speaking before Bicol forum in Makati, Enrile said the CPP Central Committee was supposed to call the shots in party decisions in light of current efforts to forge a cease-fire agreement with the government.

[Begin Enrile recording in progress] ..that they are interested in peace, and yet they are using violence and taking the opportunity to strengthen themselves. And this appears to me that we should be very careful and cautious in approaching our dealings with them because we have not yet really assessed the true intentions of these people and it is better to exercise prudence in things like these than a certain amount of recklessness. [end recording]

Meanwhile government peace negotiator Ramon Mitra said yesterday he would meet with the National Democratic Front [NDF] leader for the third time this weekend after consulting President Aquino on the cease-fire talks. Mitra said he would meet with Defense Minister Enrile and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos to have an overall review of the progress of the negotiations with the NDF leaders. Mitra said he had requested General Ramos to issue a safe conduct pass to two lawyers of the NDF upon request of their leaders, Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel. Mitra said he expected General Ramos to issue the safe conduct pass during their meeting. The agriculture minister did not identify the two lawyers.

On the communist side, negotiator Satur Ocampo said a temporary cease-fire can be declared while peace talks ending the 17-year-old communist-led insurgency are going on. Ocampo said the rebels want to achieve a durable peace through a comprehensive political settlement with the government of President Aquino covering solutions to fundamental political questions which are the causes of the armed conflict. He said that a temporary settlement is a meas of seeking a way out of the present level of military conflict and laying the ground for a possible end to the fighting.

Says AFP Can 'Finish' Insurgency

OW291814 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 29 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Friday that the armed forces can "finish" the communist-led insurgency in the Philippines in "two or three years time" if given a "free hand" by President Corazon Aquino. "I can assure you that with their present capability, the military organization is in a position to contain the problem to a level that would be acceptable to us...," Enrile said when asked during a forum in Manila's financial district of Makati.

A member of the rebel panel representing the leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) had earlier told KYODO news service that the New People's Army (NPA) can "withstand an all-out attack" should Aquino decide to order an offensive against the guerrillas. Established in March 1969, the NPA claims to have 30,000 armed fighters deployed as 58 guerrilla fronts distributed through most of the country's provinces. The NDF alliance, which includes the Communist Party and the NPA, says it has the support of 6 million Filipinos.

Rebel leader Satur Ocampo said "it would be ruinous for the aquino government to undertake an all-out military operation because (it) would entail a lot of expenditures, particularly now that they are introducing more expensive armaments...."

"Unless the Aquino government is willing to pour tremendous economic resources into the military campaign and to the prejudice of its economic recovery program, then I think the ultimate loser will be the government and not the NPA."

Enrile explained that a "free hand" meant getting orders from the "commander-in-chief" telling the 250,000-strong armed forces to "keep the pressure on the military elements of the movement in order to ... disrrupt their buildup, scatter them and take them all." The military has said that it has adopted an "active defense posture" because of ongoing "peace talks" between representatives of the government and the leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) aimed at ending the 17-year conflict.

Ocampo said that the NPA had adopted the same posture claimed by the military but pointed out that "in reality they (the AFP) are in an offensive position." "They have not reduced their operations.... in fact, the AFP has increased the number of combat battalions deployed against the NPA. As of July, our figures show that of the 81 combat battalions of the AFP, 67 were deployed in counter-insurgency operations."

Ocampo also criticized what he said was the Aquino policy to leave the determination of military policy in the hands of the military leadership. "We are pointing out that it's wrong. Military policy must be enunciated by the political leadership, by the chief executive as commander in chief of the armed forces," he stressed. "Many people say that Mrs. Aquino is not knowledgeable on military matters, so she leaves it to Enrile and Ramos. The danger is that if she allows it that way and with the very distinct, diverse views being expressed by Enrile, we have a divided position in the government."

Criticizes NDF Demands

HK020213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [1 September] accused the National Democratic Front [NDF] of baiting the Aquino government into an agreement tantamount to giving itself international recognition [as heard]. The communists want to attain a belligerent status similar to that of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Enrile said this during a dialogue with officers and men of the Philippine Air Force at Villamor Airbase in Pasay City. He added that aside from the demand, the NDF, the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], is also insistent that the communist flag fly side by side with the Philippine flag during the dialogue between the government and the CPP. He added that these demands were submitted by the NDF to Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the government peace panel negotiating with the rebels.

Warns Against Repeating Mistakes

HK260817 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile cautioned President Aquino Friday against committing the same errors made by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos that led to his downfall.

"I'm not saying that we are always correct in our assessments but I can tell with all candor that over my time as Minister of Defense, even during the time of the former regime, we have given them assessments that turned out to be correct but they ignored it," Enrile said. In an interview, Enrile also denied published reports (not in, The INQUIRER) quoting him as predicting the downfall of the Aquino government.

"What I said was merely an advice that this government might experience the same predicament if they do not follow our advice on the insurgency," Enrile said.

Enrile also said the government must always be vigilant and cautious in dealing with the rebels for a probable ceasefire.

The New People's Army "is not a private army, it is a full-grown military force," he said, adding that the NPA is now competing with the Aquino government.

"We can no longer ignore the insurgency problem. But we are ready and prepared to give this dialogue (the peace talks) a chance, but with caution," he said.

Reiterating his reservations on the ongoing peace talks, Enrile said:

"Whether the policy adopted by the government will bring the desired result or not will have to be answered in time."

ENRILE ON DANGER FROM 'LEFTIST LABOR FRONTS'

BK270517 Manial PNA in English 0541 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 27 (OANA/PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday assured the country's labor force of the government's vigilance against leftist labor fronts attempting to destablize the country. We are responsible for preserving the entire society for disorder, lawlessness and anarchy, Enrile said, adding that the government will not allow leftist labor fronts to undermine economic stability and national security. Enrile aired this assurance in a speech before the Pambansang Diwa Ng Manggagawang Pilipino, (association of 21 labor organizations nationwide).

For its part, the PDMP, through spokesman Roberto Oca Jr., vowed to help the government fight communism and assured Enrile that the 21 labor groups under the PDMP are prepared to defend freedom and democracy in the land. Minister Enrile expressed concern over the growing number of workingmen who are drifting towards the extreme left but revealed that majority of them are merely being misled by hard-core Communists. Many workers, he said, have unwittingly joined the leftist labor fronts of the underground movement simply because they were led to believe that they would be better off under a political system being foisted upon them. It is high time therefore that education and enlightenment about the real goals of Communism are needed.

However, he said, meaningful socio-economic amelioration programs are still the most reliable instrument at the disposal of the government. Spearheading the enlightenment campign himself, Enrile bared a communist strategy of propaganda and agitation especially within the labor sector by promising potential recruits of better living conditions under communist rule.

They will promise better wages, and even outright ownership of the business companies, Enrile said of one strategy to lure laborers into joining front organizations. But looking at the conditions in other countries which have succumbed to the communist rule would show a great difference between what is promised and what has actually happened. Under a communist state, all enterprise is controlled by the government and that workers are used merely as tools and production similar to machines. There are no labor unions to speak of. You cannot strike nor elevate your grievances for official arbitration. If you attempt to exercise your rights, you are considered an outcast in the society, Enrile said.

LABOR GROUP SUPPORTS ENRILE'S PRESIDENTIAL BID

HK271539 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] A newly-surfaced labor group which claims 600,000 members nationwide yesterday rallied behind Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, hailing him as a "true friend of laborers" and the next president of the Philippines.

The Pambansang Diwa ng Managgagawang Pilipino [National Spirit of Pilipino Workers] (PDMP), said to be a break-away group from the Trade Union's Congress of the Philippines, expressed support to Enrile's presidential plans during its convention held at the Sulo Hotel.

PDMP president Tony Diaz, who repeatedly addressed Enrile as "president," said the defense minister is the only remaining Cabinet member who can prevent communists taking over the country.

The national convention of the PDMP, which claims 21 labor federations under its wings, was attended by some 120 delegates.

During a forum following his speech, Enrile, who earlier admitted he will run in the 1992 elections "if it is the will of the people," said he will resign from the Cabinet if President Aquino would take him away from the defense post.

"Kung ako'y ililipat nila, aalis na lang ako sa gobyerno sapagkat ayaw ko nang lumipat sa ibang pusisyon,... kabisado ko na ang pasikot-sikot dito (defense ministry)" [If they move me, then I will leave the government because I do not want to move to other positions. I know the ins and outs of the ministry too well now"] Enrile said.

In his speech before the PDMP, Enrile said the defense and military establishments will not allow communistic dissidents who have infiltrated the labor sector to "foment hatred and violence against duly constituted authority without using our workingmen as levers in the process."

"We in the defense ministry are highly indignant over the manner by which our detractors (the communists) have systematically fooled and terrorized our workers, whom they proclaim as vanguards of their so-called revolution when in truth, they use workers as cannon fodder for their so-called revolution," Enrile said.

Meanwhile, the Reform the AFP Movement [RAM], an organization of Philippine Military Academy graduates in the military which played a crucial role in protecting Enrile during the February revolt, will meet at Camp Aguinaldo today to decide whether the organization will be disbanded.

Camp Aguinaldo sources said the group wants to resolve internal problems which have plagued the organization following the success of the revolt which toppled the Marcos regime and swept Mrs Aquino into power.

The possible disbandment of RAM sources said, could have been triggered by the mushrooming of other organizations patterned after it. This threatens the integrity of the military chain of command, sources said.

"If Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos does not watch out, he will soon become a mere coordinator of the various groups in the military instead of a chief of staff," a military analyst said.

REBELLION CHARGES AGAINST TOLENTINO DROPPED

HK011136 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Sept 86

[Text] The government today dropped rebellion charges against former Senator Arturo Tolentino and 40 others who joined him in staging an aborted coup d'etat at the Manila Hotel on 6 July. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales announced that Tolentino and his followers have sent affidavits pronouncing their adherence to the Freedom Constitution of the Aquino government. Gonzales said the other Marcos loyalists who signed the affidavits are former Batasan speaker Nicanor Yniquez, former MP Rafael Recto, former minister Manuel Alba, former immigration official Edmundo Reyes, and lawyer Oliver Lozano.

RALLY HELD IN PAMPANGA TO SUPPORT U.S. BASES

HK300855 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Some 300 teachers, students, and political activists staged a demonstration at the town plaza in San Fernando, Pampanga the other day to support the maintenance of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. This was the first such rally held in northern Luzon. Among the speakers at the rally were former congressman Manuel Sanchez Jr and mayor designate Ed Bacungan. Sanchez explained that once the American military bases are removed, the Russians will come into the country and install leaders such as Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno to head the government.

OFFICIALS TERM AQUINO'S TRIP 'COMPLETE SUCCESS'

HK291123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesteo Maceda, Jr and Trade Minister Jose Concepcion described Corazon Aquino's visit to Indonesia and Singapore as a complete success. Concepcion, who headed the economic panel, said that the overwhelming welcome received from the two foreign governments was unexpected. Both Maceda and Concepcion said that at first, the visit was not expected to score a success because the Philippine president is a female and is still relatively inexperienced. However, the president was warmly received by Indonesia and Singapore, and she also concluded agreements with her counterparts. President Aquino is slated to visit the United States in September.

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SOUTHWARD INVASION THREAT CALLED 'SMOKESCREEN'

SK310712 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 30 Aug 86

[NODUNG SINMUN 31 August commentary: "The Threat of Southward Invasion Is False"]

[Text] While babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique are now engaged in more vicious, slanderous, anticommunist propaganda than at any previous time.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has noisily called for a strengthened all-out security posture in preparation for the North's infiltration into or a surprise attack against the South since the beginning of this year, is now kicking up the frenzied cause to turning society into one governed by anticommunist fascism and war rackets, while urging the perfection of combat readiness in preparation for the North's armed infiltration or provocations, which the ring says are expected with the Asian Games approaching.

From the beginning, the so-called threat of an invasion from the North has been a smokescreen laid by the U.S. imperialists to cover up their wicked goal to continue their occupation of South Korea, invade the northern half of the Republic by the use of military forces, and, going one step further, to invade Asia.

It is out of a desire to offer their U.S. masters an excuse for their military occupation and to justify their fascist and splittist maneuvers and confrontational war maneuvers being committed in cahoots with the U.S. masters that the South Korean puppets are parroting the threat of southward invasion.

The chorus of the threat of southward invasion played by the twin bugles of the master and the running dogs is being sung from various scenarios, ranging from the so-called theory of revolution carried out by violence to the theory of an armed southward invasion. All this, however, is indescribably false, as they are characterized by stubbornness and ignominy. Not once has there been a threat of southward invasion, nor does one exist even now. Proceeding from the nature inherent in its state and social system the DPRK Government poses no threat to anyone, nor does it try to invade anyone. No matter how pressing and important the paramount issue of the country's reunification may be, it is our invariable and consistent stand that under no circumstances should it be realized by the use of military force, but that it should be achieved by peaceful means.

Proceeding from such a stand, on more than one occasion in the past we have made it clear that we have no intention of invading the South or forcing our system on South Korea. That we have put forward a reasonable proposal for reunification to put a confederal system into practise on the basis of national unity, with the ideologies and systems in the North and South left intact, in fact amounts to a declaration that we will not invade the South.

Also, on many occasions we have proposed realizing a dialogue between Korea [Choson] and the United States and of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea.

Following our initiative proposal for halting military exercises, put forward at the first of the year with a view to easing tension and creating an environment favorable to dialogue, last June we advanced an epochal proposal for talks between military authorities and again a new peace proposal for creating a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

To whom do such efforts on our part pose a threat?

By flatly refusing our proposal for talks between military authorities aimed at detente [wanhwa] in the military field, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have themselves admitted that they do not feel threatened by us at all. The treat of invasion on the Korean peninsula comes not from the North, but from the South; it is we who are faced with the threat of an invasion, not the United States of South Korea.

South Korea now has an over 1-million-strong puppet army, along with U.S. troops with a regular army alone of more than 40,000. In addition, it has paramilitary forces [chungunsa muryok] of more than 10 million, including the 3.7-million-strong reserve forces and 5-million-strong defense corps. The military threat to us is also increased by all the U.S. military bases in South Korea as well as those in neighboring areas. U.S. military forces stationed not only in the Asian and Pacific region, ranging from the Japanese mainland to Okinawa, Guam and Hawaii, but also in the continental United States are constantly on mobiliztion readiness to be introduced into the Korean front at any given moment.

It is a secret known to the public that the U.S. imperialists have already completed plans for joint operations between the United States, Japan, South Korea and even a Joint military command system to drag the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to the Korean front in an emergency. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which have been held annually in South Korea, are a preliminary war and nuclear test war for the purpose of completing cooperative operations among these vast aggressive military forces targeted on none other than the northern half of the Republic, and for putting these operations into practice. If military specialists are to assess such a reality in a clear-headed way, they will recognize that a northward invasion, not a southward invasion, is the real threat in our country. The ominous military movements developing in South Korea are testimony to this.

It is no longer a secret that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not only reorganized the U.S. troops and puppet armed forces as a whole into an offensive force, but they have also deployed 80 to 90 percent of their forces in forward areas close to the Military Demarcation Line according to so-called plans for a decisive blitzkrieg war, while strengthening their mobility and nuclear combat capabilities. And it is now no secret that they have organized commando units consisting of 180,000 troops, and have now engaged them in a fierce exercise resembling a real war. This indication that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are capable of a full-scale attack against us even at this moment, without changing their deployment, is a dangerous development.

Weapons of mass destruction, including approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons and chemical weapons, have now been more densely deployed in South Korea, than anywhere else in the world. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are now building a satellite tracing station in Taegu as part of the Star Wars plan, as well as a new nuclear armory on Mt Kyeroyong, while pressing forward with a plan to build 36 special nuclear armories in Kunsan. There is no need to further explain what all these are for.

Can any reasonable person believe those who have not only armed their occupation troops with nuclear weapons of various kinds, but who also threaten to use nuclear weapons without hesitation if necessary and who have numerous nuclear weapons deployed in the neighboring areas of the Korean peninsula targeted on the northern half of the Republic, when they babble about a threat of invasion from somewhere else?

While the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets were running amok in war preparations arguing that we have deployed armed forces in forward areas and are waiting for an opportunity to invade the South, our men and the officers of the People's Army were performing brilliant labor feats in the work of remolding nature on a great scale and at the sites of great socialist construction to erecting such monumental creations as the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power plant. All these stark facts eloquently show what proposterous rubbish and futile imaginings the slogans shouted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets about the threat of southward invasion are.

Why do the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets noisily babble about the threat of southward invasion in a manner of a thief calling others thieves, knowing undoubtedly that we would not invade the South? As stated in the Japanese magazine, (?KUNJI MINRON), in its 45th edition this year, what threatens South Korea is not a military threat from the North, but a threat from within South Korea -- political instability.

The political situation in South Korea at present, in which the mass advance of the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life has continued and political chaos has become more profound, is not only rocking to the very foundation the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system, which has continued for 40 years, but has created a serious crisis for the Asian Games and the Olympics scheduled to be forcibly held in Seoul.

Dogged by this, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are now trying to bring the crisis under control by threatening the people under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion and by successfully holding international sports events in Seoul at all costs, keeping the people's mass advance subdued, while at the same time trying to produce a breakthrough in lighting the torch of war against us if they find the situation moving in a direction that they had not expected.

Their babbling about all-out security while aguing that the next 2 to 3 years before the 24th Olympiad are a crucially important period, can only be viewed as an attempt to provoke a war during this period and then lay a smoke screen in a bid to shift responsibility on to us.

It is a hackeneyed trick of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to set themselves on fire and then blame others for it.

Not only do we not want war, but we are making efforts to avoid getting embroiled in the enemy's war provocations. The threat of southward invasion has never existed, does not now exist, and never will exist.

The South Korean people who have understood the commotion surrounding the threat of southward invasion through their life and experience will never allow themselves to be toyed with by the slanderous anticommunist machinations of the aggressors and traitors and will stage a more tenacious struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification instead.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon their maneuvers to provoke a new war under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion, accept our proposal for talks between military authorities to take measures for the relaxation of tension, and guarantee the conversion of South Korean society into a society governed by independence and democracy after abandoning their fascist suppressive policy against the people.

DAILY CASTIGATES U.S. EXERCISE IN EAST SEA

SK291323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 28 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 August commentary: "An Ominous Movement"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are about to mount a war exercise, the largest ever conducted, in the East Sea of our country from 2 September by mobilizing a large number of ships. According to news reports, some 30 ships -- such as the battleship "New Jersey" equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," the aircraft carrier "Ranger," and the nuclear-powered cruiser "Long Beach" -- are expected to participate in this war exercise.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are about to bring a large number of nuclear-powered ships, including aircraft carriers, to the East Sea of our country, a place far away from the United States, to frenziedly conduct a large-scale war exercise in itself demonstrates that the planned exercise has an unprecedentedly provocative tone against our country and other socialist countries and that it pursues a wicked goal of nuclear war. This is clearly evidenced in particular by the choice of timing for the planned exercise.

To turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace is one of the key problems involved in preventing thermonuclear war in Northeast Asia and in defending peace in the world. We have recently put forward a series of initiative proposals designed to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. And an international meeting will be held in Pyongyang from 6 September for the creation of a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt to conduct a war exercise in the East Sea of our country with the mobilization of dozens of ships precisely at such a time is a vicious challenge to our peace-loving efforts and the world's peace-loving forces. From start to finish, this exercise is a nuclear war exercise aimed at threatening us with strength and invading the northern half of the republic.

Even though the U.S. imperialists are babbling about the threat of southward invasion from someone or someone else's military buildup, it is nothing but an excuse to cloak their own aggressive maneuvers, and is a stark lie. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists, who have not only occupied South Korea, but who also are accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion, who are in reality beefing up their military forces and thereby threatening peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Nothing can cover up the true color of the U.S. imperialists, who are nuclear war maniacs. The U.S. imperialists are going haywire in an effort to firmly hold South Korea in their hands as a colony and military base, while building up military forces in South Korea and its neighboring areas and strengthening military provocations to provoke a new war of aggression -- a nuclear war -- on the Korean peninsula.

The racket of North-South confrontation, fascist suppressive maneuvers, and the racket of war preparations being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets under the billboard of anticommunism with the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in 1988 approaching are all subjugated to this end. The U.S. ruling clique has repeatedly prattled about backing up international sports events scheduled to be held in South Korea by military forces, and the South Korean puppets are also babbling that a very alert posture should be maintained.

By conducting a war exercise on a large scale precisely at such a moment, the U.S. imperialists are about to practically bolster the South Korean puppets' anticommunist confrontation and fascist suppression maneuvers, to breathe into those, who are rejected and isolated at home and abroad, new life, and to threaten and blackmail the South Korean youth, students, and patriotic people who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

It is no accident that the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" will participate in the exercise after a port call at the port of Inchon.

The U.S. imperialists' frenzied military exercise could translate itself into a real war. We are heightening our vigilance against this and are keenly watching the movement of the U.S. imperialists, who are upsetting peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, exacerbating tension there, and increasing the danger of war.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ROMANIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP

SK011038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania headed by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly. Present on the occasion were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING GHANAIAN OFFICIALS

SK021125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Winston Martin Mensawood, member of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, and William Henry Yeboah, secretary for labour and social welfare of Ghana, on a visit to Korea. Present there were comrade Yi Kun-mo, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and Ghanaian Ambassador to Korea Osei Bonsu Amankwa. On the occasion President Kim Il-song received a personal letter and gift of Chairman Jerry John Rawlings of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana from the member of the council. President Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS WITH SFRY'S HASANI IN HARARE

SK021029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the DPRK, now in Harare met Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on August 31, according to a report.

He conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Sinan Hasani.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked Pak Song-chol to forward warm greetings of himself and the members of the presidency to President Kim Il-song. He said the relations between Yugoslavia and Korea are friendly and comradely relations and they have been constantly developing on a very high stage as a result of meetings between respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Tito. Yugoslavia fully supports the reunification policy advanced by the DPRK and always expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country, he added.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

MILITARY DELEGATION VISITING SOCIALIST NATIONS

SK021111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang today by plane to visit Romania, Hungary and the GDR. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, colonel general of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, Hungarian Ambassador Janos Taraba, Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the GDR Embassy Joachim Elsner and Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov in Pyongyang.

POLITBURO'S HO TAM MEETS LDP DIETMAN TANI

SK020457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, on September 1 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with Yoichi Tani, Liberal Democrat member of the House of Representatives and acting chairman of the dietmen's league for promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party. On hand was Kim U-chong, chairman of the association for promotion of Korea-Japan friendship.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

SK020521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 11th meeting of the Scientific-Technological Cooperation Sub-committee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang Monday. It was signed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Imre Szekacs, general director of the Bureau of International Scientific-Technological Cooperation of Hungary.

CHON, JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN VIEW TRADE IMBALANCE

OW021237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan told a Japanese business mission Tuesday he hopes for an agreeable solution to the bilateral trade imbalance, currently in Japan's favor. Chon, in an hour-long meeting with an 18-member mission led by business leader Eishiro Saito, called for Japanese efforts to redress its trade surpluses for a healthy development of the bilateral relationship, delegation officials said. The president told the Japanese a large trade imbalance might disturb the sentiments of the Korean people.

Japan posted a surplus of 2.6 billion dollars in the first half of 1986, compared with 3 billion in the whole 12 months of 1985, according to Japanese statistics. Saito, chairman of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), promised efforts to meet Chon's request. The mission has been here since Monday. Sounding a warning against rising international trade protectionism, Chon asked Japan to play a leading role in stemming it, the mission officials said.

Chon was quoted as saying that South Korea earnestly welcomes Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul September 20-21 to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games.

PLAN TO CURB JAPANESE, INCREASE U.S. IMPORTS

OW030333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 3 Sep 86

[By Yong Kim]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 KYODO -- A dark cloud is looming over South Korea-Japan trade as the Seoul government has recently taken a far-reaching measure to curb Japan's exports to this country while boosting imports from the United States. The government has decided to instruct 100 of South Korea's largest companies to refrain from importing goods from Japan in what is seen as a desperate bid to decrease snowballing trade deficits with Japan.

Vice Economic Planning Minister Mun Hui-kap said in a report to President Chon Tu-hwan that his ministry would also make it mandatory for Korea's 100 largest export traders to export "certain" amounts of commodities to Japan commensurate with their exports to the United States. "We will exert all-out efforts to increase exports to Japan and also diversify our import markets worldwide," he said, pointing to an ever-growing trade imbalance in favor of Tokyo. Mun disclosed that Seoul, in a stepped-up "trade diplomacy" offensive would call on Tokyo to open its market or decrease tariffs for such items of keen concern as footwear, petrochemicals and agricultural and marine products in a series of meetings including the annual Korea-Japanese cabinet ministers' conference.

It will also urge Japan to give opportunities to Korean construction companies to participate in Japan's new Kansai airport project, he added. Under the measure, the large traders would be faced with a sharp reduction in their lower-rate trade-promotion loans should they "significantly" increase imports from Japan.

Helping large companies establish sales subsidiaries and small firms set up joint branch offices in Japan, the government will offer intensive consultations and advice to traders to aid in their diversification of import markets, the vice minister, former lawmaker of President Chon's Democratic Justice Party, said. Additional costs, including higher freight rates and insurance fees that will accrue from imports from other countries more distant than Japan, are to be paid from the government's oil stabilization fund, originally created to foster stable local petroleum prices, in what analysts see as an effective move to spur imports from the United States and European Community member states, among others.

The measure follows a guideline, a "last-ditch" attempt to pull down trade deficits with Japan under which imports from Japan will be frozen at a 10 billion-dollar level on a yearly basis. Imports from Japan will be set at 4.9 billion U.S. dollars or so at most during the latter half of this year under the guideline, for the first half's imports amounted to 5,024 million dollars, say officials at the trade-industry ministry.

The steps come as "desperate" prescriptions to correct worsening trade deficits with Japan and increasing surplus with the United States, Korea's two largest trading partners, say analysts. Since the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two neighboring countries, Korea's trade deficits have accumulated to 32.9 billion dollars, an amount close to the country's aggregate exports for this year. The huge deficits with a single trade partner, a government economist notes, account for over 70 percent of Korea's total foreign debt. "One noteworthy problem is that the trade deficits have grown much more drastically in recent years," went on the economist, who asked not to be named.

A government talley shows that Korea's trade deficits with Japan totalled about 6.6 billion dollars in the decade from 1965. The red ink then almost doubled to 12.6 billion dollars in the ensuing five years and had reached 13.7 billion dollars by 1985. Latest statistics, compiled by the state-financed Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, say the deficits ran at 2,631 million dollars during the first six months of this year, a whopping jump of 79.8 percent over a year earlier despite the appreciation of the Japanese currency. A month later, the red ink topped 3.3 billion dollars, in sharp contrast to Korea's trade surplus with the United States, recorded at 3.8 billion dollars during the January-July period. "These statistics well explain why we have no choice but to take decisive steps against Japan with which we have pursued a better relationship," a senior official at the Foreign Ministry said in a telephone interview.

Amid mounting pressure from Washington, Korea plans to send a high-powered mission, to be composed of leading businessmen and ranking government officials, to the United States soon to soothe persisting trade frictions, according to a spokesman at the trade-industry ministry.

ROK-JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING POSTPONED

SK300209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 30 (YONHAP) -- The Korean-Japanese Foreign Minister's meeting, originally scheduled for Sept. 2 in Tokyo, has been postponed indefinitely, a Korean Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

The two governments have agreed to reschedule their first regular foreign ministers' meeting, due to the recent replacement of the Korean foreign minister, and the Japanese foreign minister's plan to attend the United Nations General Assembly session next month, according to the official.

In a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle on Tuesday, Choe Kwang-su, Korean ambassador to the United Nations, was named foreign minister, replacing Yi Won-kyong. Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari is scheduled to leave for the United States around the middle of September to attend the U.N. session. A new date for the annual foreign ministers' meeting will be set through diplomatic channels, the official added.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 2 SEP

SK021133 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 2 Sep 8

[Text] Seoul, September 2 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's new Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Tuesday that he would make great diplomatic efforts to strengthen cooperation with the Third World nations and improve relationship with the communist bloc. At the first news conference as foreign minister, he emphasized that those efforts were ultimately for the realization of the cross recognition of South and North Korea by the four powers, which are the United States, Soviet Union, Japan and China, and for the two Koreas' simultaneous entry into the United Nations.

He also said that the government would strive for the successful holding of the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics, inducing the participation of the East European communist nations. For that purpose, he added, the South Korean Government would try to increase exchanges with the communist countries in the field of sports, culture and education.

On the trade friction between Korea and the United States, he asserted that the problem would be solved if the two nations continued close cooperation and consultation on the principle of reciprocity. Choe said that he would let the American side understand many of Korea's difficulties such as the heavy burden of foreign debt and the massive defense expenditures.

On Korea's trade deficit with Japan, Choe said he would continuously hold trade negotiations to correct the lopsided trade imbalance, saying that the size of the deficit is "excessive."

Choe, who had been a representative of Korea to the United Nations, was appointed foreign minister in a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle on Aug. 26.

NKDP SHUNS ROK-JAPAN LAWMAKERS TALKS

SK020152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday affirmed that it would not take part in the Korea-Japan Parliamentary League as long as it "serves as a channel for the behind-the-scenes contacts" between the ruling parties of the two countries.

"The conferences of the league should be a channel for diplomacy between the people's representatives of the two nations," party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said after a meeting of the party's key post-holders.

The 14th general meeting of the league opens today in Tokyo. NKDP members are not included in the 45-man delegation from Seoul.

The party reiterated its strong opposition to the scheduled visit to Seoul by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to attend the opening of the Asian Games. Pointing out Nakasone's recent remarks which seemed to support the distorted history portrayed in Japanese textbooks, Hong said, "Our party leaders agreed that his visit to Seoul is not desirable."

The meeting of the key officers was presided over by party president Yi Min-u. Discussing domestic politics, Yi expressed a "wait-and-see" attitude towards the suggestion by some vice presidents to hold a large scale outdoor rally in Seoul to "publicize" the party's amendment formula of direct election of the President.

Vice president Yang Sun-chik, who takes a hawkish line, proposed a big rally in the capital city of Seoul to counter ruling party chairman No Tae-u's 16-city tour to publicize its draft for constitutional revision. Yang said, "Now that they give up parliamentary politics, we should counter their maneuvers by gathering all whole strength." However, party president Yi said "Such a rally is not timely in consideration of the coming Asian Games." The Seoul Asiad will be held between Sept. 20 and Oct. 5.

In the meeting, key NKDP officers "reaffirmed" the NKDP's earlier demand for the live TV relay of the projected public hearings. The NKDP president will soon hold a news conference to manifest the NKDP's position on constitutional amendment. It was revealed after a meeting of party's key officers by party spokesman Hong Sa-tok. "President Yi will have a press meeting in the near future on the overall political situation," Hong said.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL 'FRICTION' CITED

SK300014 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea is showing signs of disagreement, confrontation and friction between leader Kim Il-song and his son over policies toward China and the Soviet Union, the TONGIL ILBO said Friday.

The Japanese-language newspaper for Korean residents quoted an unnamed source who it said is informed to North Korea's inside affairs. He said Kim Il-song calls for a fence-sitting diplomacy taking account of the improved, closer relations with China while his son Kim Chong-il and his followers advocate intensified relations, especially military ties with the Soviets.

In reality, however, the younger Kim has the upper hand and Pyongyang is leaning closer toward Moscow, the source said.

Meanwhile, the senior Kim is trying to check his son's attitude by pointing out that Soviet support and assistance for North Korea has always had strings attached. Anatgonism between father and son is still going on, he said.

Complaining that China is straddling the fence between Seoul and Pyongyang, he said, Kim Chong-il and his party demand that China consult with Pyongyang in advance before making decisions on its approach to Seoul.

DUGERSUREN LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

OW291220 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1417 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Aug (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, left for Harare today to take part, as a guest, in the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. After participating in the conference, the Mongolian minister will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

He was seen off at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Rinchin, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE

OW291215 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Aug (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: During the years of people's rule, the appearance of the Mongolian village has changed beyond recognition. If prior to the revolution there were only 9.6 million head of cattle in Mongolia, then during the period of people's rule this number rose by a factor of 2.4. Today, Mongolia occupies a leading place in the world in terms of livestock per capita, having 16 animals per person.

In the beginning of the 1960's, as a result of massive virgin soil reclamation, a new branch of national economy came into being: modern agriculture. Today, the country provides for its own grain needs. Agriculture in the MPR accounts for one quarter of the national income, one third of its fixed capital, and nearly 60 percent of the country's exports. Mongolians proudly attribute the successes in this field to the international assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

However, time brings new and complex tasks and problems of raising the effectiveness of agricultural productivity and improving product quality. Pastureland livestock raising prevails in the country, which, as has been known for a considerable time, is characterized by a number of positive aspects, such as wide open spaces, a large variety of juicy grasses, and the ability to produce valuable livestock products with a minimum of financial and labor investment. But this method has a negative side to it, the animals depend largely on natural climatic conditions, which is the reason for losses and low productivity. This obviously demands comprehensive development of technology for conducting pastureland livestock breeding.

As far as farming in the country is concerned, grain, potato, and vegetable production has certain features. Rainfall in the main farming regions does not exceed the required level, which has a negative effect on agricultural productivity. Furthermore, the slowness in introducing methods of using progressive agricultural technology, of treating the soil, and of fighting wind-caused soil erosion, all this leads to an imbalance between the production of foodstuff and the demand for it. The highest forum of Mongolian Communists gave a detailed answer to the question of how to overcome this imbalance. The MPR believes that the way to overcome this gap is to realize the comprehensive program of agricultural development and the improvement of food -- supplies to the people of the MPR. The program envisages the further promotion of agricultural development and a significant increase of productivity of the main types of produce.

REPORTAGE ON CHEA SIM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

TASS Roundup Cited

BK300516 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1152 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Aug (SPK) -- "The USSR's experience in communist construction is of great interest and we can take advantage of that for the changes in the Cambodian society," affirmed Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK's National Assembly, currently on a visit to the Soviet Union at the head of high-ranking parliamentary delegation, TASS reports.

During a meeting at the USSR Supreme Soviet on his return to Moscow following a trip across the country, Chea Sim, also a member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, stressed that meetings and talks he held in the USSR brought out a brilliant new manifestation of friendship and sincere sympathy between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cambodia. During the meeting, the Cambodian and Soviet parliamentarians exchanged information on the activities of the two countries' supreme legislative bodies and discusssed questions concerning their cooperation.

In the discussion of international issues, great attention was given to the strengthening of peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region and to the Soviet initiatives aimed at involving this region in the process of creating a global system of international security, the implementation of which will contribute to improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet side expressed its support for the political activities of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos aimed at turning the region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the deputies of the Supreme Soviet, and other official personalities, as well as Uch Borit, acting charge d'affaires of the PRK to the USSR, attended the meeting.

On the same day, a luncheon was hosted in honor of the delegation by the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Chea Sim Meets Demichev

BK300306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0503 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Aug (SPK) -- The PRK National Assembly delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, left the Soviet Union on Tuesday thus ending its week-long visit to the USSR. During its stay, the delegation was received by Pyotr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR. Meetings and talks were held with Avgust Voss, chairman of the Nationalities Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and with chairmen and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Cambodian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The delegation also visited the Uzbek SSR.

The members of the Cambodian National Assembly delegation learned about implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, acceleration of the Soviet society's socioeconomic development, and the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the local soviets of the people's representatives. They were informed of the USSR's efforts to prevent nuclear catastrophe, stop the arms race, and prevent its spread into outer space. Questions of the present state and further development of parliamentary contacts between the USSR and the PRK were discussed.

The Cambodian parliamentarians spoke about progress in fulfilling the tasks of the country's socioeconomic building set by the Fifth KPRP Congress, about the PRK's constructive peace proposals advanced jointly with Vietnam and Laos and aimed at normalizing the situation around Cambodia and improving the situation in Southeast Asia and the Asian and Pacific region.

The delegation members highly appreciated the role of the Soviet state in the struggle to reduce the threat of war and strengthen peace on earth. They declared their full support for the Soviet foreign policy initiatives set forth by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statements and in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. The Cambodian National Assembly deputies showed lively interest in Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal formulated in Vladivostok on the participation of Asia and the Pacific in creating a global system of international security and expressed the conviction that implementation of that proposal will help improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet side declared that the USSR full supports the initiatives of the PRK, SRV, and LPDR aimed at settling the problems in Southeast Asia and turning that part of the world into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. It was pointed out that this activity by the fraternal states of Indochina is a part of the struggle to improve the international situation, for disarmament, and to prevent nuclear war. The Soviet Union hails the strengthening of the unity of the three fraternal Indochinese countries, regarding their cohesion as a decisive condition for defense of the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and as their desire to make a constructive contribution to the cause of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

The representatives of the USSR and Cambodian parliaments voiced their conviction that this visit to the Soviet Union by a PRK National Assembly delegation will be an important new step in strengthening and promoting the ties of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Cambodian people. The PRK National Assembly delegation invited a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to pay a return visit to Cambodia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CGDK ISSUES STATEMENT ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK020216 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Text" of a "Statement" issued on 26 August by the CGDK Coordinating Committee for Information and Public Relations on the Eighth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe]

[Text] 1. The nonaligned summit in Harare will mark the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection, it is noteworthy that Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and is a living head of state who attended the First Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade in 1961.

2. The CGDK's stand concerning this problem is known to all. This is, first the Vietnamese military aggression and occupation of Cambodia constitute a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter; second, the decision to leave the Cambodian seat empty by the chairman of the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana in 1979 constituted a violation of the principle of consensus, thus this decision should be regarded as null and void and the Cambodian seat within the Nonaligned Movement must be returned to the CGDK -- the sole legitimate government in Cambodia.

3. The majority of the members of the Nonaligned Movement have always opposed the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia and supported the Cambodian people's just struggle under the CGDK leadership with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea. These states have shown their stand by voting in support of the resolution on the situation in Cambodia and by demanding total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

4. With the aim of achieving national reconciliation and reconciling the two neighboring nations, that is Vietnam and Cambodia, and in order to put a quick end to the Cambodian people's misery due to the Vietnamese war of aggression, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, on behalf of the CDDK, declared an 8-point peace proposal for the political and peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem.

5. The members of the Nonaligned Movement unanimuously support a peaceful settlement of conflicts and implementation of the UN resolution. Therefore, Vietnam, a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, must respect this appeal of the Nonaligned Movement by accepting the CGDK's 8-point peace propsal.

6. The CGDK, on behalf of the Cambodian people and in its own name, would like to once again thank the majority of the Nonaligned Movement for their valuable support of the Cambodian people's struggle and for supporting the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

Within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement's appeal for a peaceful settlement of conflicts in various regions in the world, the CGDK sincerely hopes that the Nonaligned Movement will continue to support the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal which, as they have noted themselves, is a reasonable and comprehensive proposal which may be used as a program for a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian problem.

INFORMATION DIRECTOR DISCUSSES ZAYTSEV VISIT

BK021049 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Director general of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri reported to newsmen about the meetings between Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Affairs Department and Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, and Director General of the International Organization Department Nit Phibunsongkhram at the Foreign Ministry on the morning of 1 September. The Soviet visitor arrived in Bangkok on 31 August for a 4-day visit to Thailand.

According to Sawanit, the Soviet official met first with Thai Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin. Zaytsev told Asa Sarasin that his current mission is that of a special envoy of the Soviet leader and that he was bringing a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Thai leaders. The message gives details and an explanation of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok on 28 July concerning Soviet foreign policy with regards to Asia and the Pacific and efforts for the normalization of relations with China.

Asa told Zaytsev that Thailand sees some constructive points in Gorbachev's statement. The statement, however, does not pay much attention to Southeast Asia, especially regarding the Cambodian problem, which directly concerns Thailand's security. Following are details given by director general of the Information Department Sawanit Khonsiri at the press center of the Foreign Ministry on 1 September.

[Begin Sawanit recording] The ministry's permanent secretary urged the Soviet Union to play a constructive role, that is, to accept that there is continuous fighting in Cambodia and that Vietnam will never win. If the situation continues to drag on, it will be impossible to achieve a political solution to the problem. With the fighting going on as it is, the parties which suffer the worst casualties are the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. Our permanent secretary stressd to the Soviet official that actions are more important than words. We are aware of what is in the Soviet statement, but, more important, we are waiting to see Soviet actions and the consequences.

The permanent secretary told the Soviet visitor that the problem in Cambodia is the problem between Vietnam, the aggressor, and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, or the one aggressed against. Talks must be held between the two parties. The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China will have no direct effect on the Cambodian problem. The same is true for talks between the Soviet Union or Vietnam and Thailand which will not solve the Cambodian problem. The problem of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian people. They must play the leading role in solving the problem. The permanent secretary expressed satisfaction over relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union. Yet, he pointed out that the Soviet support for Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia is a major obstacle to the development of political relations between the Soviet Union and Thailand. [end recording]

Concerning the meeting between Anatoliy Zaytsev and the director general of the International Organization Department, Nit Phibunsongkhram, Sawanit Khongsiri said the two exchanged views on international issues which will be brought up for debate at the United Nations General Assembly in September. The director general of the Information Department reports as follows:

[Begin Sawanit recording] An hour after the meeting with Asa Sarasin, the Soviet director general of Southeast Asian affairs Anatoliy Zaytsev, met with director general of the International Organization Department Nit Phibunsongkhram. The Soviet official discussed mainly with us Soviet intiatives under the UN framework and the Soviet stand and attitude regarding major issues to be included on the UN agenda in September. The topics include problems in Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, arms reduction, the militarization space, and many others. The director general of the International Organization Department told the Soviet official that Thailand agrees in principle with the Soviet Union concerning those problems because Thailand also wants to see stability and arms reduction. But some countries do not respect the internationally agreed upon rules and regulations. This is the main factor of all problems. The question is what should we do in order to have those countries comply with the set rules and principles. [end recording]

MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST TO U.S. ON SUGAR SALES

BK300205 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Aug 86 p 17

[Text] The Industry Ministry has written a protest note to the United States via the Foreign Ministry about the alleged sugar export dumping practice which is damaging the local Thai sugar industry at an estimated cost of 1,000 million baht.

Industry Minister Pramuan Saphawasu also disclosed that the would meet the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, William Brown, on September 8 to discuss the issue.

Representatives from the Thai Sugarcane Planters Federation yesterday morning called on the industry minister seeking assistance from the government to negotiate with the U.S. over the sale of 150,000 tons of sugar to China below market price. This has led to a slump in the world prices of sugar when there were signs of improvement in the market.

NATION REPORTS PREM 29 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

BK300243 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, appearing for the first time to add to a "personal touch" to his leadership style, yesterday met the press for 90 minutes while affirming his determination to accomplish a 5 percent annual economic growth rate and create jobs for 3.9 million people during the Sixth Plan.

In a wide-ranging press interview, the prime minister denied he was "fed up" with being prime minister. He clarified: "I realize that it is exhausting and unenviable to be prime minister but I am sincerely ready to cope with the burden and go with the job."

Gen Prem also painted a more positive picture of the economic future of the country. Gone are the days, he said, that the government was on the defensive.

"From now on, we will be on the offensive to revitalize the economy and to enhance our efforts to cooperate with the private sector," he declared.

The press conference was also attended by the five deputy premiers to demonstrate "our coalition unity."

Gen Prem chose to respond to 13 of the 33 written questions submitted in advance by the press.

Answering a written question on measures to bring down the rate of unemployment, Gen Prem said that the best means to go about it is to work towards economic growth to absorb more labor force.

There are now about three million unemployed people and about six million under-employed workers.

The premier also stressed the importance of the strategy to produce manpower and agricultural crop to meet market needs.

Denying that the previous Prem governments had failed to improve the living standard of the rural people, the premier said during 1982-1985, about 700,000 rural villagers had more jobs to do in the dry seasons and their per capita income rose by about 380 baht per head annually.

He also cited statistics to back his arguments that the government's efforts to improve the quality of rural life had yielded concrete results.

Referring to the question of oil prices, the premier said that the oil prices on the world market tended to increase but the extent of the anticipated rebound was still unclear.

While some oil industrialists predicted that the price would rise to US $18-20 a barrel by the end of the next two years, other well-known petroleum experts believe that the price of the crude oil would not attain that level by the time.

At present, he said, the government could still maintain the domestic oil prices with the Oil Fund. If the world oil prices are still below U.S. $15 per barrel, there will be no need for the government to raise the domestic oil prices, he said.

The government, he said, will continue efforts to explore new energy sources to lessen the country's dependence on oil imports now accounting for about 66 percent of the overall fuel consumption. At the same time, it will urge both entrepreneurs and consumers to conserve on the energy.

Other points stressed by the prime minister included:

-The government is seeking to solve a concession dispute with Triton Oil Co Ltd in the Thai-Malaysian Joint Development Area to start the exploitation of the oil and gas reserves there.

He said that Thailand has no problems with Malaysia in this regard.

-On the fishing problem with Malaysia, Gen Prem deplored the recent shooting of a Thai fisherman in Malaysian waters and urged that legal action taken against fishermen from either country should be "friendly."

He warned against fishermen violating the territorial waters of the other country. The two countries are working out an agreement for joint fishing ventures, agreed upon in principle during his meeting with Malaysian counterpart Datuk Sri Mahathir in Phuket in May, 1984.

- He has assigned PM's Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan to draft a bill giving more powers to the Counter Corruption Commission.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS MOVES; ATHIT BIDS FAREWELL

BK300245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday presided over a ceremony to open new Army Headquarters and afterwards bid farewell to his military career with a speech.

Army Headquarters has been moved into the compound of the former Chunlachomklao Military Academy. Gen Athit's term as Supreme Commander expires tomorrow after a one-year extension.

Maj-Gen Wira Sweikun, Army Adjunt General, read a statement praising Gen Athit for his outstanding work for national security and for development of the Army and the armed forces.

Gen Athit expressed gratitude to his fellow militarymen. He called upon them to maintain unity and to uphold the Nation, Religion and Monarchy.

He said the military is democratic and he does not like to hear it criticised as being dictatorial. He asked those remaining in service to try to correct this image.

Gen Athit said that Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut would lead the Army efficiently on the basis of honest and sincerity.

Attending the ceremony were Gen Chawalit and high-ranking military officers including First Army commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Second Army commander Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut, Third Army deputy commander Maj-Gen Chaichana Tharichat and Fourth Army deputy commander Maj-Gen Chap Iamsiri.

REINSTATED OFFICERS SIGN UNDATED RESIGNATIONS

BK310446 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] All the 28 "Young Turk" army officers readmitted into active service have been asked to sign an open-dated letter of resignation as a condition for their reinstatement, Army sources said yesterday.

The so-called "Young Turk" officers were Class Seven graduates of Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy who were dismissed from the Army following the abortive coup attempt against the Prem I Government in April 1981.

One of the reinstated officers admitted to the BANGKOK POST yesterday that he had signed the resignation letter, adding that if he "misbehaved: the date would be filled in and his resignation would take effect immediately.

But the officer said it was "no problem" as long as he and other reinstated Young Turks behaved themselves.

The sources said the resignation letter was intended to keep the reinstated officers in line.

Meanwhile, it was reported that other former Young Turks including Col Chanbun Phentrakun, Col Kampanat Ketwiriyakan and Col Winai Somphong, who have not yet been reinstated, would apply for readmission into active army service.

Bangkok Governor Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, former leader of th Class Seven officers, was also reported to have urged other young Turk officers who have not yet been admitted into active service, to apply for reinstatement.

Col Kampanat, an adviser to Gov Chamlong, told the POST yesterday he would make his decision on the matter soon.

Col Chanbun said he would have to consult his friends first. He said he did not apply for reinstatement in July because he was then busy with the election campaign. The colonel lost in Bangkok's Constituency One.

All the 28 reinstated officers are expected to report to the Defence Ministry tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the leader of the April 1981 abortive coup, Gen San Chitpatima, said yesterday the Army "made the right move" by readmitting the Young Turks into active service.

Gen San praised the Army for reinstating them. He told the BANGKOK POST that the officers were valuable human resources as they were capable and competent officers whose talent would benefit the Army now that they had the chance to return to service.

Another former senior officer, Gen Sak Buntharakun, also, welcomed the Army announcement saying that during the past five years all these officers had suffered enough from the incident.

Gen Sak, former deputy commander in chief, said that the officers had grown up and knew right from wrong and dare not do anything again to discredit themselves.

He also believed that these officers would be able to catch up with their friends in the Army as they had been out of the service for five years since the incident.

"These officers are keen and they would catch up soon should they prove themselves," Gen Sak said.

COUNCIL OF STATE COMMUNIQUE ON 28-29 AUG MEETING

BK300230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Council of State has just issued a communique saying:

On 28-29 August 1986, the Council of State held a regular session under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the sessions was the chairman of the Nationalities Council, Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard a report on the meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 12 August 1986 in Moscow. The Council of State warmly welcomed and highly valued the results of this important meeting which has greatly contributed to the constant consolidating and developing of the close fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the interests of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

2. After hearing reports of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the state plan in the 1st half of 1986 and suggestions made by the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the Council of State held a debate and stressed the need for all sectors, echelons, and basic units to renovate economic thinking, resolutely oppose bureaucratism and dependence on state subsidies, vigorously shift to economic accounting and socialist business, positively guarantee the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business, improve guidance and management, and strive to fulfill successfully the 1986 state plan while making good preparations for the implementation of the 1986 state plan.

3. Upon the request of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided on the tasks to be carried out between now and the end of the year in order to finish the legislation program for 1986.

4. The Council of State decided to appoint our extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors to a number of countries.

5. The Council of State decided to nominate a number of Supreme People's Court justices and resolved some issues concerning the adjudicative work of the Supreme People's Court.

6. On the occasion of the 41st National Day of 2 September, the Council of State decided to release or reduce prison terms for convicts who had undergone reform satisfactorily.

Council of State Amnesty

OW291636 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 29 -- On the occasion of the 41st National Day and at the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to release or reduce the prison terms of those prisoners who have made good progress in re-education.

The decision makes it clear that the beneficiaries of the release from prison must have served at least two fifths of their terms. Those who are serving life sentences must have been at least 12 years in prison. The beneficiaries of commutation must have served at least one sixth of their terms. Those who are serving life sentences must have been at least five years in prison.

Also taken into consideration for amnesty are those who have made meritorious services while in prison, who are war invalids or sick soldiers, who have relatives with good records in production and fighting, who are too old and sick, who have small unattended children or whose families are meeting big difficulties in their daily life.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES MARK 41ST NATIONAL DAY

Leaders Lay Wreaths

OW311745 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- A delegation of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front of Vietnam paid a floral tribute to Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum this morning. The wreath laying was occasioned by the 41st anniversary of the August 1946 revolution and the National Day (Sept 2).

The delegation was led by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Later, the delegation laid a wreath in memory of fallen heroes and combatants at the Mai Dich Cemetary in the capital city.

The same day, delegations of the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, the party committee and people's committee of Hanoi mass organizations and several provinces paid floral tributes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. Also this morning the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Hanoi laid wreathes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

Leaders Attend Reception

OW011959 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 1 -- A reception was given here this evening by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee to mark the 41st anniversary of the August revolution (August 19) and the National Day (September 2). Present were Truong Chinh, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the CPV CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other senior party and state officials. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi attended.

In his toasts, Chairman Pham Van Dong acclaimed the big achievements of the Vietnamese people and the fraternal peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries and the great efforts of the world people in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Many meetings and other activities have been organized in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong port city and other localities across the country in celebration of these historical anniversaries.

USSR, Other Countries Celebrate

OW030813 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 3 -- A mass meeting was held in Moscow on September 1 to mark the 41st National Day of Vietnam (Sept. 2). Present at the meeting, among others, were G. Pallayev, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and V.I. Gusev member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In a speech delivered at the meeting, V.V. Sutrov, vice president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Committee, brought out the major achievments recorded by the Vietnamese people over the past 41 years and stressed:

"As the firm outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and also a firm link of the socialist community, Vietnam today is making remarkable contributions to the struggle of all nations for peace, national independence and social progress, and against imperialism and other reactionary forces."

Also on this occasion, meetings were called at the secondary general school No. 14 named after President Ho Chi Minh in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), in Shoumen City (Bulgaria), at the car spare parts factory "Socialist Republic of Vietnam" in Havana (Cuba).

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK020300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Text" of 2 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Ensure the People's Right to Mastery by the New Socioeconomic Management System"]

[Text] Our state, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, marks another anniversary today, its 41st since the day great President Ho Chi Minh read the historic declaration of independence following the success of the August revolution. For over 4 decades, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- now the SRV -- situated at a strategic position which is the focal point of the contradictions of the epoch, has surmounted many storms, hardships, and dangers, at times having to cope with extremely perilous situations. However, under the party's leadership, the Vietnamese revolution and people have courageously fought and proudly marched forward, with venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh's immortal teaching deeply engraved in their hearts and minds: Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Our people have successively vanquished many of the most powerful and ferocious aggressive forces, firmly safeguarding the gains of the August revolution, firmly defending national independence and freedom, achieving the cause of national reunification, advancing the entire country to socialism, and fulfilling their international duty.

In the course of more than 40 years of glorious revolutionary struggle dotted with successes as well as failures, with achievements as well as setbacks, and with advantages as well as difficulties, our people can take pride in having accomplished a great undertaking in building the SRV and standing in the rank of the prestigious vanguard nations of the world.

Our people respectfully recall the memory of and express their profound gratitude to great President Ho Chi Minh and all heroes, martyrs, comrades, and compatriots who have courageously laid down their lives for the motherland's independence and freedom, for socialism, and for noble international duties. Our people also express their heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, who have fought shoulder to shoulder with us and have assisted one another to win great victories and lead the three Indochinese countries' revolution to a fine situation; to the great people of the Soviet Union, who have given the Vietnamese revolution extremely great, immeasurably precious, and highly effective support and assistance; and to the people of other fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, the Nonaligned Movement as well as our friends in the five continents who have warmly supported and aided our people.

We are marking the 41st anniversary of the success of the August revolution and the 2 September National Day at a time when our entire party and people are enthusiastically preparing for the Sixth National Party Congress and discussing and contributing opinions to the draft political report to be presented at the sixth congress.

In a spirit of serious self-criticism and criticism and with an attitude showing respect for the truth, our party Central Committee has made a penetrating analysis of all aspects of the country's situation over the past years and has reviewed the experience gained in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress. Over the past 5 years, our people, bringing into full play their spirit of collective mastery and their sense of self-reliance, have courageously overcome all difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy attacks. Enjoying in addition the great assistance and increasingly effective all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, they have scored important achievements.

We have had a number of shortcomings and mistakes in grasping the set lines and in economc management. This is evidenced by the following: First, we have failed to proceed from the actual situation of the country with its intense contradictions and have, out of subjectivism and impatience, distanced ourselves from the real situation and social life. Second, we have been conservative and sluggish in renovating the mechanism of economic management and have maintained for too long a time the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, thereby slowing down the development of production and failing to bring into play the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

The most important task of our party's sixth congress is to point out the orientations and effective measures for developing strong points and correcting shortcomings and mistakes in order to push the revolutionary cause steadily forward. The socialist revolution is the most complicated, profound, and thorough revolution in history. Our country is advancing to socialism from a very low point of departure -- an economy largely characterized by small production, its material-technical bases were devastated by almost 40 years of war. The Vietnamese Communists -- though well tested and highly experienced in the national democratic revolution -- are not prepared to cope with the many new aspects of the socialist revolution with their limited experience; and they have shown the lack of experience and ability in some respects.

Our country is now in the first stage of the transitional period to socialism. The tasks, measures, and steps we undertake must conform to the characteristics of this stage. To build socialism we must always firmly grasp and correctly apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the realistic conditions of Vietnam and must effect changes in many respects -- change in concept; change in thinking, especially economic thinking; change in the mechanism of management; change in workstyle; and change in organization and cadres.

Collective mastery by the laboring people constitutes the nature of the new system. Building the system of collective mastery by the laboring people is the all-encompassing goal of the socialist revolution. As the revolution is an undertaking of the masses, its strength lies in the people themselves. To truly develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery it is necessary to trust the people. All party policies must originate from the interests, aspirations, and capability of the people so as to make the people understand them, have confidence in the party, and enthusiastically volunteer to build and defend the socialist fatherland -- thus creating a close and firm bond between the party and the people.

The masses are those who create history and produce all the material wealth for society. Therefore, they are the true owners of socialist property and hold true control over management, distribution, and consumption; just as they assumed true mastery and won total victory in the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation. The party guarantees the laboring people's right to collective mastery by means of a new mechanism of socioeconomic management. It is resolved to abolish the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shift to economic accounting and socialist businesses on the basis of planning while practicing the principle of democratic centralism in conducting party activities and in all domains of political, economic, and social life.

We must resolve to do away with directing the economy mainly through administrative orders and must shift to an operating mode which calls for grasping firmly and applying correctly the system of objective laws now being developed in the initial stage of the transitional period.

The party advocates, on the basis of firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism, guaranteeing the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business while firmly maintaining the central government's right to centralized and unified management over key areas of the national economy. It is necessary to attach importance to manipulating commodity-monetary relationships and to do away with a situation in which planning is not linked to the market and production is not linked to circulation and social requirements.

Discarding bureaucratic centralism is not aimed at achieving decentralization but at increasing centralization appropriately while developing the dynamism and creativity of localities, establishments, and workers. Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh said: Centralization must be carried out on the basis of developing democracy fully while developing democracy must be aimed at guaranteeing the right to centralized management. These two aspects are an integral part of a single entity and are interactive and complementary. In view of the current situation, we must oppose bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and must, at the same time, fight against liberalism, unorganized and indisciplined attitudes, and a tendency to care only for departmentalistic or local interests as they weaken the centralized and unified control of the state.

In compliance with the CPV Central Committee's Eighth Plenum resolution, the eradication of the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies requires the renovation of party cadres' and members' thinking -- their way of thinking and doing things, especially in the field of economic business. Renovating organizational and cadre-related work and improving the knowledge and qualities of party cadres and members require the party and state organs to be clean and steadfast and to guarantee the laboring people's collective mastery, and on this basis, ensure that the society functions in an organized, disciplined, ethical, civilized, and healthy manner.

A profound lesson of the Vietnamese revolution shows that the strength of the nation must always be combined with the strength of the times. Our people must continue to develop this lesson by trying to maintain peace in Indochina in Southeast Asia and to make active contributions to maintaining world peace. We must consolidate and strengthen the relations of special friendship and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and between the three countries and the Soviet Union as well as other countries in the Socialist community and must contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

In view of the extremely tense world situation caused by the U.S. imperialists and their scheme of feverishly stepping up the nuclear arms race both on the earth and in space, thus creating the real danger of a nuclear war of annihilation while implementing their reactionary Asia-Pacific strategy, our people admire, highly value, and strongly support the pacifist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its concrete and important peace initiatives as well as its dynamic and highly effective diplomatic activities. Our people warmly respond to and support the overwhelmingly convincing initiatives advanced recently by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev concerning a general program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, including the continued suspension of Soviet nuclear weapons testing until 1 January 1987 and various measures aimed at achieving peace, security, stability, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

The outlook of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries is fine and the situation is irreversible. On the basis of the lesson of history in the past several years, the three parties and countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia strongly affirm that they must closely unite with one another and with the Soviet Union to effectively cope with the counterattacks by imperialism and various reactionary forces.

Staying firmly united and comprehensively cooperating with the Soviet Union and definitely relying on Soviet assistance [Duwaj hawnr vaof suwj giups dgowr cuar lieen Xoo] is the principle as well as the basic policy of our party and state. Satisfactorily implementing all cooperation plans with the Soviet Union is the first priority and responsibility of our country.

As a nation which has been through more than 30 years of war full of hardships and which is carrying out two strategic tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland -- while perfoming its international duty, our people realize all too well the great value of peace, an important condition for building a new life.

Our people stand for and support the policy of peaceful coexistence among different political and social systems and of settling all disputes and differences between countries through peaceful negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty. In accordance with this spirit and on the basis of the principle of firmly defending the gains of the Cambodian revolution and firmly safeguarding the strength of the alliance among the three Indochinese countries as well as the alliance between the latter and the Soviet Union, we are prepared to hold talks with China at any level and at any time to restore normal relations between the two countries. The three Indochinese countries are also ready to enter into dialogue with and restore normal relations with the ASEAN member countries and the United States to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We are facing extremely weighty tasks. We must simultaneously carry out pressing socioeconomic tasks, especially on the food and consumer and export goods production front and in circulation and distribution, stabilize the people's living conditions, and consolidate national defense and security while having to do a good job of holding party organization congresses at all levels. By achieving the unity of will and action within the party and among the people, with the entire party singlemindedly united around the party Central Committee and the entire people closely united around the party, and by implementing the principle of democratic centralism and bringing into full play the working people's right to collective mastery, we are fully capable of overcoming the immediate difficulties and advancing continuously to score many outstanding achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress.

Our people are determined to transform their revolutionary heroism in the wars of national liberation and national defense into revolutionary heroism in the socialist revolution to build a prosperous and strong SRV and to contribute to preserving peace and strengthening the position of socialism in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

HANOI RECALLS SUCCESSES AGAINST U.S. BOMBING

OW280454 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Station special program: "'The Glorious History of Vietnam's Revolution' -- Introducing the Vietnamese People's Defeat of the American Imperialists' Destructive War Against Northern Vietnam"]

[Text] The special warfare waged by the American imperialists in southern Vietnam was utterly frustrated by mid-1964. To retrieve its defeat the American imperialists cooked up the so-called Tonkin Gulf incident on 5 August 1964. They dispatched planes to bomb northern Vietnamese provinces in a move to subdue Vietnam by extensive attacks. However, the American imperialists were dealt head-on blows. Eight American planes were smashed to pieces on the first bombing mission and the bandit pilots were captured alieve.

Revolution surged in southern Vietnam in February 1965. In view of successive setbacks the American imperialists outrageously mobilized massive air and naval forces, armed with modern weapons, to intensify the war in areas south of 20 degrees latitutde in northern Vietnam in a vain attempt to stem the flow of massive supplies from the people in the north to their compatriots in the south and in order to undermine socialist construction in the north.

Faced with this situation the party Central Committee instructed that an imperative task for the north was to reorient economic development toward strengthening its defense forces. To counter the American imperialists' destructive warfare the party adopted the strategic policy of launching an all-round war involving all the Vietnamese people through self-reliance, while appealing for international assistance.

In response to Chairman Ho Chi Minh's call for independence and liberty, the people in the south resolved to defeat the American imperialists. The American imperialists' strategic offensives in southern Vietnam during the dry seasons in 1966 and 1967 were disastrously foiled. Subsequently, they savagely launched raids against Hanoi, Haiphong, and other major cities in the north, as well as against key industrial centers, water conservancy works, dams, and communications lines, causing many innocent casualities. Nevertheless, the American imperialists' destructive warfare failed to stem supplies from the north to their blood brothers in the south. They could neither shake the Vietnamese people's will to continue the struggle for national salvation nor impede socialist construction in the north.

In 4 years from 1964 to 1968, of fighting the American imperialists' destructive warfare, the soldiers and people in the north shot down a total of 3,243 American planes of various types, including 6 B-52's and 2 F-111's. Thousands of American bandit pilots were either killed or captured alive. Close to 100 warships of various types were also sunk or damage, thereby dealing a telling blow to the American imperialists' destructive warfare.

Following its disastrous defeat in the south, the American imperialists were forced to scale down the bombing in the north. Eventually, on 1 November 1968, the American imperialists announced an unconditional cessation of bombing against the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. After suffering repeated setbacks on the battlefields in the south, the American imperialists again resumed adventurous bombings of the north in 1972. Toward the end of 1972 they amassed hordes of B-52 strategic bombers and other planes to launch strategic air raids against the capital, Honoi, and the northern provinces. Under the staunch leadership and prompt action of the party, the soldiers and people in the north dealt punitive blows to the American imperialists' new escalation of their war effort. In a matter of 12 days and nights in the fierce battle at Dien Bien Phu 81 American planes of various types were brought down, among which were 34 B-52 strategic bombers and 5 F-111's. Close to 100 American bandit pilots were either killed or captured alive. During the 8 years of destructive warfare by the American imperialists the soldiers and people in the north downed a total of 4,181 American planes and killed or captured alive thousands of American bandit pilots. Victory by soldiers and people both in the north and south compelled the United States to sign the Paris agreement on the Vietnamese issue, which required all American troops to be withdrawn. This victory laid the groundwork for the successful all-round offensive and intensified struggle by the Vietnamese soldiers and people in the spring of 1975, which led to the total liberation of the south and eventual reunification of the fatherland.

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT SEEKS FULL ACCOUNT OF CHIRAC REMARKS

BK300948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, Aug 30 (AFP) -- The Australian Government was seeking a full account of French Premier Jacques Chirac's stinging attack on Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke over New Caledonia, a spokesman for Mr Hawke said Saturday.

Mr Chirac, on a three-day visit to the French territory, was reported to have said Friday he wanted a change of government in Australia because of Mr Hawke's "very stupid" attitude on New Caledonia.

THE AGE, a Melbourne daily, reported from Noumea that within minutes of his arrival there Friday, Mr Chirac attacked Mr Hawke for his "complete misunderstanding" of the issue. The French leader also told a reception he was "looking forward to a change of government" in Australia, the paper said.

Mr Chirac paused during an airport welcoming ceremony to have words with Australia's consul-general to New Caledonia Mr John Dauth, THE AGE said. "He made a number of harsh and personal remarks to me about Mr Hawke," Mr Dauth was quoted as saying.

These remarks had been communicated to Canberra and the Australian Government was seeking a full account before considering a response, the spokesman for Mr Hawke said.

In an interview on New Caledonia radio, Mr Chirac also attacked both the Australian and New Zealand Governments' attitudes, saying they showed an "extraordinary ignorance of history" in relation to the problems of the French territory.

Earlier this month Australia and New Zealand joined other South Pacific nations in seeking New Caledonia's re-inscription with the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation and warning France that it should conduct a plebiscite on independence in New Caledonia.

France has scheduled a referendum on independence for the territory for next year.

Hawke Defends Stand

BK310856 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has defended Australia's position on French policies in the South Pacific. In a statement issued in Canberra, Mr Hawke said he was surprised at the comments made by his French counterpart, Mr Chirac, who is currently visiting New Caledonia.

At a news conference yesterday in the capital, Noumea, Mr Chirac said comments by the Australian prime minister reported in three French newspaper on the New Caledonia issue were stupid. Mr Chirac also said he was concerned about Australia's attitude to France and said Mr Hawke's comments were unacceptable to the French Government.

Mr Hawke is reported to have warned the French that unless the independence issue was handled properly in New Caledonia there could be a bloodbath. However, Mr Chirac accused Mr Hawke of stupidity in his attitude over the future of New Caledonia and said he would welcome a change of government in Canberra.

In his first reply over the criticism, Mr Hawke said he did not intend to respond in a similar fashion to Mr Chirac. He said the French prime minister had allowed himself to depart from the normal manner of discourse between heads of government of friendly countries.

Mr Hawke said the position of the Australian Government on the future of New Caledonia was well known and he wrote to Mr Chirac last week to say there had been no deviation from it. He said the federal government had consistently acknowledged the difficulties facing France in New Caledonia.

Mr Hawke said it was the government's wish to help peacefully resolve the problems along the path to independence in the French territory. The prime minister also said successive Australian Governments had expressed their opposition to continue nuclear testing by the French in the South Pacific -- a position shared by many other governments in the region.

Mr Hawke said despite recent events, the federal government wished to continue constructive dialogue with France on matters of mutual interest.

HAWKE TELLS LUGAR OF NEED FOR SANCTIONS

BK270247 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has told the United States that sanctions against South Africa would prevent the destruction of South Africa's economy by a militant black takeover. Mr Hawke made the comment during talks in Sydney with the chairman of the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Richard Lugar.

The prime minister told the senator that there were elements in South Africa and within the leadership of the so-called Frontline African states which wanted to keep the existing white capital structure under a new political system.

He said sanctions would lead to dialogue between the white minority government in Pretoria and the black elements. Mr Hawke said that without dialogue the responsible black leaders would be supplanted by militants who wanted to destroy the existing system.

Senator Lugar is visiting Australia as part of a fact finding tour of Asia and the Pacific.

MINISTER EXPECTS U.S.-FTN TRADE COOPERATION

BK280206 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The trade minister, Mr Dawkins, says he expects the United States to cooperate with the new alliance of 14 agricultural trading nations. The 14 countries met this week in the north Greensland city of Cairns. They call themselves the Fair Trading Nations [FTN] and have agreed to campaign for the reform of agricultural trade which they say is threatened by European and American subsidies.

Mr Dawkins says there are signs that the United States will support the group's position next month at the world trade talks in Uruguay. He says the Americans recognize the need to maintain dialogue and it is important for the Fair Trading Nations to have an ally as powerful as the United States.

WHEAT BOARD CRITICIZES U.S. GRAIN SUBSIDY

BK300904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Australian Wheat Board has criticized an American decision to further boost subsidies for grain exports to the Soviet Union. The American Agriculture Department is lifting the subsidy on export grain by $3 a ton.

It comes only a few days after a meeting of 14 nations, including Australia, at Cairns in north Queensland to protest against the trading policies of the United States and the European Community.

The chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, Mr Clinton Condon, says the increased American subsidy will adversely affect Australian wheat farmers. Australia had already protested directly to the United States about its subsidy policies and recently sent an all-party parliamentary delegation to Washington to try to reverse the decision.

Mr Condon says the latest American subsidy boost will put further downward pressure on the international wheat market.

COMBINED EXERCISES PLANNED WITH U.S. FORCES

BK310904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Armed forces personnel from Australia and the United States will take part in a combined exercise in Western Australia starting this week. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the exercise, called "(Dark Cygnet 86)," will practice the ability of the forces to operate in small groups together.

There will also be an exchange of information on techniques and skills while practicing air and water operations, patrolling, survival techniques, and weapons training. Transport aircraft from both air forces will be used with an Australian naval patrol boat to provide support for the exercise which will continue until 3 October.

JAKARTA REPORTS AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE F-16'S

BK311053 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Secretary General of the Defense Ministry Yogi Supardi in Jakarta yesterday signed a letter of offer and acceptance of purchase of advanced F-16 jet fighters from the United States. The venue of the signing of the purchase contract was at [words indistinct]

A spokesman for the Indonesian Defense and Security Ministry says the government has finally decided to buy the American F-16's, which are also in service with the Air Forces of neighboring Singapore and Thailand. The contract includes the maintenance and a training practice for the operations of the aircraft. The U.S. F-16 manufacturer, General Dynamics, has also stated its agreement to a [words indistinct] contract with the Indonesian Nusantara Aircraft Industry in Bandung for the making of some of the aircraft parts.

Further on F-16 Deal

BK011613 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Indonesia will receive a 30 percent offset [preceeding word in English] deal on the value of the F-16 jet fighters it will purchase as well as technical assistance for its Nusantara Aviation Plant from the United States. The state minister for research and technology, concurrently director of the Nusantara Aviation Plant, J.B. Habibie, said this in Jakarta today when he commented on the signing of a letter of offer and acceptance for the purchase of F-16's by Secretary General of the Defense and Security Department Yogi Supardi on 30 August.

Earlier, on 28 August, a cooperation agreement between the Nusantara Aviation Plant and the producer of the F-16 plane, General Dynamics, was also signed. Habibie said the deal, the most beneficial Indonesia could get, had been approved by President Suharto. The 12 F-16 planes are valued at $337 million.

VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HARARE

BK290117 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and a delegation left Jakarta early this morning to attend the 8th Nonaligned Movement Summit Conference in Harare, Zimbabwe. The 8th Nonaligned Summit Conference will take place from 1 September to 7 September.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE SAYS LOYALISTS TO ATTACK 'SOON'

HK030948 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Sep 86 p 22

[Text] Armed followers of former President Marcos, backed up by a battalion of soldiers, are set to stage attacks soon as a birthday gift to him, unverified intelligence reports of the Armed Forces revealed yesterday.

The same reports said the loyalists are expected to group today in at least two places in Metro Manila, namely, in the Libis area in Quezon City and in an undisclosed residential compound along the Sumulong Highway in Antipolo, Rizal.

The loyalist groups are expected to join a battalion of soldiers based in a Metro Manila military camp. They will then attack military installations, communication facilities and Malacanang.

The attacks will be launced between Sep 7 and 11.

The New Armed Forces of the Philippines has been monitoring the movements of Marcos loyalists during the past months particularly after they staged an aborted coup last July 6 backed up by soldiers of the Armed Forces from several units.

The intelligence reports also revealed that a prominent Marcos loyalist personality has recently solicited the support of a powerful religious sect when hostilities commence on the planned attacks.

Meanwhile, Brig Gen Ramon Montano of the National Capital Command confirmed yesterday that his intelligence network has made sightings of small groupings of Marcos loyalist meetings in several undisclosed places in Metro Manila.

Montano, however, said these are mere sightings and have not been infiltrated by intelligence operatives so he could not comment on the loyalists' plans or whether they are armed or not.

The attacks are said to be timed before President Corazon C. Aquino leaves for talks with Moro National Liberation Front chief Nur Misuari, in the southern Philippines.

CON-COM MEMBER REVEALS PLOT TO KILL AQUINO IN U.S.

HK030625 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Movie director Lino Brocka yesterday bared an alleged plot to assassinate President Aquino during her visit to the United States in Mid-September. He spoke before a press conference at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Quezon City. Brocka said he was informed of the assassination plot by a commissioner of the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] who was urging him to return to the Con-Com. Brocka walked out from deliberations on August 18 in protest against what he called the failure of the body to protect Filipino economic interests in the constitution. In urging him to return, the commissioner -- whom Brocka refused to name -- reportedly informed him about documents regarding alleged plans by the military to take over the government and another plan to assassinate Mrs Aquino during her U.S. visit. The press conference was called by the Coalition for Constitutional Provisions on Industrialization and Economic Protectionism and Nationalism to expose some Con-Com members who allegedly have connections with multi-national companies.

NDF-LUZON Sees Enrile Presidential Ambitions

HK271526 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[By Jun Lopez]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has been nurturing his presidential ambitions even years before the February Revolution that unseated Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos.

In a statement received by MALAYA the National Democratic Front [NDF] in the far north of Luzon said that when Enrile dislodged Tito Dupaya in the 1980 local elections, a political bloc known as the "Solid North" emerged. Enrile then installed persons loyal to him to the provincial and municipal posts, the NDF claimed.

However, the former First Lady was allegedly "manueuvering covertly and overtly" to stop Enrile's ambition, the 10-page document said.

Imelda Marcos has actually overshadowed Enrile's powers in the defense ministry, forcing him to ally and develop then Armed Forces vice chief Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos and the military junior officers in 1982, the alliance of rebel groups said.

The NDF also said Enrile started to build his own private army at that time -- the local paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Force and the provincial command soldiers.

The Enrile-Marcos factions of the "Solid North" culminated in the February military-backed uprising when the Enrile-Ramos bloc bolted the Marcos-Imelda-Ver triumvirate that deposed the former regime, the rebel alliance said.

This gave Enrile, a hold-over defense minister, a chance to regroup the Solid North which has shown a big crack due to credibility problem of the two leaders and the unabated human rights abuses.

The NDF also alleged Enrile was directly instrumental in reviving the Nacionalista Party when it held a convention on June 28 at the Hotel Delfino in Tuguegarao, Cagayan.

The NDF said the Solid North would be used by Enrile as his launching pad for his "ill-concealed presidential goals."

The document said Enrile would also use his political power, the defense and military establishment, and the Nacionalista Party to realize his ambition.

More on Enrile Support in North

HK270340 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 15-21 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By Maricris Rodriguez]

[Text] Tuguegarao (PNF) [Philippine News & Features] -- An interesting realignment of political forces is taking shape in Northern Luzon, once dubbed as the "Solid North."

Under the Marcos regime, top civilian and military authorities in the region, including governors, vice-governors, majority of mayors and vice-mayoral and provincial military officials, and other government officials, owed loyalty to no one but the the President, who held the entire region in a tight leash.

With the advent of the Aquino government however, the "solid" North has begun to crack in all directions. New political divisions and re-alignments have been forming since March this year.

Emerging strongest among all the blocs is a group of politicans from two parties -- the demobilized Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), which is Marcos' own party, and the United Democratic Organization (UNIDO) -- whose loyalties can best be described as pro-Enrile. Enrile, of course, is Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who hails from the province of Cagayan and is considered by many as the political leader to reckon with in the next contest for the highest office.

Belonging to this bloc would be Officer-in-Charge (OIC) Benjamin Ligot of Cagayan, OIC Juan Dait of Ifugao, and the three provincial commanders who are also known Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM) leaders--Lt. Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo of Cagayan, Col. Hernani Figueroa of Isabela, and Lt. Col. Arturo Lumibao of Nueva Vizcaya. Former KBL politicians who may be included in this bloc because of their known relationship with the Defense Minister are ex-Laoag City Mayor Rudy Farinas, ex-Ilocos Norte vice-governor Roque Ablan, Jr., and the former governors of the provinces of Nueva Viscaya and Kalinga-Apa-Yao. Other likely members of the Enrile bloc would be ex-Isabela governor Faustino Dy, ex-Ilocos Sur governor Luis "Chavit" Singson, and ex-Pangasinan governor Aguedo Agbayani.

Jose "Peiping" Cojuangco appears to be building up his own political base from among the remnants of the "solid" North. The embattled OIC-appointee for Ilocos Sur, Sally Villanueva, is his recomendee. Cojuangco's political party happens to be the PDP-LABAN.

Another bloc is the UNIDO-SANIDAD group, whichu is concentrated in Baguio City and the provinces of Benguet, La Union, Abra and Ilocos Sur. However, this group could attract independent-minded and progressive politicians, including those in the PDP-LABAN who do not belong to the Conjuangco bloc, such as the OIC's of Nueva Viscaya and La Union. Thus, the group has the potential to grow into a significant political entity in the months to come.

The other provincial OIC's in the region do not have clear political inclinations as yet, although they belong to one party or another.

There are, on the other hand, individuals such as OIC William Claver of Kalinga-Apa-Yao, who have weak political machineries but strong working relations with cause-oriented groups, which could provide them with strong political support.

These political arrangements are not permanent. Future developments will determine who among these political figures would find common ground with each other and thereby create new political groupings. But this jockeying for friends is becoming more urgent as election time approaches.

In the background of this game of musical chairs is the omnipotent military in the region, which has actually grown in number after the February civilian-military revolt that installed the popular Corazon Aquino as president.

A new Marine company has been dispatched to the province of Pangasinan. One Army battalion was assinged to Nueva Ya, one Scout Ranger company to Isabela, another to Nueva Viscaya. Three Scout Ranger companies were sent to Cagayan.

What makes the military situation even more scary is the undisturbed presence of armed contingents of political warlords in the countryside. The government militia, the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF], much hatred during the Marcos era, has not been dismantled but in fact is being beefed up today.

Inhabitants of the region find themselves face to face with serious economic problems including very little available land, high production costs, high prices, low wages, few job opportunities, and so on. Meanwhile, repression by the military continues unabated.

Cause-oriented organizations have of late increased their sphere of influence in the entire region. The New People's Army is widely believed to be keeping up a steady pace of growth in many areas in the north, right up to Marcos's and Enrile's bailiwicks.

After the Constitutional Commission finishes its work in September, elections will be forthcoming. The politicians are alive and kicking once more, flexing their muscles in anticipation. But this time, in northern Luzon, the results may not be as predictable as its was in Marcos' time.

There is no more "Solid North." Today politics in the North is anybody's ballgame.

'FORCES' IN GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF 'GREED'

HK281431 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Aug 86 p 3

[By Fil Maragay]

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr yesterday lashed at forces within the government which he said have been trying to undermine the coalition of parties supporting President Aquino. He also accused them of being motivated by "greed" for power.

Interviewed by newsmen, Pimentel said these forces have kept on airing gripes about their alleged lopsided sharing of power in the Aquino government when in fact, he said, they have obtained more than what they deserve.

Although he did not mention these gripes, Pimentel was obviously referring to the constant complaints of some political parties in the coalition, particularly Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], that is leaders have been discriminated against in the selection of officers-in-charge in local government units.

Pimentel admitted that if the coalition collapses it will diminish the popular support of President Aquino.

This will also possibly result, he said, in the Unido withdrawing its support for President Aquino and forming a new coalition with another political party.

Minister Pimentel reiterated that a merger between the Unido and PDP-Laban [Partido Demokratiko ng Pilipinas-Lakas ng Bayan -- Phillippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] which he heads is almost impossible. But he said this should not serve as a hindrance to the putting up of a common set of candidates in forthcoming elections by all parties making up the coalition, including the Liberal Party (Salonga and Kalaw wings) and the regional political parties.

He said he saw bleak chances for the formation of a new national party to be composed of all pro-administration parties as advocated by Vice President Laurel, who is Unido president.

The existence of such national party is untenable, he said, because of basic differences in the principles and platforms of government of the various parties in the present coalition.

Pimentel also denied that the local government ministry has been trying to take away supervision over farm cooperative from the agriculture ministry as part of a plan to strengthen the PDP-Laban.

He said the move to transfer supervision of farm cooperatives was initiated by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr and not by the MLG.

LIBERATION INTERVIEW WITH NPA GENERAL STAFF MEMBERS

HK211454 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 pp 8, 9

["Excerpts" of interview with New People's Army General Staff members "Ronnie" and "Miguel" -- date, place not given].

[Text] Q: What is a ceasefire? Does it involve the laying down of arms?

A. A ceasefire is the cessation of armed hostilities between warring parties. It does not mean surrender nor does it necessarily involve the laying down of arms.

A ceasefire can lead to either a truce or an armistice. A truce is a negotiated settlement arrived at after a dialog between the parties. An armistice is arrived at only after a truce had led to a long-lasting ceasefire.

Still, ceasefire can be of three kinds: a unilateral ceasefire, and ceasefire arrived at after negotiations, and a ceasefire as a result of granted conditions but not necessarily of negotiations.

What we want is a negotiated ceasefire. But we have not attached conditions before negotiations could begin, and the government should likwise do the same. There should be no demand for either side to diminish its present strength such as calling for a laying down of arms.

Q: Will you enter into a ceasefire with the Aquino government?

A: The call for a six-month ceasefire was a call made by Cory Aquino even before she became president. We assure her that her call has not fallen on deaf ears. Like her, we also want peace.

However, it seems that within the Aquino government there are different views concerning the ceasefire. At present, we are unsure as to which view will prevail.

A reactionary clique within the military does not want to ceasefire. They want the civil government of President Cory Aquino to delcare all-out war against the NPA. In this position, they are supported by the U.S. The U.S. is pushing for more military aid to be used against us in spite of President Aquino's clear preference for more economic aid.

The people who supported Mrs. Aquino have high expectations concerning the institution of political and economic reforms. However, they also want to give the Aquino government a chance to advance its democratic initiatives. Yet Enrile has already criticized her policies towards insurgency and has told her to stop her "kid-glove treatment" of the NPA. It seems that Enrile and other reactionaries in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] do not want to give Mrs. Aquino a chance.

Q: Will you accept an offer of amnesty?

A: Political Affairs Minister Cuenco has presented a view of ceasefire, the framework of which actually calls for surrender of the NPA. In fact, in Region 11, Northern Mindanao, they are set to give amnesty to any rebel that will surrender. Cuenco has requested a budget for the rehabilitation of surrenderees by giving them jobs.

When you enter into a ceasefire with an opposite party, you recognize them as a force to reckon with -- a force you deal with on an equal footing. There is no amnesty involved as it means a pardon for a political offense.

Why should we surrender and be given amnesty? Just like the opposition, we fought hard against the Marcos fascist dictatorship. Why should our efforts against the Marcos regime be considered as a political offense under the present dispensation? If that is the logic, then the present government should also grant amnesty to the opposition political parties.

This call for surrender and amnesty is an effort to split and demoralize the ranks of the revolutionary forces. RAM's (Reform the AFP Movement) Col. Red Kapunan has admitted this when he stated that the amnesty is meant only for the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA rank-and-file and not their leaders and commanders.

Amnesty is also a trump card for the reactionary and criminal torturers and elements in the AFP. They intend to counteract the growing clamor to prosecute them for the human rights violations and atrocities they have committed. Their line now is that if Cory can be magnanimous with "Communist terrorists," why can't she be magnanimous to them who were "only doing their duty" under the Marcos regime? But the people demand justice for their crimes. Ang utang sa dugo ay dapat byaran. Managot ang dapat managot [Debts of blood must be paid. Whoever is responsible will have to be made accountable.]

Q: Some say the armed struggle as a particular form of struggle has been put into question by recent events. Can you comment on this?

A: There has been no change in basic conditions. The basic problems which gave rise to the dictatorship remain. Changes however have occurred in the political field. Instead of open terrorist rule, we now have a liberal government in place.

The thing to look at is the local level. If liberal elements within the Aquino government succeed in replacing Marcos supporters or fascist holdovers in the local government with liberal or democratic elements who are against militarization, there may be changes then. The system of patronage and repression established by Marcos for 20 years will be destablized.

Q: Will you continue your tactical offensives?

A: In deference to new developments and as an expression of our respect for the temper of the people, we have acted with restraint in carrying out tactical operations. However, rabid counter-insurgency campaigns against us continue. Soldiers enter our areas and go on rampages against the people. For example, in Bataan, there are only around 300,000 civilians but it is crawling with legions of soldiers, marines and other paramilitary forces. In Samar, notorious military and paramilitary units which are responsible for mass killings are still around.

We have to fight regular troops who enter our areas and make trouble. If we are attacked, we will counter-attack. We are only defending the masses and ourselves.

Q: How have recent developments affected the morale of the NPA?

A: Our officers and men are raising questions. The effect has been to encourage them to study more and participate in discussions. Hinihimay-himay nila ngayon ang lahat ng memo at study materials. [Today, they scrutinize all memos and study materials.] Through open discussions, they study the new situation and ask themselves, what is my role given the new situation? They realize that the armed struggle is still necessary. Tuloy ang laban. [The fight continues.] But there is a little bitterness among our men because they cannot move against the enemy as freely as before. Many also felt bitter that because of the boycott policy of the movement, kumitid ang masang naimpluwensyahan natin noong eleksyon [the masses we had influenced contracted.]

Q: Why, what is your assessment of the movement's boycott policy? Has this and the February uprising itself, set back your timetable for a strategic counter-offensive?

A: We failed to properly project our role during the February events because of the boycott call. We missed the opportunity to lead or seize the initiative or play an influential role in the turn of events.

But we have learned from our mistakes. At present, our ranks are as enthusiastic as ever. They are resolute in pursuing the revolution. We have not received any reports of surrender. Our forces are intact. The revolution has not been defeated.

Q: As a result of their participation in the February revolt, the AFP is said to have acquired a new image. They, in fact, call themselves the New AFP. What do you think of this?

A: Generally, the people are apprehensive that the chief architects, administrators and implementors of martial law continue to retain power. Ver and his generals were removed or retired, pero sino ang pumalit? Hindi ba may ksalanan din? [But who replaced them? Were they not also guilty?]

Take for example RAM's recruiting officer, Col. Hernani Figueroa. He has committed a number of atrocities. He cannot hide his involvement in the murder of Dr. Bobby dela Paz in 1982 since at that time he was Gen. Mison's intelligence officer in Samar.

The new AFP image projected by the media is just that -- an image. It has no substance and is very far from reality. Notorious officers remain in place.

Q: What can you say of Col. Gringo Honasan's comment that the NPA is a destabilizing force?

A: As far as the Marcos dictatorship was concerned, yes, we were a destabilizing force. Even they, in the last instance, joined in destabilizing Marcos. But as far as the Aquino government is concerned, dapat ibalik sa kanila ang tanong. [The question should be posed before them.] When we expressed our openness to a ceasefire, it was Honasan and his group who said that a ceasefire is not possible. Who really is destabilizing whom?

Q: Honasan also asked where you were during the February Revolution?

A: There is no question that their participation in the last instance was crucial to the fall of the dictator. True, we were not there at the critical juncture but our struggle was a major factor in politically weakening the Marcos dictatorship. The February Revolution was part of the long struggles waged by the Filipino people long before. We were in the midst of that fight.

In truth, the fact that their military rebellion succeeded because of the masses' support proves what we have been saying all along. Only the people themselves combining armed and unarmed forms of struggle can liberate themselves.

Now we ask Honasan, where were they in the darkest days of the dictatorship? Hindi ba sila ang naghahasik ng lagim? [Were they not perpetuating the darkness?] They were spreading darkness.

Q: Honasan also claims that the NPA is now isolated.

A: Isolation is difficult to gauge. He says that one indication of our isolation is the release of political prisoners. Paano nangyari iyon? [How did it happen?] The people received very warmly the release of Joma (Jose Ma. Sison) and Dante (Bernabe Buscayno). I doubt if that signifies that we are isolated.

Furthermore, this move by Cory has the full backing of the people. It was they, the reactionaries in the military, who were blocking the release of political prisoners. In the end, they had to concede due to Cory's insistence and popular pressure. The truth is they want to isolate the revolutionary movement which has long been fighting the Marcos dictatorship.

Q: What are your personal views concerning the ceasefire?

A: I am speaking here in my personal capacity and not for the NPA. I think the movement should seriously consider entering into a negotiated ceasefire. We can make the negotiations -- given the media coverage it will attract -- a forum to present our demands which are actually the people's just demands. We know that the people want to give the Aquino government a chance to institute reforms. The negotiations will give the Aquino government a chance to prove its sincerity.

The U.S. and the reactionaries within the government and the AFP do not want a ceasefire. Precisely because they don't want our just demands to be made public, they don't want to blunt their proposition that the NPA only wants violence for violence's sake. They are moving to pressure the civilian government to declare an all-out war against us. Their line is very similar to Marcos' pronouncements in his recent interview by Rafael Yabut. Marcos said that the Philippines as a partner to ASEAN has called traditional role in the security of the region. He also called for unity with Cory against the CPP and the NPA. This is the very same line being peddled by the reactionaries in the AFP.

The U.S., on the other hand, through the Weinberger visit, is pushing for more military aid in spite of the clear preference of the civil government for more economic aid.

These things show that the military and the civil government have opposing views concerning the ceasefire. We are not sure if Cory Aquino and the civil government can handle the military. We do not know whose views will prevail. But we cannot allow the reactionaries to sow intrigue and let them pressure the government to declare all-out war against us. We have to seize the chance to at least ventilate the people's calls and demands.

To prove our sincerity, we can enter into a truce with certain reasonable conditions that can be met at a given period of time. Possible short-term or realistic conditions for a negotiated settlement are the abolition of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] and dismantling of warlord's armies. In principle, the civil government is agreeable to these.

Negotiations for a ceasefire would involve an agreement on the agenda of the negotiations, the venue, the panel of negotiators, the mechanics of the ceasefire and the political conditions for a ceasefire. How to maintain the ceasefire itself has to be discussed. How long the ceasefire and the talks would take also have to be discussed.

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SKNDF CALLS FOR BOYCOTTING SEOUL ASIAN GAMES

SK032324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front sincerely hopes that friends of Asia will decisively boycott the Asian Games with a heart to help the South Korean people who are shedding blood in the fight for independence and democracy, reunification and peace.

The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front said this is an "appeal to governments, political parties, organizations and sportsmen of Asian countries" which was issued on August 30 in connection with the 10th Asian Games.

The appeal was made public at a press conference in Tokyo on September 1 by its mission in Japan authorized by its Central Committee.

The appeal refers in detail to the fact that with the '86 Asian Games ahead the whole area of South Korea is not in a festive mood but is swept with the "100-day mopping-up campaign" and "special roundup" of the fascist rulers to infringe upon people's human rights and right to existence under the "a class emergency order" in addition to an "emergency alert order" and "emergency duty order".

The appeal goes on: All the grave situation shows that the '86 Asian Games pose a serious political issue. The opening of the Asian Games may be considered as an auspicious event. But in South Korea it is a source of tragedy and trouble for our people. This is our reality and actual situation. South Korea is not fit at all for such games as the Asian Games.

As recognized by the world, South Korea has its nomenclature for form's sake but it is a colony of the United States which has no independence of sovereignty.

In trying to arrange the Asian Games in such a place the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have an ulterior intention to use the sacred sports games as a lever in propping up the crumbling colonial fascist rule, providing a favourable circumstance for the creation of "two Koreas" and justifying their war policy.

Our people resolutely oppose and reject the opening of the '86 Asian Games in South Korea. To participate in the '86 sports games opposed by our people would result in supporting the U.S. aggressors' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, helping the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship and justifying the fascist hooligans' outrages -- detaining, torturing and imprisoning workers, peasants, students and patriotic people of other strata.

The opening of the '86 Asian Games in Seoul will open the way for the splittists to perpetuate the division, build a higher wall in our nation's way of reunification and bring the greater danger of nuclear war to the Asian people. To think all this alone is enough to make one shudder.

Anyone who respects independence, values democracy and loves peace should not come to the '86 Seoul sports games. We ardently hope that governments, political parties, organizations and sports circles of Asian countries will respond to the stand and request of the South Korean people with deep sympathy.

PRC'S QIN JIWEI DEPARTS FOR HOME 3 SEP

SK031034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Army Corps commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and his group left for home today by train.

They were seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

CPRF DENOUNCES PORT CALL OF U.S. CARRIER

SK040439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published its information No 355 Wednesday in denunciation of the call at Pusan port, South Korea, by the U.S. nuclear-powered carrier "Carl Vinson" escorted by destroyers.

The information says: It is very ill-boding that the nuclear-powered carrier "Carl Vinson" entered Pusan port at a time when the South Korean students and people of broad strata are intensifying the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy around the Asian Games and constitutional amendments.

Now, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are making a desperate bid to suppress the anti-U.S., anti-fascist action of students and people and their struggle against the Asiad which are rapidly expanding with the Asian Games ahead. But, the situation is taking a turn for the worse.

"Carl Vinson's" portcall at such moment is a sinister move of the U.S. imperialists to encourage the South Korean puppets who are wriggling in the bog, threaten and blackmail the South Korean students and people with armed forces and stage the Asian Games without much trouble at any cost.

With no blackmail by arms can the U.S. imperialists check the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy in South Korea, the information declares.

SOUTH'S NAVAL EXERCISE DEEMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

SK040459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged another provocative war game called combined naval exercise at Inchon port on September 2, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They staged the exercise bearing a close resemblance to a real war allegedly to cope with someone's "air strikes." This was part of their sabre-rattling for justifying their preparations for a war against the North under the pretext of the Asian Games.

The fascist clique also hoped to hamstring the anti-Asiad struggle of students and people of all strata which is growing in scope with the opening of the new semester by sidetracking the attention of the people with the military racket.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE

SK040450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk Wednesday with the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by its chairman Yuriy Zhukov.

Present on the occasion were Yi Sǫng-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, and Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

CPRF ON SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT CRACKDOWN

SK040808 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 2 Sep 86

[CPRF Secretariat information No 354]

[Text] According to a news report, on 30 August, the South Korean fascist clique announced the result of an investigation into the National Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Fighting Committee for Democracy [Minmintu] and the Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist fighting Committee for Independence and Democracy [Chamintu], the anti-imperialist and antifascist fighting organizations of the South Korean students. In this report, the rascals stated that the struggle of students waged in South Korea this year has been manipulated by the Minmintu and the Chamintu, and that lurking behind this struggle is another underground background organization, such as a nation-saving student union.

The South Korean puppet prosecutors' office noted that it has rounded up 180 persons on charges of being involved in these two organizations, has arrested 154 on charges of violating the National Security Law, and has booked 11 without arrest. It further stated that it has expanded a search for 91 persons, including Chong Hyon-tae, who was expelled from Seoul National University.

In particular, the rascals are maneuvering to suppress the struggle of students by unreasonably linking it with us -- saying that the left-leaning line of Minmintu and Chamintu calls for a violent revolution and their anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist slogans calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces are identical to the strategy of the North. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique's attempt to punish the South Korean students under the notorious National Security Law by linking them with us, describing their just struggle as one representing a left-leaning line for a violent revolution, is a piratical act that can convince no one and an outrageous act that could only be committed by hooligans.

As for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of students and the people, which has been waged steadily in South Korea, it is not led or instigated by anyone, but is the natural outcome of South Korean society. Because the U.S. imperialists have made slaves of the South Korean people, the South Korean students have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle. They have risen in the antifascist struggle because of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wicked and fascist suppression of the people.

They have embarked down the road of struggle because, while suffering all manner of misfortunes and disasters under the U.S. imperialists' fascists colonial rule, which has continued for 42 years. They have realized through experiences in their daily lives that the course of the struggle to achieve the people's sovereignty and freedom is the course for the country and the people. The South Korean students' struggle is just resistance against harsh exploitation and oppression; a just struggle which reflects the will and desire of the people, the result of the fascist and colonial rule over South Korea, struggle which they have voluntarily chosen. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets have cruelly suppressed the patriotic students who have risen in the just struggle by unreasonably linking them with us. This is aimed at suppressing with bayonets and threats the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, which has recently been stepped up in South Korea, and the struggle to reject the Asian Games.

Overcoming the crisis of the their rule, which has been further deepened with the passage of time; and at hosting the Asian Games at any cost. However, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique cannot overcome the ruling crisis, which has already begun to decline, nor can it safely host the Asian Games as it wishes.

The South Korean puppet clique should immediately release students and people whom it has unjustly arrested and imprisoned and should step down from the seat of power without delay.

Pyongyang, 1 September 1986

SECURITY AGENCY ARRESTS DPRK-DIRECTED SPIES

SK040339 Seoul YONHAP in English 0329 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's agency for national security planning announced Thursday that it has cracked down on a seven-member North Korea-directed spy ring led by a Seoul National University (SNU) professor.

They are Yi Pyong-sol, 48, a geography professor of the university's teacher's college: Yu Sang-tok, 37, secretary general of a teachers' council for democratic education: Yim Sok-hoe, 27, an assistant lecturer at SNU's Social Science College: and Chong In-hak, 33, a newspaper reporter. So In-su, another ring member, was referred to the prosecution without physical detention, and the remaining two were released after admonishment, since they showed repentance for their espionage activities, according to the agency's announcement.

After he was won over to the communist cause, Yi, the leader of the spy ring, joined the (communist) Workers Party of North Korea in February 1976 while working on a doctoral degree at Tokyo University. After returning to South Korea with substantial funds for espionage activities and a code book, Yi organized four underground cells, recruiting left-wing students, teachers and workers.

Yi, who vowed to dedicate himself to the communization of the South and who sent letters to North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song and his heir apparent-son, Chong-il, pledging his loyalty to them, visited Japan on five different occasions from August 1980 through February this year and reported his espionage activities to North Korean spies operating in Japan. Yi gave them military and social information collected by the four underground cells under his control and 215 Korean maps drawn on a scale of 1 to 50,000.

Yim, who was brainwashed by Yi while being a geography class student of Seoul National University, recruited sympathizers among garment workers associated with the Chonggye Labor Union in Seoul. After joining the Army, Yim collected military information and gave it to Yi. Yim was preparing for advanced study in Japan when he was apprehended, according to the agency announcement.

The agency confiscated from the spy ring 222 items of espionage equipment, including a code book, letters celebrating the birthdays of the two Kims and pledging loyalty to them and memorandums containing military and social information to be reported to North Korea.

The crackdown of the spy ring should serve as a warning against the North's malicious scheme to utilize Seoul National University as a strategic base for the communist revolution in the South, the announcement said.

POLICE CLASH WITH STUDENTS PROTESTING ASIAN GAMES

HK040806 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 4 (AFP) -- Several hundred riot police and an estimated 400 students opposed to the opening of the Asian Games clashed for about two hours Thursday at a Seoul university campus, eyewitnesses said.

Police stormed the campus and fired barrages of tear gas bombs in an attempt to break up the rally at Yonsei University, they added. The anti-government students fought back by throwing petrol bombs and stones at police for about two hours before dispersing, the eyewitnesses said. A student leader told reporters that the protesters opposed the Asian Games, which open in Seoul Sept. 20.

President Chon Tun-hwan is trying to enhance his international image by hosting the event, while poor people were being driven out of the capital, the student leader said. Another student leader said the demonstrators opposed the games because they have heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula, instead of lessening them, because of North Korea's boycott.

Similar anti-Asiad demonstrations were also crushed by riot police at the campus of Korea University in Seoul Wednesday.

A pro-government newspaper here reported meanwhile that anti-government student activists were planning to stage demonstrations near stadiums and gymnasiums during the Asian Games so that foreign athletes would be affected by tear gas. The newspaper said that the authorities would deal severely with the activists by treating the anti-Asiad campaign as an act helpful to North Korea since Pyongyang was trying to obstruct the Seoul Asian Games.

Police, meanwhile, have declared the road to Kwan-ak Mountain near the campus of Seoul National University off-limits because it passes near the university gymnasium where the Asiad table-tennis event is to be held.

U.S.-ROK AVIATION TALKS END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

SK290902 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 29 (YONHAP) -- The United States and South Korea ended three days of aviation talks here on Friday without reaching agreement on pending bilateral aviation issues, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The two sides failed to narrow their basic differences, leaving pending issues to future negotiations. They agreed only to continue to make common efforts to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of aviation, the spokesman added.

Korean and U.S. officials discussed the matter of implementing the 1980 memorandum of understanding (MOU) on civil aviation between their two countries. In aviation talks held in April 1980, Korea and the Unitred States agreed to give Korean Air (KAL) the right to fly to three U.S. cities and to continue on to Europe from one U.S. city. Under the agreement, in exchange for opening three U.S. airports to Korean Air, a U.S. carrier would be allowed to build and operate a cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport. The U.S. firm, Flying Tiger, has not yet built the terminal, however.

Korean and U.S. aviation officials exchanged the MOU at a meeting in Washington, D.C., in 1980, but the memorandum has not yet been implemented.

The Korean side, headed by Yi Tong-ik, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, demanded that the problems of opening three U.S. cities to Korean Air and the use of the cargo terminal by U.S. carriers should be at the same time. [sentence as received]. The U.S. side, however, maintained that the matter of allowing U.S. carriers to use cargo terminal at Kimpo should be taken up first.

Charles Angevine, the State Department's special negotiator for transportation affairs, led the U.S. delegation.

The two sides agreed to set a date for the next meeting through diplomatic channels.

DJP CHAIRMAN RULES OUT MEETING WITH KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK030901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0957 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pusan, Korea, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Wednesday that the DJP plans to conclude discussions about revision of the Constitution by the end of this year's three-month regular National Assembly, which is scheduled to open on Sept. 20.

He said that the DJP cannot accept the opposition's demand that the National Assembly's special constitutional revision committee wrap up its activities before the regular assembly opens.

The opposition New Korea Democartic Party's (NKDP's) assertion that it will not attend the constitutional revision comittee session after Sept. 20 can only be interpreted as meaning that it does not intend to work on revising the Constitution through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, he said.

No came to this southern port city to inspect the DJP's provincial chapters.

The DJP chairman said that the operations of the special committee should be normalized at an early date in order to achieve constitutional revision. The committee's operations have been in the doldrums, due to conflicting views on how to broadcast the committee's public hearings. The NKDP insists that the sessions should be broadcast live via television, while the DJP opposes live coverage. No said he has crdered the DJP floor leader, Yi Han-tong, to settle the issue on the basis of common sense but that the matter of how to cover the hearing sessions should be decided by the broadcasting companies themselves.

The DJP chairman also said he would be willing to meet with NKDP President Yi Min-u, whenever necessary, but he ruled out the possibility of a meeting with opposition leader Kim Tae-chung. Kim has been banned by law from engaging in politics, he noted.

No said that the opposition's proposal for a meeting involving himself, President Chon Tu-hwan, Kin Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, another prominent opposition leader, was made to fuel "political propaganda."

Regarding the operation of the National Assembly, No said that it would be desirable to adjourn the house session during the Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, after officially opening the assembly on Sept. 20.

LEADERS GREET SRV ON REVOLUTION, NATIONAL DAY

BK021230 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, warmly greeted their Vietnamese counterparts on the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution and Vietnam's 2 September National Day.

In a message addressed to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Cambodian leaders said, among other things:

"The victory of the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945 constitute a brilliant victory of historical significance not only for the Vietnamese people, but also for the Cambodian and Lao peoples jointly living on the Indochinese Peninsula. This victory has also opened a new era marking the successive victories of the Cambodian revolution and that of Laos. It is a victory of the just revolutionary line drawn up by the Indochinese Communist Party with the late President Ho Chi Minh as the eminent leader.

"The great achievements recorded by the Vietnamese Government and people during the past 41 years in the defense and construction of their prosperous socialist fatherland," the message went on, "are the results of a persistent struggle waged by the heroic Vietnamese people under the just and enlightened leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. We would like to follow the example of revolutionary spirit and of heroic struggle that the fraternal Vietnamese people have not ceased to bring into play.

"Availing ourselves of this solemn occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Vietnam for their consistent support and assistance given in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, particularly for the sacrifices they have made in flesh and blood in the revolutionary cause of Cambodia.

"The whole Cambodian party and people pledge to preserve to the best of their ability the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation among Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos for the independence and freedom of each respective country in their advance toward socialism.

"May the bonds of militant solidarity and special friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam, in particular, and among the three countries of the Indochinese peninsula last forever," the message said in conclusion.

Hun Sen as, PRK's minister of foreign affairs, also sent warm greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach on the same occasion.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK021248 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] On the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September National Day of the SRV, a delegation of the party, government, and front led by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, laid a wreath at the international monument to the fallen Vietnamese combatants on the morning of 2 September in tribute to the memory of Vietnamese cadres and combatants fallen in their proletarian internationalist duty in Cambodia and for the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries.

Present on this occasion were, among others, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City's provisional party committee; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee; Comrade Mrs Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and minister of domestic and foreign trade; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Commitee and deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; and several other party state, and front leading cadres.

Phnom Penh Meeting

BK021347 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 2 -- A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh Monday to mark the 41st anniversary of Vietnam's August revolution (August 19) and National Day (September 2).

Present at the meeting sponsored by the Phnom Penh committee of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, among others, were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Thong Khon, candidate member of the party Central Committee and mayor of Phnom Penh.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and members of the diplomatic corps were also on hand.

Taking the floor, Nguon Nhel praised the victory of the August Revolution that liberated the Vietnamese people from French colonialism and Japanese militarism, thus giving rise to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on September 2, 1945 -- the first workers-and-peasants state in Southeast Asia.

He went on: "The victory of the August revolution is of historic significance. It has exerted a great impact on the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and on the revolutionary movement in colonial and semi-colonial countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The speaker recalled the resolute struggle of the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces for independence, freedom and national reunification as well as for building and defending their socialist fatherland.

Nguon Nhel thanked the party, the government, and the people of Vietnam for their wholehearted assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism to the Kampuchean people in overthrowing the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan and in the latter's national defence and construction.

Nguon Nhel affirmed that the all-round development in Kampuchea in general and in the city of Phnom Penh in particular is inseparable from the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, especially Vietnam. He stressed that the Kampuchean people would do their best to maintain and strengthen the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The next speaker was Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, who said that along the path opened up by the August revolution, the Vietnamese people, in close cooperation with the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples, conducted a hard but courageous struggle against the brutal forces of colonialism, imperialism and expansionism-hegemonism. Finally, this struggle has resulted in the complete freedom and national reunification of Vietnam as well as the consolidation of the Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos alliance in Southeast Asian region under the banner of national independence and socialism.

The Vietnamese diplomat continued:

"It is the eighth time that we have celebrated with our Kampuchean comrades, brothers and sisters the anniversaries of the August revolution and the National Day of Vietnam, in the beautiful city of Phnom Penh. We are very happy to note that each passing year has been marked with the steady advance of the revolution in each of our two countries, and with the constant consolidation of the militant solidarity and special friendship between our two people."

After hailing the militant solidarity and special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among the three fraternal Indochinese countries as an important factor for each success of the Vietnamese peoples, Ngo Dien said:

"On the dash [as received] of their successes, the three Indochinese countries have time and again advanced their good-will proposals with a view to putting an end to the state of confrontation in the Kampuchea question and re-establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The recent communique of the 13th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, has once again put into light the sharp contrast between the stance of good-will and justice taken [by] the three Indochinese countries and the unjust and absurd one of the reactionary forces.

Victims of long and bloody wars in Southeast Asia, the Kampuchean people have no other aspirations than peace, independence and freedom. That is why we have tirelessly struggled to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation and to contribute to making the Asia-Pacific region a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

The statement, made by Comrade M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, illustrates a vast programme full of realistic and concrete initiatives, which covers all the big problems of the Asia-Pacific region.

It has clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's goodwill which conforms to aspirations and interests of the peoples in the region, including our two peoples. Fully aware of our responsibility and historic mission, we pledge to closely coordinate our actions with the Soviet Union in contributing to achieving these noble objectives, underlined Ngo Dien.

PRACHEACHON Editorial

BK030528 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Brilliant Revolutionary Cause of the Vietnamese People" -- no date given]

[Text] In the spring of 1945, that is 41 years ago, taking the opportunity of the Soviet Army's conquering of the Hitlerite fascist regime and the Japanese militarists, hundreds of thousands of people and their Armed Forces, under the clear-sighted and experienced leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] -- currently the Communist Party of Vietnam -- and President Ho Chi Minh, rose up and seized the state power in Hanoi capital, thus blazing the trail for the seizure of the state power throughout the country. The August revolution took place swiftly. Within only 10 days, the Vietnamese people had taken over the whole country, thwarting the Japanese aggressor troops' resistance and preventing other countries's forces from intervening timely.

The victory of the August revolution has totally changed the Vietnamese nation's fate and simultaneously opened a new era of independence, freedom, and socialism. Thanks to the victory of the August uprising, 2 September 1945 came about. It was the day when President Ho Chi Minh read the Declaration of Independence announcing the founding of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. This historic and contemporary victory has shaken the roots of the world's colonialist system and become a source of encouragement for the oppresed nations and working people in the world to be more confident in their national liberation path.

The victory of the August revolution and the birth of the SRV as the outcome of the valiant and courageous struggle waged by the heroic Vietnamese people to seize the right to master their own destiny, as well as brilliant achievement of the wise leadership of the genuine Marxist-Leninist party and the great President Ho Chi Minh.

The past 41 years were the years marked by brilliant victories and the era of brilliant development unprecedented in the long history of the Vietnamese people. While expanding the spirit of the August revolution and upholding the spirit of revolutionary heroism and President Ho Chi Minh's immortal ideal that nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom, the heroic Vietnamese people have vanquished all obstacles, surmounted major difficulties, and advanced toward seizing one victory after another, from the victory over the Japanese fascists, French colonialists, and U.S. imperialists to the victory in the northern and southwestern frontiers, thus firmly defending the achievements of the August Revolution and their beloved fatherland and fulfilling their noble internationalist duties for their fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

During the past 41 years, with the vigorous, valuable, and effective support and assistance of the Soviet Union as well as the support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world, the SRV has achieved vigorous development in all fields.

At present, the Vietnamese people are striving to implement the two strategic tasks set forth by the fifth party congress, that is to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland with an aim of realizing the four major goals in economic and social fields during the 1980s.

From the Fifth CPV Congress to date, the socialist revolution's line has developed and achieved new, continuous changes. The most outstanding advance in the economic field concerns foodstuffs. The industrial production has advanced and the socialist reformation throughout the country has been greatly stimulated, strengthened, and expanded. The material foundations of socialism have increased to a greater extent. During the past 5 years, nearly 300 large installations and thousands of medium-sized and small installations have been built, thus enabling the national economic establishlments to provide various needed products to society. The price of immobile objects of the material production region in 1985 increased almost two-fold compared with 1980. Culture, education, and health work has developed constantly. National defense and social security have been ensured. Despite some remaining difficulties, the people's material and mental life has been gradually improved and is becoming more and more stable.

Another outstanding point is that the 8th, 9th, and 10th party Central Committee sessions had, in detail, improved the measures for socioeconomic development and defined stage by stage the fundamental ideals regarding the changes of economic control and the grass-roots elimination of the system of rank and bureaucratism to be replaced by the thinking and carrying out of economic development and socialist exploitation on the basis of using plans as its core. This change is bringing about new results in the production and occupation and has become a mobile force for vigorously stimulating the working people to expand their right as masters of the collective even more broadly. This is a major, strategic change in the economic control order aimed at increasing the production, stabilizing the livelihood, and promoting the socialist reform, thus creating the material and technical foundation of socialism and strengthening the national defense and security.

The entire party, army, and people of Vietnam are resolutely making every effort to contribute to national defense and construction by implementing all socioeconomic targets set forth by the fifth party congress in preparation for the sixth party congress to be held at the end of this year.

During the past 41 years, the hostile forces have sought every means to weaken and topple Vietnam. The SRV's prestige has risen highly in the international arena.

The great achievements that our party, army, and people have made during the past nearly 8 years are attributable to the sincere and valuable assistance of the party, government, and people of Vietnam. The assistance has greatly contributed to the constant development of the Cambodian revolution's position of strength.

While marking the 41st anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day of the Vietnamese people, our people warmly welcome the great achievements made by the fraternal Vietnamese people, regarding them as our own achievements. We are very happy with the continuous development of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity. The splendid success of the recent foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries is remarkable proof of the unshakable solidarity and unity of the three fraternal countries. The three Indochinese countries have become an active factor for deciding the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The goodwill proposal of the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries constitutes an important contribution to the cause of peace and stability in this region.

Pursuing the spirit of the August Revolution and learning from the lively and valuable experiences of the CPV, our entire party, army, and people pledge to enhance their revolutionary will, expand their sense of self-assistance, and strive to seize greater victories in the cause of defending and building our beautiful Cambodian fatherland.

Medals for SRV Experts

BK030857 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September National Day of Vietnam, the Council of State of the PRK conferred medals on 31 Vietnamese experts on missions of proletarian internationalism in Cambodia for their active contributions to Cambodia's revolutionary cause.

During a ceremony held in Phnom Penh on Monday afternoon, Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, recalled the great sacrifices of the Vietnamese volunteers and experts on proletarian internationalist missions in Cambodia, which, he said, remain inscribed forever in the hearts of our people.

He stressed that this gesture of the Cambodian party and government will contribute to further strengthening and consolidating Cambodian-Vietnamese friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation, which is a decisive factor for the development and progress of the Cambodian revolution as well as for its victories over U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism-hegemonism, and international reaction of all colors.

A representative of the conferrees thanked the PRK party and state for the honor given them and pledged to do their best for the cause of socialism in Cambodia and for the consolidation of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK021436 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 2 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR on September 1st sent a greeting telegramme to Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, being held in Harare.

Here is the text of the message:

"On behalf of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people and on my own behalf, I would like to extend to you, and through you, to all the delegates attending the 8th Summit Conference my warmest and heartfelt salutations.

"The present summit conference concurs with the 25th anniversary of the foundation of our Non-Aligned Movement and moreover, it is being held in the year declared as the International Year of Peace by the United Nations, a fact that is of great significance for our movement as well as for the development of the international situation. The holding of this conference in Harare, the beautiful capital of Zimbabwe as well as your election to the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement testify the movement's confidence towards the valiant struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe, a front line state, against imperialism and racism in the African Continent. [sentence as received]

"For the past 25 years, the Non-Aligned Movement has incessantly grown quantitatively and qualitatively. It has become a factor of great significance to the nations' struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, imperialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, for national independence and development, for social progress and peace, for a just and equitable new international economic order. More specifically, during these recent years, while the imperialists are striving for nuclear arms race, including that in space, driving mankind towards a devastating nuclear war catastrophe, our movement has ceaselessly been struggling for the elimination of nuclear arms and the curbing of military forces in favor of peace and security among nations on our sphere. Our movement highly evaluates and gives its wholehearted support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives of utmost significance, appreciates and supports the great efforts led by all nations which are struggling in solidarity for peace, surviving from nuclear war.

"Moreover, the past 25 years were also a period in which our movement has waged a continuous struggle aiming at overcoming all difficulties and trials so as to safeguard and strengthen solidarity against all undermining designs and tricks created by the imperialists and reactionaries.

"We are confident that this summit conference will contribute to the development of the tradition of anti-imperialist solidarity, energetically encouraging the movement of struggle for our noble principles, scoring ever and still greater successess. This conference will also be a rostrum for the resolute condemnation of apartheid, for the firm support to the stout and unsubdued struggle led by the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] and that of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress], demanding the Pretoria administration to unconditionally grant its independence to the Namibian people, to cease all barbarous terrorist acts against the South African people, and all plundering aggressions against the front line countries in the south of the African Continent.

"As a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Lao People's Democratic Republic will do its utmost in contributing to the successes of this historical conference.

"By upholding the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, national independence and development, the 8th Summit Conference will undoubtedly be met with brilliant successes."

Interviewed on Summit

BK291445 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 29 (OANA-KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and the People's Supreme Assembly, on August 27, granted an interview to PASASON's correspondent concerning the Non-Aligned Movement before his departure for Harare. President Souphanouvong said the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit is an event of great signifiance in the international political life because it is to be convened on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the movement and in a front-line country of Africa where the struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa is going on. Therefore, it will be a good opportunity for its members to commemorate the anniversary of the movement and review its principles and aims in the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, expansionism, Zionism, war, and the arms race.

Referring to the Non-Aligned Movement's contributions to the struggle for peace and international security, he said that the Non-Aligned Movement has played an important role in the international political situation of our world today as well as at the United Nations, and that all its resolutions are aimed at strengthening the struggle against war and imperialism, and the struggle of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and international security.

Laos, member of the Non-Aligned Movement, has actively participated in the common struggle as well as in all important conferences intended to resolve such urgent problems as those of Namibia and Palestine and the need to strengthen and develop the solidarity and unity of the movement.

Commenting on the Lao delegation's participation in the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit, President Souphanouvong said it is an opportunity for Lao to show to the world community the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and socialism of the Lao party and government in the struggle for safeguarding the aims and principles of the movement, against imperialism, for peace, for developing relations and friendship with other nations of different political and social system, and for the setting up of a new international economic order.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK020510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Today, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, sent a joint message of greetings to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Commitee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV in Hanoi. The full text of the message is as follows:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 41st anniversary of the SRV's National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, the Lao people of various tribes, and in our own names, we are elated to convey warm salutations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you, to the CPV, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Assembly of the SRV, and the heroic, fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victory of historic and international significance of the August revolution of Vietnam and the establishment of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia ushered in a new era -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism -- not only for the Vietnamese people, but also for the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

Throughout the period of the national salvation struggle against the agression of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV which originated from the Indochinese Communist Party with Comrade Ho Chi Minh as founder and leader, the heroic Vietnamese people resolutely struggled and sytematically scored great victories, completely liberating the country, unifying the nation, and leading the country to firmly advance towards socialism. In the cause of building and defending the country, promoting and expanding their heroic and revolutionary traditions, the Vietnamese people have concentrated all their strength and abilities on implementing various resolutions of the party, in particular the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and th Third 5-Year State Plan on economic and social development, and have achieved great, all-round, and ever firmer successes, as a result of which the roles and states of SRV have been raised to a higher level in the international arena. At the same time, they have defeated all agrressive schemes of the imperialists and the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, thus securely defending the country and fulfilling their noble international obligations.

The greetings message also notes: The victories achieved by the Vietnamese people have significantly contributed to enhancing the strength of the three Indochinese countries and of the socialist community as well as to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and world peace. They are also considered a vigorous encouragment for the struggles of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The Lao people are very proud of the aforesaid great and firm achievements scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people and consider those achievements as their own. We are elated and happy to note that the great friendship, the special relations, and the all-round cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam have been fruitfully developed with each passing day.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new, still greater achievements in the cause of building and defending their socialist country. May the great friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples be daily strengthened and developed in depth!

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, has also sent a greetings message to Comrade Nugyen Co Thach, foriegn affairs minister of the SRV.

Editorial on SRV National Day

BK031604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Editorial: "41 Years of Invincible Revolution of the Heroic Vietnamese People"]

[Text] Today, 2 September, marks the 41st anniversary of the establishment of the SRV. Forty-one years ago, after the great victory of the August revolution in Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, was established on 2 September 1945. This establishment was magnificently announced by great President Ho Chi Minh in Ba Dinh Square. This historic day has become a festival of great historical significance for the Vietnamese nation. It opened up the way for the glorious fulfillment of the revolution in each period and the complete success of the national liberation in 1975.

During the past 41 years, though the U.S. imperialists, colonialists, neocolonialists, and international reactionaries have launched all-round, continuous attacks against Vietnam -- in the political, military, and economic spheres -- and have daily launched propaganda campaigns against the SRV, with the view of sabotaging the SRV's development and undermining the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and the cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, under the beacon of glorious Marxism-Leninism, the CPV, inheriting the precious cause of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding revolutionary of the working class, has led the country to surmount all sabotage activities of the external enemy and won glorious successes in firmly defending the country. At the same time, it has led the entire Vietnamese people to win great successes in economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and other development, thus ceaselessly improving the living conditions of the fraternal Vietnamese people and enabling the socialist Vietnamese fatherland to firmly advance.

The great, multi-faceted success of the Vietnamese revolution in the past 41 years have freed the Vietnamese people from being slaves of foreign imperialism and raised Vietnam's status and prestige in the international arena. The great achievements and victories recorded by the Vietnamese people under the correct, wise, and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV -- the unification of the fatherland and the advance toward socialist construction -- and the fulfillment of their lofty internationalist cause in supporting the Lao revolution and helping the fraternal Cambodian people escape the hellish fire of genocide imposed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- all these are the fraternal Vietnamese people's positive contributions to the defense of peace and stability in this region and in the world and to consolidating and strengthening the might of the world socialist system. As a result, the Vietnamese people have won the love and sincere respect of all progressive mankind.

Implementing the resolution of the Fifth CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people are advancing with greater confidence than ever before and have recorded successes in many respects, such as in national defense and socialist construction.

During the past 5 years, despite constant threats of natural disaster and regular sabotage activities carried out by the enemy, the SRV's economic foundation has achieved an important level of development, the most outstanding of which is in the sphere of food supplies.

For example, Vietnam produced only 14.4 million metric tons in 1980. In 1985, the production output increased to as much as 18.2 million metric tons. Meanwhile, industrial production has also achieved new levels of devlopment. On the average, an annual increase of 13 percent has been recorded since 1980. The most outstanding examples are in the production of electricity, textiles, paper, cement, electric appliances, spare parts, chemicals, and so forth.

Material and technical bases have also developed satisfactorily. In the past 5 years about 300 major construction projects and thousands of medium and small projects have been built and completed, thus incessantly increasing the strength of the national economy. In addition, the Vietnamese people's living conditions have been improved in all respects, and educational, publich health, cultural, and social work has developed.

As a close companion in arms of the faternal Vietnamese people, the Lao people of all ethnic minority groups wish to wholeheartedly hail the glorious successes and victories recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people and regard them as their won.

Loyal to the incomparable [ha gnang ma piap bo dia] friendship between the two nations of Laos and Vietnam, the Lao people, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, have always been educated and trained on the profound importance of the life and death characteristics of the special relations between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Combodia and with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Lao people will promote and develop such relations so that they grow and last forever.

On this glorious occasion, the Lao people express sincere and deep gratitude to the CPV led by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh. We express gratitude to the government and fraternal people of Vietnam for their great and lofty deeds for the Lao revolution. Meanwhile, in the spirit of sincere friends sharing the same trench, the Lao people wish to unswervingly affirm their resolute determination to uphold the spirit of the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia so as to develop in depth the all-round cooperation among the three fraternal Indochinese countries.

On this occasion, the Lao people of all ethnic monority groups once again wish the faternal Vietnamese people, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV led by Comrade Truong Chinh, new and greater success in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress and in gloriously fulfilling the 1986 plan in order to salute the forthcoming Sixth CPV Congress, for the revolutionary cause and for progress in the task of defending and building socialist Vietnam.

Long live the special solidarity, all-round cooperation, and close militant alliance between Laos and Vietmam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia!

MINISTER ON ENTERPRISE AUTONOMY IN PRODUCTION

BK271249 Vientian KPL in English 0906 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 27 (KPL) -- "Now some economic sectors such as the electricity, cigarette, beer and soft drink and industrial wood enterprises are on the way of getting their autonomy in production," said Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and handicraft.

According to him, the electricity, cigarette, beer and soft drink enterprises have been implementing a wage system based on workers' productivity since July, and this has helped stimulate production. These enterprises are expected to be given their full autonomy in production from the beginning of September. The industrial wood comapny has started with this wage system since the beginning of this month.

Now the reexamination of production plan, the reestablishment of funds for the normal functioning of enterprises, the measures on the uses of materials, equipment and work force are being applied in other enterprises in preparation for their autonomy in production in October 1986.

AIR FORCE COMMAND HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK271424 Veintiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] After the successful conclusion of conferences held by various grass-roots party units under the Air Force Command, on the morning of 14 August the command opened a congress and successfully concluded it on the same day. Attending were Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting chief of the Army General Political Department; Brigadier General Phonsai Chaleunsouk, commander of the Air Force; the deputy commander and the chief of the political office of the Air Force; and dozens of comrades from grass-roots party committees and units.

After the congress was opened, the deputy commander of the Air Force read the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the coming Fourth LPRP Congress. Then the chief of the Air Force Staff Office read a report reviewing achievements recorded in the 1st half of 1986. He pointed out the advantages and weaknesses in the past 6 months. A new plan for the 2d half of the current year was adopted to fulfill the tasks which have already been set forth.

The participants cast ballots to elect their representatives to attend the party congress. Then Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva was invited to speak.

He began by praising and hailing the success of the congress and the achievements recorded by the Air Force in the 1st half of 1986. At the same time, he advised all cadres and party members to study and organize activities outlined in the draft political report, ceaselessly build their units to be worthy of the confidence of the party and state and turn them into model units in party building and in building LPA units, and positively train and temper themselves to be worthy of the slogan that the party is the leader of all victories. The congress ended as a success on the evening of the same day.

LPA GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS CONGRESS

BK281527 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The grass-roots party committee of the Army General Political Department convened a congress on 24 August and concluded it with fine success on the same day. It was chaired by Comrade Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and acting chief of the Political Department. The deputy chiefs of the department and party members attached to various units and branches of work under the department were present.

The congress proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere and with a high sense of responsibility. First, it passed a resolution of the grass-roots party committee to submit to the Fourth Party Congress. After a report reviewing past activities had been read, the congress passed a work plan for the next year, elected the new grass-roots party committee, and selected delegates to the coming congress of the Army party committee.

At the concluding session, Comrade Osakan Thammatheva made a speech. He mentioned the leardership role of the party in the Army as well as in all spheres of work of revolution. He called on all comrades to train and temper themselves ceaselessly and attentively, particularly on their revolutionary stand, attitude, and qualifications. He urged them to raise their capability further to meet the immediate and long-term requirements of the country and further strengthen the ranks of cadres and party members.

DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE CONGRESS ENDS IN SAYABOURY

BK290341 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The party committee of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, concluded its congress on 21 August 1986 after 2 days of working. The congress was participated in by some 74 full members from various branches.

During the congress, each and every representative studied and discussed past lessons, as well as strong and weak points, and reviewed the great achievements and victories in many fields scored by the entire party, army, and people of Laos in recent years. They also contributed views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, the report which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

U.S., SRV HOLD FIRST DIRECT TALKS ON AMERASIANS

BK030904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 3 Sep 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 3 (AFP) -- The first direct talks between Washington and Hanoi on the issue of Amerasian children born to U.S. servicemen during the Vietnam war were "positive," the head of the U.S. delegation said Wednesday.

Bruce Beardsley, who heads the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) office in Bangkok, said the talks held in Hanoi Monday and Tuesday had allowed for "better mutual understanding."

Until now, U.N. high Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) served as mediator between Washington and Hanoi in helping arrange for children born of Vietnamese mothers and U.S. fathers to be sent to the United States.

Some 3,500 Amerasians have left Vietnam under the ODP, set up in 1979, according to official Vietnamese figures.

Mr. Beardsley said the U.S. delegation had received "encouraging signs" from the Vietnamese side during the talks. "We hope that the process of solving the Amerasian problem will accelerate," he said without elaborating.

According to reliable sources, Vietnamese officials supplied the U.S. delegation for the first time with a list of 1,000 Amerasian children eligible to go to the United States. Some 10,000 to 15,000 "war children" are believed to be living in the south, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City, sources say.

Hanoi has insisted that the Amerasian cases be treated separately from those of other Vietnamese seeking to leave the country. Vietnam has also consistently maintained that the Amerasian issue should be settled directly between Hanoi and Washington, like the question of U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in the Vietnam war.

A Western diplomat said Wednesday that the Amerasian talks held this week without a U.N. intermediary marked a "significant evolution of U.S. policy."

Hanoi reported the talks Monday with exceptional speed, just hours after the first session was held. "The Amerasian question is a humanitarian one which must be given priority," the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said in a statement. The statement added that Vietnam was "ready to cooperate with the United States," which had the "principal responsibility" for solving the problem.

The rapid announcement by Hanoi was seen by observers here as a sign that Vietnam was encouraged by the U.S. decision to open talks on the American question.

The first direct talks on the Amerasian issue were held within the context of the UNHCR-mediated discussions on general Vietnamese emigration. Mr. Beardsley said these talks had centered on clearing a backlog of some 15,000 Vietnamese awaiting visas to allow them to go to the United States after being interviewed by U.S. officials.

Hanoi suspended interviews with candidates for emigration at the beginning of the year until the backlog is cleared.

Mr. Beardsley said he was optimistic that the problem could be worked out. He pointed out that almost 10,000 causes had been resolved in the space of just a few months and said interviews could be resumed "in the near future." He also said the U.S. side had raised the issue of special cases: People who the United States has expressed an interest in accepting but to whom Vietnam has declined to grant exit visas.

Among 30,000 people on this "special list" are some 7,000 who had links to the former South Vietnamese Government and are still held in re-education camps, sources say.

Mr. Beardsley declined to reveal Hanoi's response to the special-case issue. But according to reliable sources here the Vietnamese side reiterated that sending "special list" cases to the United States was out of the question.

Charles-Henry Bazoche, the UNHCR representative in Hanoi, said he was "very satisfied" with the talks on general emigration, which followed meetings held in Bangkok in December and March. He also welcomed the direct talks on the Amerasian question.

The U.S. delegation is scheduled to leave Hanoi for Bangkok Wednesday after a one-week stay in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, UNHCR statistics released Wednesday showed 1,173 Vietnamese had left their country in August under the ODP, the lowest monthly figure since February 1983. Observers said the number reflected a continuing drop in the number of legal refugees over the past 18 months. If the trend continues, experts in Hanoi say, the total number of departures this year could be less than 20,000, compared to about 25,000 in 1985 and nearly 30,000 in 1984.

About half the August refugees went to the United States and nearly 300 to Australia. The remainder headed to Canada and about 10 European countries.

THAI PAPER CITES NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS ON ASEAN

BK030115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said Vietnam eventually wants to join ASEAN and asked member countries not to close the door when the time comes.

Mr Thach invited ASEAN envoys in Hanoi to a dinner last week where he also said Vietnam wanted to solve the Kampuchean conflict, diplomatic sources said. Mr Thach said Hanoi wants a political solution to the eight-year conflict through talks with ASEAN.

The ASEAN countries with envoys in Hanoi are Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The statement by Mr Thach follows the new Soviet policy statement for the Asia-Pacific region.

The seemingly conciliatory statement contradicts comments by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusmaatmaja who said last week that the Vietnamese were more hard-line than before.

Mr Mokhtar said Vietnam considered the Khmer peace proposal as amounting to capitulation.

MESSAGE, MEETINGS MARK 41ST NATIONAL DAY

Soviet Union's Greetings

OW021620 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 2 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, have received a joint message of greetings from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the 41st National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The congratulatory message says: "The victory of the August Revolution marked the beginning of a new era for Vietnam, the era of national independence, freedom and socialism. It has promoted the development of the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. The past 41 years have been marked with bitter trials in the heroic fight of the Vietnamese people against colonialism, imperialism, in defense of national independence and sovereignty.

"The historic experiences of Vietnam and its successes and achievements eloquently prove the invincible strength of the thoughts with which Vietnamese people have been equipped by the Communist Party of Vietnam which was founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people and revolutionary internationalist.

"Today, the Vietnamese people, united around the CPV, are vigilantly defending their revolutionary achievements, and advancing steadily toward their set goal while persistently striving to develop the material and technical bases of socialism.

"A strong link in the socialist community, Vietnam is contributing worthily to the strengthening of the peace and progressive forces across the world. Together with the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has consistently advocated the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good neighborliness. It supports the setting up of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, thus making an active contribution to shaping up a complete system of internationalism and on the unity of the objectives of the CPSU and the CPV have been strengthened by the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation which is broadening and deepening continuously and is acquiring over richer contents.

"The Soviet people are resolved to do all in their power to strengthen the tested Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, to perfect the bilateral relations and to support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their efforts to ensure the comprehensive development and security of their country.

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia we wish you and the entire working people of Vietnam new successes in the building of socialism in honour of the coming 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and the efficient cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the USSR and the SRV, between the Soviet people and the Vietnamese people consolidate and develop continuously".

Hanoi Grand Meeting

OW031942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Report on 1 September Hanoi grand meeting marking SRV National Day, August revolution]

[Excerpt] Dear friends: A grand meeting was held this afternoon at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Workers' Cultural Palace in Hanoi by the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnamese Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee, and the Hanoi municipal party committee to mark the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, which falls on 2 September.

Present at the meeting were comrades of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, and the Hanoi municipal party committee; representaives of political parties and mass organizations; army heroes, labor heroes, and veteran revolutionaries; and representatives of the Armed Forces and people of all strata in the capital. Also present were comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps and foreign guests. The meeting began at 1500.

In the presidium of the meeting were Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politicial Bureau and minister of national defense; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Vy, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Hoang Truong Minh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Council; Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Nguyen Thi Nhung, member of the Vietnam Women's Federation; Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and acting chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; army hero Colonel Truong Khanh Chau; army hero Colonel (Nguyen Quang Dai); army hero Colonel Vu Van Huynh; intellectual hero Hoang Dinh Cau; labor hero Tran Cong Bien; labor hero (Chi Van Khanh); agricultural hero (Nghia Loi Xan); and hero Trieu Van Viet of the people's public security force. [passage omitted]

Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW031025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The party committee, people's committee, and Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] chapter of Ho Chi Minh City held a solemn meeting at the Grand Theater on the evening of 1 September to mark the 41st anniversary of the SRV's National Day.

Attending the meeting were comrades Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee and acting secretary of the city party committee; and Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee. Also present were many comrades representing the party committee, people's committee, and VFF chapter and various boards, sectors, and mass organizations of the city as well as the central government; comrade veteran revolutionaries; comrade consuls general of socialist countries; and the French consul general in Ho Chi Minh City.

Comrade Phan Van Khai delivered a speech pointing out the significance of the success and great lessons of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day for the Vietnamese and world's peoples. He stressed that the August Revolution ushered in an era of independence, freedom, and socialism. He pointed out the urgent tasks to be implemented by the city's party organization, administration, and people to abolish the bureaucratic subsidy-based management system, to definitively shift to the socialist system of accounting and business transactions, to gradually stabilize and improve the livelihood of the people and cadres, to ensure fulfillment of the 1986 plan, and to record the greatest achievements in honor of the sixth national party congress and the party congresses at various levels.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Phan Van Khai warmly acclaimed and voiced full support for the Soviet Union's initiatives in suspending all nuclear tests, ending the nuclear arms race, and preventing a nuclear war as well as for General Secretary Gorbachev's Vladivostok initiative in stabilizing the Asia-Pacific situation. He expressed joy over the fine results of the recent Moscow meeting between comrades general secretary Truong Chinh and Gorbachev.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ELECTED TO CPV SECRETARIAT

WA041234 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpt] At a meeting of the People's Committee on 18 July 1986, Comrade Phan Van Khai, chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City, announced that Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City's CPV Committee, has been elected to the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee, and has been assigned the duty of standing member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee. The Secretariat also appointed Comrade Mai Chi Tho, deputy secretary of Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee, to become acting secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh sent his farewell to the representatives of the People's Committee and through them to the workers of the municipality. [passage omitted]

VU MAO MEETS INTERNATIONAL STUDENT DELEGATION

BK031238 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee, a delegation of the International Union of Students [IUS] led by its General Secretary Giorgos Michaelides paid a visit to Vietnam from 23 to 26 August.

During its stay, the delegation called at the headquarters of the HCMCYU Central Committee and held talks with its Secretariat.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were Comrades Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee, and Ho Duc Viet, general secretary of the Vietnam Students Union. On behalf of the delegation, Comrade Giorgos Michaelides expressed joy at having the opportunity to visit Vietnam, the country of President Ho Chi Minh, and informed the hosts of the status of the world movement of democratic and progressive youth over the past years and the IUS's activities in 1986, the International Year of Peace and the 40th IUS anniversary. Speaking for the Secretariat of the HCMCYU Central Committee, Comrade Vu Mao briefed the guests on the movement of Vietnamese youth and students and their activities in the cause of building and defending the socialist homeland as well as in the common struggle against the arms race and the danger of nuclear war, and for the defense of world peace.

While here, the IUS delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited his residence and office, and toured a number of public offices, HCMCYU establishments, and colleges. It also met with numerous corespondents of various press and news agencies and radio stations at the central level and in Hanoi.

NEW ZEALAND

NUCLEAR BILL THREATENS UK MILITARY TIES

HK010621 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Aug 86 p 25

["Arms Control Bill Report" by Defense Reporter Roger Mackey: "Nuke Bill threatens New Zealand's British Links"]

[Text] If the nuclear weapons Bill is passed in its existing form, New Zealand risks cutting its only remaining military link with a major power, the United Kingdom.

New Zealand's military ties with the UK are still extensive and, in some cases, essential to the operation of New Zealand forces.

Defense co-operation between the two countries has, in the recent past, covered a full range from training to equipment.

As part of their response to New Zealand's port ban on nuclear capable ships the British have already cut their plans for port visits in New Zealand and any exercises with New Zealand ships that might have arisen from them.

This response covers that part of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill which would make the current port ban part of New Zealand law.

In response to the port ban the US cut its exercises, training ties, technicial backup and intelligence supply arrangements with New Zealand. So far the British have only cut their bilateral exercises with the New Zealand Navy.

However another part of the Nuclear Free Zone Bill has the potential to seriously affect the remainder of the British-New Zealand military ties.

This part of the Bill is contained in clause 5 which deals with the "prohibition on aquisition of nuclear explosive devices."

The critical part of this clause, as the British see it, is part two.

This states that "no person, who is a New Zealand citizen or a person ordinarly resident in New Zealand, and who is a servant or agent of the Crown, shall, beyond the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone".

(a) manufacture, acquire or possess, or have control over any nuclear explosive device; or

(b) aid, assist, or abet any person to manufacture, acquire, possess, or have control over any nuclear explosive device.

The difficulties arise because of the "aid, assist or abet any person..." segment.

Under a strict interpretation this part of the Bill could mean any New Zealand service people exercising with, training with, or even observing the British Forces -- Britain as a nuclear power -- would be liable to prosecution under New Zealand law.

This is less a British concern than is the precedent, as in the port ban, of an ally placing conditions on its involvement with British Forces.

As a nuclear power the British feel, like the U.S. that to divide off portions of its Forces into conventional and nuclear parts would be a dangerous precedent.

The New Zealand Bill which contains the clause objected to by the British is before a Parliamentary select committee.

The committee is expected to report back to the House early next month after the Parliamentary recess ends.

There is a possibility the clause that concerns the British will be modified or dropped completely by the select committee.

The Government has already indicated to the British the port ban provision will not be modified. The earlier clause dealing with the provision to "aid, assist or abet any person..." is not crucial to the port ban. It may, as a result, be considered expendable as some form of concession to a friendly government.

It is also understood it was never the intention for the antinuclear legislation to apply to New Zealand service people exercising or training with allies such as the British. The possible applications of the legislation in this respect were pointed out to New Zealand by the British themselves.

However, if, as many of the anti-Anzus and anti-nuclear groups are suggesting, the Bill is not modified or is toughened up the effect on New Zealand's Armed Forces could be critical.

Last financial year 106 New Zealand service people took part in more than 60 visits to the UK for individual training. This represented more than a quarter of all the individual training conducted by the New Zealand Armed Forces outside this country. The bulk of the training visits were done in Australia.

This excluded the still substantial numbers of personnel involved in exercises with the British.

Among these are in annual exercise involving a mortar detachment and machine gunners in Hong Kong, an SAS [Special Air Service] training exchange and Operation Long Look, Sea Surge and Airwave which allow 50 New Zealand service people to spend four months on exchange with their British counterparts and vice versa.

A similar but separate operation called Eternal Triangle allows the Army to send soldiers to the British Army in West Germany for three months.

A British Army infantry company from Hong Kong visits this country for training, and often takes part in the annual territorial exercise held early in the New Year.

At another level of co-operation is the military hardware on which parts of the New Zealand Armed Forces depend.

In terms of equipment the Air Force is almost wholly dependent on U.S. suppliers. The only two British-sourced aircraft are the Strikemaster trainer and the Andover Transport.

The Army's only major pieces of British-sourced equipment are the Scorpion light reconnaisance vehicle and the new Landrovers. Although British designed, the new light artillery will come from Australia.

However, the Navy, with four British built frigates and Wasp helicopters, is almost totally dependent on the British for spare parts.

These ties, then, give the British a wide range of options to take if the Nuclear Free Zone Bill is passed in its existing form.

One option would be to eliminate or cut all training and exchange visits that involve contact with British Forces. This could involve such contacts as attendance by senior New Zealand officers at the Royal College of Defence Studies, non-commissioned technicians studying the intricacies of helicopter maintenance and Navy divers furthering their training with their British counterparts.

Parts of the British-New Zealand military connection could be placed in a reservce category for safety and commercial reasons.

Courses or contact that contributed to the safe operation of New Zealand eqipment might be exempted, as would those parts of the military relationship between the two countries that were of commercial benefit to the U.K. Among the latter might be the provision of spare parts.

If these exceptions were not made, the effect, particularly on the Navy, would be critical. To get around such restrictions and order specially made spare parts from elsewhere would be extremely expensive.

Even if the British did not go to these lengths and concentrated their response on training programmes, the effect on the New Zealand Forces could be severe.

Although co-operation between U.S. Forces and all three New Zealand services has been very important the main value of this co-operation -- apart from the Air Force -- has been in joint exercises, intelligence and supply back-up.

In terms of training and the way in which the Forces have been run the British connection -- especially in the Army and Navy -- has been just as important.

The New Zealand Army, for example, has a long historical association with its British counterpart.

This translates into many similarities in organization and training. This, is turn, makes it comparatively easy for New Zealand soldiers to slot into training and exchange positions with their much more technically sophisticated British counterparts.

In most cases such co-operation could not be replaced simply by stepping up our already extensive contact with the Australians.

At this stage it is not expected New Zealand contact with British Forces under the Five Power Defence Arrangements with Malaysia, Singapore and Australia would be affected by the legislation.

LANGE GIVES PLANS FOR FRENCH COMPENSATION

HK020828 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sep 2 (AFP) -- Some of the money France paid New Zealand in compensation for the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior is to be used to improve monitoring of French muclear tests in the South Pacific, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said here Tuesday.

Mr. Lange said in a written statement 12,000 U.S. dollars would be used to upgrade New Zealand's seismological monitoring facility at Rarotonga. The station produces seismological data used to determine the strength of French nuclear bomb tests at Mururoa Atoll.

"The upgrading will provide a more rapid transmission to Wellington of data captured by the recording devices," Mr. Lange said.

Paris paid Wellington 6.5 million dollars is compensation for the bombing by French secret agents of the Greenpeace ecological organization's flagship in New Zealand in July last year. The ship, the Rainbow Warrior, was to have led a an anti-nuclear protest flotilla to Mururoa Atoll. In exchange New Zealand handed over to France two agents jailed for 10 years of the manslaughter of a Rainbow Warrior crewman killed in the attack.

On Thursday the New Zealand Government said 60,000 dollars from the compensation fund would be spent in studying "the implications for New Zealand of nuclear war in the northern hemisphere." This study may be followed by the development of contingency plans for nuclear war, using another 250,000 from the fund, Mr. Lange said on Thursday.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR NATIONAL DAY SPEECH URGES RESOLUTENESS

BK311115 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1240 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's 1986 National Day speech -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon you! We thank Almighty God because tomorrow we can again greet the 29th National Day together. We also thank Almighty God because we can gree this national day in a peaceful situation. Tomorrow will be exactly 29 years since independence was proclaimed at the Merdeka Stadium; we have successfully held seven general elections since then. Generally speaking, in the last few elections this country's people have chosen a government with a majority vote in order to have a stable administration. We thank Almighty God once again because the people in this country have given the government their mandate at the general elections earlier this month. This removed doubts among the people that the government could never gain a majority. On behalf of the Barisan Nasional leaders, I would like to extend the highest appreciation to the voters who voted for Barisan Nasional to run this beloved country. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, the resoluteness of a nation can be projected in various ways -- the government's resoluteness in international issues, in making decisions and implementing them; the resoluteness of public and private institutions in conducting their own business, and also the people's resoluteness in making progress and attaining prosperity.

Our resoluteness, reflected in the theme of this national day, will probably be easier to understand if we cite our country's stand on several international issues. We are resolute in facing the apartheid policy in South Africa, the issue of Antarctica, and the Palestinian issue. All these reflect our resolute posture. However, our resoluteness will be more meaningful if each person in this country also proves his resoluteness in coping with the task of improving himself and the country. One of the qualities of being resolute that we have cultivate is that we must be bold and project our national identity through our culture and development programs. Let us not use foreign values as a yardstick of our successes. Let us not use the freedom of the press, which supposedly exists in foreign countries, as a yardstick for judging our local mass media. Let us not give prominence to practices which have caused restlessness in their country of origin and attribute it as a sign of modernization in our country. Let us not discriminate in enforcing our laws because of the different complexion of the offenders. Let us not believe that all foreign concepts, especially Western ones, are good and worthy of imitation; that would produce an inferiority complex among us. This would mean we are lacking resoluteness.

The government's resoluteness should be evident in at least three areas; namely, in its formulation of policies, in solving problems, and in the implementation of development policies and programs. For instance, the government has up to now formulated the concepts of Malaysia Incorporated, privatization, Look East Policy, heavy industries program, state agriculture policy, and others.

Despite cynical and unconstructive criticism, the government's stand remains unchanged because we believe that it is essential to continue these useful policies. In the long run, the government's resoluteness has gained the support of the majority of the people. Had the government been irresolute and hesitant in pursuing its policies, the people would have lost confidence in it. Therefore, the government will continue to pursue policies beneficial to the country after receiving a new mandate and blessings from the people through the recent general elections. This does not mean, however, that any policy formulated at any given time will be carried out forever without consideration for present realities. We must be fearless in amending and modifying any of our policies if such amendment is necessary for our country's short or long-term goals. Our readiness to make necessary changes should be regarded as our resoluteness in coping with a changing situation. Resoluteness does not mean a rigid and inflexible view in total disregard of a changing situation. [passage omitted]

We should never let ourselves be influenced by those who work for selfish and chauvinistic interests and make us ignore national unity. Our resoluteness must see to it that the interests of any nationality will not transcend our national interests. We create slogans because they can guide us to realization of any ideals. The same is true with this year's slogan -- a resolute society, a strong nation. But those with political ambitions like to see us fail in our undertakings. That is why they have tried to shake our confidence by spreading various rumors about the government's sincerity toward its slogans; in particular, they have tried to prove that some government leaders do not put our slogans into practice. The truth does not discourage them from further spreading these rumors. Their true intention is to make the people reject the slogans, disrupt the government's efforts, and take advantage of the uncertain situation. If we want to benefit from such slogans, we must be aware of the activities of these people and pay no attention to them.

God willing, we will become better people and make our country more prosperous. Our attitude will also reflect our resoluteness. Therefore, please accept and practice this year's slogan -- resolute society will make a strong nation. May God always guide and bless you! Peace be upon you!

MAHATHIR LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN HARARE

BK310744 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed had left for Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend the 8th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement. The prime minister leads a 14-man Malaysian delegation to the 7 days summit which begins tomorrow [1 Sep]. The summit is being held in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. Members of the Malaysian delegation included the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Rais Yatim, who is already in Harare and senior officials of the ministry.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is expected to address the plenary session on Wednesday [3 Sep]. He is expected to launch the move to set up an independent South-South Commission at the summit. The prime minister is chairman of the steering committee of the commission, will brief the nonaligned heads of state and government on the work of the panel. The prime minister is also expected to hold talks with his counterparts from several countries. Our correspondent in Harare, Mohamed Amin Muda, says the question of South Africa would be the most outstanding and immediate matter to be tackled in great depth at the summit.

NUR MISUARI TO MEET PRESIDENT AQUINO 5 SEP

HK031400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 3 Sep 86

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Text] Maimbung, Philippines, Sep 3 (AFP) -- Nur Misuari, the exiled leader of the Moslem separatist rebellion on Mindanao, revealed Wednesday that he will hold peace talks on Friday with Philippine President Corazon Aquino. Mr Misuari announced the date as he asked 10,000 members and their supporters of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) for their advice on ways to resolve the separatist uprising on Mindanao and other southern islands.

"Give us your guidelines. Give us your mandate so when I meet Mrs Aquino two days from now, that will be the mandate I will convey to her excellency," he told the MNLF congress in this southern town. Mr Misuari, who has been living in exile in the Middle East, said Friday's meeting -- to take place somewhere on Jolo Island -- would be "a meeting of two leaders, and the agenda will be peace."

In Manila, presidential spokesman Alice Villadolid said Mrs Aquino's planned meeting with the MNLF chief would go ahead, but that the details were secret.

The MNLF has waged a 14-year guerrilla campaign for a separate state for the five million Moslems who live in the Philippines, a largely Roman Catholic nation of 54 million. Conservative estimates put the death toll at 60,000. Mr Misuari, who went into self-exile in 1976, said the four-day MNLF congress wanted to tell the world that the Bangsa Moro nation loves peace more than war. "Even as we love peace and hate war, we do not want those saboteurs, warmongers and provocateurs who compel us to love war and hate peace," he said, without elaboration.

At a news conference later, Mr Misuari reiterated his hardline call for a separate Moslem state. The Aquino government, which came to power in February, has offered to grant autonomy to Moslem areas but opposes the dismemberment of the Philippines. "As chairman of the MNLF, my mandate is to pursue the final liberation and independence of the Bangsa Moro republic, composed of the entire Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawitawi and Palawan," Mr Misuari said.

He said the congress was a consultative assembly from which he requested guidelines for his peace dialogue with Mrs Aquino. Asked if he would be pressing for the seccession of Moslem areas, the MNLF chief replied: "This is not a question of dismemberment. We have never been a part of the Philippines. Our membership is an imposed one." Moslem Mindanao remained mostly free of Christian rule during nearly four centuries of Spanish colonial rule which ended in 1898.

Mr Misuari dismissed as null and void a 1976 agreement signed in Tripoli, Libya, under which then-President Ferdinand Marcos granted limited autonomy to two regions of Mindanao. The Moslem leader said referendums used to create the areas had been rigged. He did not say how he had entered the Philippines from the Middle East, but Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law Agapito Aquino, who helped set up the meeting, told reporters earlier he had come in through the southern sea lanes.

Mr Misuari asserted that the MNLF had 200,000 fully-armed members on the islands of Mindanao and Palawan and that 50,000 members were attending the congress. The militay says the rebellion has waned and puts the armed MNLF force at 5,000. Asked if the MNLF has links with the 17-year-old nationwide communist insurgency, Mr Misuari answered: "No, we don't have any relations at all." The Aquino government is currently holding ceasefire talks with communist representatives.

Aquino, Misuari To Meet in Jolo

HK040313 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] President Aquino will meet Muslim separatist leader Nur Misuari in Jolo, Sulu, tomorrow [5 Aug] to hold preparatory talks on ways to resolve peacefully the 14-year-old Muslim problem in Mindanao. Deputy presidential spokesperson Alice Villadolid told newsmen that the Aquino-Misuari meeting is expected to result in the formulation of guidelines for the peace talks between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front headed by Misuari. Although the meeting has already been set, they do not know the actual time and place. The president is expected to meet today with some Muslim leaders in Malacanang for a final briefing on the Mindanao situation before flying to Jolo tomorrow.

News Blackout Placed on Talks

HK020212 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Malacanang has clamped a news blackout on the forthcoming peace talks between President Aquino and Muslim separatist leader Nur Misuari because of the breach of confidentiality committed by a newsman covering the palace. Deputy presidential spokesperson Alice Villadolid told the Malacanang press corps that the presidential security group has refused to give any information on the Aquino-Misuari meeting because Victor Agustin of the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER did not heed a request for newsmen not to divulge the meeting place. Muslim Affairs Minister Candu Muarip told palace reporters after last Thursday's cabinet meeting that the conference will take place this week in Jolo. Villadolid and the president's brother-in-law Agapito (Butz) Aquino, who laid the groundwork for the meeting, subsequently appealed to newsman not to pinpoint the place for security reasons. All Malacanang reporters, except Agustin, honored the request. Their stories said the meeting between the president and the leader of the biggest faction of the Moro National Liberation Front will be held somewhere in Mindanao but Agustin's story identified the meeting place as Jolo.

'Butz' Aquino Arrives in Jolo

HK031525 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Agapito "Butz" Aquino, brother-in-law of President Aquino, landed at the Jolo airport at 8 a.m. yesterday to pave the way for the meeting with President Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari this week.

Aquino was accompanied by Acting Chairman Norberto Gonzales of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista sa Pilipinas [Philippine Democratic Socialist Party], and Abdul Rahman Amin, MNLF liaison officer.

Some 1,000 Jolosanos led by Mayor Amin Kandra Bubakar, Sultan Jamalul Kriam of the Sulu Sultanate, and 150 MNLF rebel leaders wearing red bands welcomed Aquino and his party.

Aquino was taken to the home of Dr Nelsa Amin of the Sulu Public Hospital.

Aquino said that the President is definitely meeting with Misuari in Sulu for a peace dialogue either before or after the second Bangsa Moro Congress which started yesterday at Maimbong, MNLF territory some 50 kilometers south of Jolo.

Aquino did not disclose the exact date and place of the meeting between President Aquino and Misuari for security reasons.

The meeting between the President and Misuari was forged earlier with Misuari during the four days of talks that he had with him in Jeddah last Aug. 20-24, according to Butz Aquino.

He said Misuari agreed to return to Jolo via the southern backdoor for the meeting with the President and to attend the Bangsa Moro congress.

Ustad Garif Jali, chairman of the committee on invitation of the MNLF, said the congress serve as consultation with the masses for Misuari to know their collective stand on whether they support autonomy.

The outcome of the congress will be the basis for Misuari's stand during the peace talks with President Aquino, Jali said.

Likely to Meet Aboard Navy Ship

HK040956 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 4 Sep 86

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Text] Manila, Sep 4 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino prepared Thursday for a controversial visit to the war-torn island of Jolo to meet with Moslem rebels in a bid to end their bloody and costly separatist campaign. Mrs Aquino is to meet Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief Nur Misuari at the negotiating table Friday, fulfilling her campaign promise to seek a peaceful solution to the Moslem and communist insurgencies. Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos arrived in Jolo Thursday to see to security preparations. Intelligence officers who asked not to be identified said the Aquino-Misuari meeting was likely to be held aboard a navy ship anchored off the island.

Mr Misuari, a former political science professor in Manila who has been based in the Middle East since the late 1970s, surfaced in Jolo Wednesday, apparently arriving by boat. The talks are expected to center on the MNLF's demand for a separate Moslem state in Mindanao and other southern islands, with Mrs Aquino offering autonomy but reiterating her stand against the dismemberment of the republic. MNLF guerrillas launched a bloody uprising in 1972, vowing to establish a separate state for the now five million Moslems in the Philippines, a largely Roman Catholic nation of 56 million.

While breaking protocol by offering to meet with a rebel, the government nevertheless kept a tight lid on the details, and it took Mr Misuari to confirm the date of the talks upon arrival in Maimbung town on Jolo Wednesday. He told reporters that the meeting, somewhere on Jolo, would be "a meeting of two leaders and the agenda will be peace." In Zamboanga City, the gateway to the Sulu Island group which includes Jolo, the armed forces set up checkpoints around the city to inspect incoming vehicles for firearms, witnesses said.

Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law and special emissary to the Moslems, appeared at a press conference with Mr Misuari and armed MNLF guerrillas in Jolo Wednesday. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said late Wednesday that he would be accompanying the president to the talks on Friday.

Mr Misuari, who is now consulting with Moslems gathered at a congress in Maimbung, reiterated Wednesday that as leader of the movement he was pledged to "pursue the final liberation and independence of the Bangsa Moro republic," composed of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, TawiTawi and Palawan Islands. He added that the Moslem regions have never been a part of the Philippines and that "our membership is an imposed one."

Ironically, the talks will probably take place where one of the most bloody battles of the 14-year-old separatist campaign was fought. Jolo was razed in November 1972 when army troops fought MNLF guerrillas for control f the capital town. In February 1981, Moslem guerrillas killed 124 soldiers on nearby Pata Island, which was subsequently devastated by a retaliatory raid conducted by 15,000 troops.

An estimated 60,000 people have been killed during the insurgency according to official figures. Unofficial estimates put the number of people displaced by the fighting at more than 100,000. The deposed government of Ferdinand Marcos was able to bring the fighting to a temporary halt with a ceasefire agreement in 1976 which created two autonomous Moslem regions. But the lull was soon broken as both sides accused each other of bad faith and violations. Mr Marcos never met with the Moslem rebels in their homeland.

Aquino 'Determined' To Hold Talks

HK031523 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] President Aquino is determined to hold talks with Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari despite objections from her closest advisers who said she would be breaking protocol if she leaves Manila for the talks, and military officials who believe the trip may place her life in danger.

"But she wants to go and that's it," said Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo who declined to say when and where the meeting with Misuari will take place.

Misuari arrived the other night from his exile in Saudi Arabia and is now in Jolo, Sulu, attending the Bangsa Moro Congress which will formulate the stand of Muslim rebels on the government initiative to end the 14-year secessionist war that has claimed thousands of lives.

Close to 30,00 Muslims are reportedly gathered in Jolo for the congress and many hold diverse views. But the general feeling is for autonomy, not independence, for the minority group.

Arroyo said Mrs Aquino is willing to go to any place "in the pursuit of peace."

"Her view is that she would do anything, go to any length, visit any place, and forget about protocol if this would contribute to achieving peace," Arroyo said.

"When she has done all these things and peace is not achieved, then she can say that she has done her part as well as her best," he said.

Arroyo said Malacanang is aware of criticisms that are being raised on why Mrs Aquino has to go instead of Misuari meeting her in Manila.

Arroyo said that is how Mrs Aquino operates "and there is nothing we can do but to back her up."

He said the military had raised objections about security, "but when she said she would do it and meet Misuari outside of Manila, the military had no choice but to secure the place and provide protection."

Arroyo said nothing substantive is likely to be taken up during the talks, which he expects to be a brief, getting-to-know-you meeting. [passage omitted]

The President's emissary, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, is now in Jolo to meet with Misuari and prepare for the meeting.

Aquino told reporters after he made a brief stopover in Zamboanga city that "there would be no peace in the area if the Muslims insist on independence for its more than 3 million population."

"We want a cessation of hostilities, not secession from the Philippines," he said.

MNLF Factions To Join in Talks

HK300650 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Two factions of the Moro National Liberation Front will join the Misuari camp in peace negotiations with the government. This new development was revealed by defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in connection with the talks between President Corazon Aquino and MNLF leader Nur Misuari scheduled for next week. The two factions are headed by Hashim Salamat and Dumas Pundato respectively. [Name indistinct] said the joining together of these factions is a good sign so that the government could ascertain with whom to talk to on the Mindanao issue.

Bangsa Moro Group Discounts Talks

HK030525 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Bangsa Moro [Muslim Nation] Islamic Party says that the Mindanao problem will not be resolved by a government dialogue with Nur Misuari. According to Firdausi Abbas, chairman of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party, Misuari only represents one faction of the Moro National Liberation Front. Abbas is opposing the government's stance of considering Misuari as the representative of the entire Bangsa Moro group. He added that he suspects Misuari of conspiring with [words indistinct] because they are known as the leftists in the Muslim region.

ENRILE CRITICIZES NDF, DISCUSSES CONDITIONS

HK021512 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday chided the members of the negotiating panel of the National Democratic Front [NDF] for arrogating upon themselves the right to represent the Filipino people in the ongoing ceasefire talks.

The NDF said it is entering into a ceasefire accord as "a political representative of the Filipino people's revolutionary force," Enrile noted in a dialog with Philippine Air Force Officers at Villamor Air Base.

"The agreement they (NDF) are seeking is supposed to be not with the government of the Philippines, but between the NDF and the 'Republic of the Philippines under President Corazon C. Aquino,' he said.

The implication is that NDF is only recognizing a revolutionary government and not a government of the Philippine Republic, he said.

Enrile also criticized four other conditions to which the NDF negotiators are trying to get the Aquino government to agree.

These are the naming of two mutually acceptable foreign ambassadors to witness the agreement, registration of the agreement with the United Nations, a permanent place for negotiation meeting and security during the meeting.

"On the issue of having two mutually acceptable foreign ambassadors to witness the agreement, I already have a pretty good idea who will be the ambassadors they have in mind," Enrile said. He however did not name them.

On registering the agreement with the UN, Enrile noted that "they (NDF) obviously will not consider this simply as an agreement but as a treaty between the government of the Philippines under Mrs. Aquino and NDF.

"They want a permanent meeting place for the dialog," Enrile added.

But they insisted that aside from the Philippine flag, the communists' flag should be placed also.

Enrile said the NDF wanted a place to house its negotiators and security force which would be bestowed immunity and security status similar to that of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

"What is happening is they want belligerent status," Enrile charged.

They agreed that when the government and NDF negotiators meet in Manila, the Aquino government provides security. The negotiators would meet in other areas to which they (NDF) would provide the security.

"If we agree to that they will bring the negotiating panel to Bicol, Cordillera, Cebu, Davao, to almost everywhere and they will declare these areas as controlled by them," Enrile said.

"What will be left of us? Only Manila and other small poblacion," Enrile said.

Enrile observed that all these conditions are very tricky.

"We should watch out for them," he added.

NDF Lawyers Refute Statement

HK031434 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Sep 86 p 24

[Text] Two lawyers representing the National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday scored Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for "distorting" and "prematurely" disclosing the contents of a proposed memorandum of agreement between the government and NDF panels in the ongoing peace talks.

Reacting to Enrile's charges that NDF is out to trick the government into granting it belligerency status, lawyers Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad said in a press statement "that the principal demand of the NDF negotiators is to be able to perform their task openly and continuously without fear of being harmed or harassed by government agents or lawless elements."

The two lawyers said the document denounced by Enrile ("Memorandum of Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees and Physical Centers and Facilities") is a "working draft" that is currently being revised by the two panels.

"Only yesterday (last Monday), the two government negotiators -- Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona -- met with us for two hours at the coffee shop of the Manila Mandarin hotel," they said.

"Out of 13 major provisions and nine subsections in the draft, we succeeded in pruning our differences to four topics."

They added that it was "not accurate" to say the working draft is that of the NDF alone.

"Although it was initially prepared by the NDF negotiators with our legal assistance, the contents were actually discussed during the Aug. 5 meeting between Minister Mitra and Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo," they said.

In that meeting, the two sides agreed that the first draft be prepared by the NDF negotiators, the lawyers said.

Capulong and Sanidad said Enrile's disclosure and denunciation of the working draft was a breach of an agreement between the two panels to keep the discussions confidential.

They also claimed that the defense minister distorted some provisions, "concocted" others and quoted still others "out of context."

They said there was no "demand" in the working draft that the NDF flag be displayed alongside that of the Philippines.

They also denied Enrile's charges that NDF is trying to arrogate unto itself the right to represent the Filipino people in dealing with the Aquino government.

"The working draft provides clearly that NDF is negotiating as the political representative of the Filipino people's revolutionary forces which include all the organizations, councils, bodies and individuals comprising the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army," the lawyers said.

"This authorization was demanded by the government and it was not the NDF's proposal. In fact, this was one of the subjects discussed yesterday and resolved by the two sides," they said.

As for the reference to the government as "The Government of the Republic of the Philippines under President Corazon Aquino," the lawyers said this is "merely a recognition on the part of the NDF of the authority of Corazon C. Aquino to bind the Republic of the Philippines /now/ and in the /future/." [words within slantlines published in italics]

"If Minister Enrile is worried that a future government which will succeed the Aquino government and installed illegally by military force will not be recognized by NDF, that is a perogative of any political group in the same manner that most political forces including those that catapulted President Aquino to the presidency refused to recognize the legitimacy of the 14-year Marcos authoritarian rule..." they said.

Spokesman Defends Disclosure

HK040601 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Communist peace negotiators accused the government of disclosing contents of their proposals. Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, representatives of the communist rebels, said that the government failed to [words indistinct].

On the other hand, a defense ministry spokesman said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile did not violate any breach of confidentiality in disclosing proposals presented by the National Democratic Front [NDF]. Silvestre Pablo, Jr. the spokesman, said that if anyone is to be accused of violation, it was the NDF. He added that the NDF discussed the proposals with each member and published them in an underground newspaper. He said that if the NDF believes that the proposals should be made known to its members, then Enrile is justified in discussing the issues with members of the military force.

LIBERATION INTERVIEWS NPA STAFF MEMBER

HK221043 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jun 86 pp 11, 12

["Excerpts" of "Recent Interview" with NPA General Staff Member "Ronnie" -- place not given]

[Text] Q: Have there been any major changes in the military situation in the countryside?

A: On the whole, there have been no major changes in the situation in the countryside. So far, incomplete reports show there has been no significant, marked or perceptible decrease in the number of incidents between the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and NPA. Although there are some areas or regions where hostilities have apparently abated, there are also some areas -- notably Cagayan, Bicol, Mindanao and some Visayan islands -- where encounters have been more frequent. These are areas where the AFP has continued conducting intense military operations even after the February uprising.

We believe that the wait-and-see attitude on both sides immediately after the uprising contributed to less encounters in some areas. On the NPA side, the Party (CPP) [Communist Party of the Philippines] instructed the NPA to be more selective with targets -- to concentrate on disarming CHDFs (Civilian Home Defense Forces) and private armies of warlords, the confiscation of crony properties and punishment of notorious bad elements and enemies of the people. These targets are all part of the revolutionary movement's objective of dismantling the fascist structures of the Marcos regime.

Q: Is there any truth to the military's claim that the buildup of their counter-insurgency operations is merely in response to the NPA's insurgent operations?

A: First of all, it is not true that the AFP has stopped its counter-insurgency operations after the new government came to power. The truth is there has been no let-up in the military's terrorist campaigns. These are more intense in areas such as Bicol and Cagayan. The NPA's actions are mainly defensive in nature. AFP soldiers are ambushed because they insist on conducting operations in NPA areas.

Q: ANG BAYAN [THE NATION] said in its May issue that the NPA will not assume an active defense posture in the light of the new situation. What is meant by that?

A: A policy of active defense is based on four assumptions. First, that the enemy is strategically superior or is in the offensive in the main over a large area, say in the whole country or in any region. Second, that the NPA can achieve local superiority in some areas within the region by concentrating a relatively large force having the element of surprise, mass support (for example, in logistics and intelligence) and greater mastery of terrain. Third, that although the NPA may not have local superiority, it can launch tactical defensive actions. In such actions, the purpose is not to annihilate the enemy but to frustrate or disurpt its plans, such as through sniping, sabotage and harassment operations. Fourth, that the NPA can stage tactical counter-offensives wherein the initiative in a certain military action may be wrested from the enemy.

From the beginning, we have always been on the strategic defensive. Under the new situation, the nature of our operations -- even the tactical offensives -- have mainly been in the context of tactical defensive, i.e., with the purpose of frustrating the enemy's plans and maneuvers. As we have stated earlier, the more the AFP operates inside our territories, the more vulnerable it becomes to ambushes and harassment.

Q: Will you press for the dismantling of the CHDF as a condition for the ceasefire?

A: The NDF [National Democratic Front] and the CPP, not the NPA, will determine the demands for the negotiations for ceasefire. The NPA will always abide by the decisions of the NDF and the CPP. Personally though, I believe the dismantling of the CHDF is a very just and reasonable demand, with or without the ceasefire. The people, especially the masses in the countryside, demand it. Even now, they actively assist the NPA in disarming the CHDFs and punishing the criminals.

Q: Do you trust the AFP to honor the terms of ceasefire that might be agreed upon?

A: A ceasefire is not a question of trust. There have to be safeguards or guarantees to enforce it, considering that hostile forces will be facing each other. A ceasefire may stop the firing, but it will not end the hostilities.

Q: What is your position on regional ceasefire? Are there any in effect today?

A: We believe that regional ceasefires are neither acceptable, helpful nor called for at the moment. Because, in the first place, the issue at hand is a national question involving as it does not less than the national government, on the one hand, and the NDF and CPP, both having national scope and influence, on the other.

Second, from a military viewpoint, regional ceasefires are also inadvisable for now because the enemy can easily shift deployment of its forces and arms to other regions without a ceasefire. There are no regional ceasefires presently in effect.

Q: Once a ceasefire is in effect, do you foresee limitations in NPA expansion and gathering of mass support? What will the NPA do in the meantime?

A: In the event a ceasefire is agreed upon, and even before this, the most important task of the NPA would be to consolidate itself -- to strengthen its forces and its ties with the masses so as to be able to cope adequately with the new tasks under the new situation.

During a ceasefire, the NPA still has the responsibility to protect the masses. Also, one work for the NPA is to enfore the ceasefire and make sure that the AFP does not violate it. This is a taxing job in itself.

Q: Most of the newspaper reports about the insurgency come from the Ministry of National Defense or AFP sources. What can you say about these reports?

A: Since the main source of most newspapers is the other side, you can't expect newspaper reports to be accurate. And because the military commands are the only source, they can always twist the facts. In fact, they always do so, and in different ways. For example, during the first week of May, there were many reports published about encounters which in fact occurred many months ago. There was one report last week about a clash in Cotabato where 10 NPAs and nine CHDFs were killed. The truth is, the event occurred in January. Secondly, only three Red fighters were killed, while the CHDFs were simply disarmed by the NPA.

The purpose of these press reports is to create the general impression that NPA tactical offensives are continuing without consideration for the reconciliatory calls of the new government. That is entirely false. The reason why NPA raids and ambuscades continue is because military terrorism and counter-insurgency operations against the NPA and the masses continue without let-up.

Q: Is it true, as the military says, that many Red fighters have surrendered to the new government?

A: Since the formation of the NPA, there have been some comrades who have left our army and gone "lie low" for various reasons, such as poor health, or the desire to live with their families or simply because they cannot take the hard life of a guerrilla any more.

But the claim, the wishful thinking that the Red fighters are coming down from the hills in droves because a new government has come to power or because the CPP erred in its boycott stand and caused the demoralization of many of its members, is simply preposterous. It has no basis in fact. There has been no significant increase in the annual rate of guerrillas leaving the NPA every year. It is not true that our army is demoralized. It is not true that there are no more NPA members in Cebu, or that so many have surrendered in Cebu or Davao. If there were legions of surrenderees photographed for the press, they are not genuine Red fighters, but "zombies," or deep penetration agents of the military who discredit the NPA. We are positive about that.

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REPORTAGE ON S. AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Kuranari

OW040539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari urged his South African counterpart, Roelof Botha, Thursday to abolish the apartheid racial segregation policy as soon as possible, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Kuranari also called for the South African Government to create a proper environment for talks on a peaceful solution to apartheid by releasing anti-apartheid activist Nelson Mandela and recognize the legitimacy of the African National Congress (ANC), the official said. During a one-hour meeting held at the Foreign Ministry, Kuranari told Botha if the racial segreation problem does not improve soon Japan will have to take additional sanctions in addition to the punitive measures taken by this country in protest of the apartheid policy, the official said.

The Japanese foreign minister also requested that South Africa refrain from attacking neighboring countries and economic sanctions that will affect these nations, the official said.

Outside the ministry around 20 anti-apartheid protesters carrying posters with slogans like "Botha go home" and "Pik Botha we aren't honorary whites, we are Asians against apartheid" assembled in protest against the meeting and distributed pamphlets protesting the meeting and Japan's trade relations with South Africa. Botha arrived here Wednesday for a five-day unofficial visit.

Botha called for Japanese understanding of his previous government efforts to reform the segregation system, including the abolition of 34 discriminatory laws against blacks saying that such government actions would have been unbelievable in the past, the official said. Botha was quoted as saying that the South African Government publicly acknowledged its support to reform the segregation system.

He added that South Africa is discouraged with international criticism and the projected economic sanctions Japan might take, in concert with Europe and the United States, since his government is making such a great effort to extend reforms for blacks, the official said. Botha urged Japan to give approval to his government efforts, the official said.

Botha said he supports peaceful talks on apartheid and added it will be necessary for the ANC to stop their violence before such talks can be initiated, the official said. Botha called on the Japanese to understand there is a communist-controlled element in ANC that opposes peaceful talks on apartheid, the official said.

Botha will meet with business leaders and Diet members while in Tokyo, and do some sightseeing during his stay in Japan until Sunday an official at the South African consulate-general said. He has no other scheduled meetings with Japanese Government officials.

Botha is expected to visit Taiwan and Hong Kong after leaving Japan, the official added.

NHK Interview

OW041435 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "News Center 9" program: interview with South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha, currently visiting Japan, by NHK Newscaster Taro Kimura -- recorded "earlier in the day"; interview conducted in English with Japanese translation in subtitles; the following is transcribed from the English]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, we have reports from Johannesburg saying that tension is rising high in Soweto, and also there is bomb blast in Durban. It seems that the unrest in your country never ends. Do you have any perspective of ending all these problems?

[Botha] Yes. Yes, if those perpetrating violence could be discouraged from doing that, but they are not discouraged. The problem is at the present moment, by these threats of sanctions against my government, the impression is being created inside South Africa that those perpetrating violence can continue with it, and the result is that they are encouraged to carry on their violence in the hope that in that way the violence will force other governments -- like the Japanese Government and industrialized countries -- to institute sanctions against us.

[Kimura] You put blame on the violence and also you put blame on sanctions of the other countries, but don't you think that you also can blame the cause that provokes the violence and the sanctions -- namely, your basic policy of apartheid? Do you have any plan of removing or is it possible to remove this basic policy?

[Botha] This is what we do not understand. I am very glad you put this question to me. My government is comitted to removing apartheid....

[Kimura interrupting] To remove?

[Botha] To remove it, and we have a long list of reforms introduced just recently. Over the past few months we have changed over 34-35 laws. We repealed the pass laws which discriminated against black people; influx control of black people was lifted; the white preference in the immigration law was cancelled and withdrawn; in our sports, practices have been desegregated; our labor legislation desegregated; we repealed the law that prevented marriages across color lines; we have declared ourselves willing to share power with all leaders on only one condition, and that is they must abandon violence. Now it seems to me the more we reform, the more laws we repeal, the more the clamor and demands are for punitive measures against my country.

[Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, you talked of changes. We heard of lots of changes from South Africa, but will blacks have the right to choose their own government or will blacks have the freedom to choose wherever they would like to live, or will blacks have the right to choose where to get education? Will blacks have all these rights in the near future?

[Botha] The important point I want to mention to you is that we have already introduced vast changes, dramatic changes, and we stand ready to share power -- this is the key -- with all black communities on the basis of agreement, negotiations to which we all must agree.

[Kimura] Sorry, I have to repeat my question, probably.

Will blacks have all the rights I have mentioned in the near future, and if it is so, when will it be?

[Botha] We stand for equal opportunities for all our people and the removal of racial discrimination, but if we are threatened, if the impression is created we are not changing, then of course those who do not want to come out and negotiate with us will not do so. As a matter of fact, I think you will be aware of the large-scale intimidation that is taking place by black groups against blacks. A large number of the black people who were tragically killed in South Africa during the past months were killed by black people who do not want them to come out and sit with us around a conference table to determine a new constitutional order for South Africa.

[Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, what you said, you remind me of what Mr Ian Smith told us decades ago, but anyway, you being a diplomat for a long time -- and I understand a good one -- you should be aware of the criticism and the condemnation of the other world of your system. Why aren't these voices heard and reflected in your policies?

[Botha] I don't think I understand your question because we are very much aware of mistakes that we have made in the past, and as foreign minister I am very much aware of the world criticism of our policies. I am not here to try and defend practices that I cannot defend, but we have changed them. We are on the way to introduce more changes, but it will be South Africans -- black and white -- that must determine our future.

[Kimura] Let me put my question this way. Despite Mrs Thatcher's and Mr Reagan's reluctance, it seems that sanctions against South Africa will escalate and will be obliged to escalate. What you're saying is it's as if you're saying, leave South Africa to South Africans. Can you cope with cutting all relations with the outside world and living all by yourself?

[Kimura] No, that is not our purpose. It is not South Africa seeking this, and I repeat to you, we have committed ourselves to remove apartheid. What we now ask for is to be left alone so that South Africans, black and white, can work out a new constitutional order based on fundamental democratic principles which I am sure civilized governments all over the world can subscribe to.

[Kimura] Can you give us a timetable of what you have lined up?

[Botha] I cannot give a timetable for the simple reason that we are confronted at present by a large-scale intimidation campaign, intimidating black leaders who want to come and talk to us and negotiate with us. So the time scale will depend on the extent of the sanctions campaign, the pressures that are being exerted against us; the longer these pressures, the more sanctions, the greater the delay.

[Kimura] It's actually very hard for us to understand that if we take our hands off South Africa, you will have faster development in your country. But anyway, for us, speaking to a people who justify banning all the freedom of press and also not giving three-quarters of the population the voting right, it is like going through a time tunnel and meeting with people of centuries ago. I mean, can we expect that at sometime we can share the same sense of values?

[Botha] I am very glad you made that statement because it was not really a question, but I am glad you made it.

It is with respect, not true what you have said now. South African black people enjoy more fundamental rights legally and politically than the majority in the whole of Africa. What we have done is we have restricted the irresponsible visual material of violence because it instigated violence. There have been media representatives who actually encouraged violence in order to photograph it and send it abroad. Now, through this violence innocent black people got killed. It is my government's responsibility to try and protect all our citizens, black and white. These are the facts.

[Kimura] May be I should reply to your statement as a pressman. What exactly you said is what we call a banning of the freedom of the press, and I don't think I have understood you, and I don't think we have agreed, but I appreciate you being with us and answering my sometimes naughty questions. Thank you very much.

[Botha] You're welcome. Thank you for the opportunity.

KYODO Interview

OW050139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 5 KYODO -- Japanese who do business in South Africa are serving the best interests of their country, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha said in an interview here Thursday evening. Japanese technology has done much to benefit black South Africans, he said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. "Millions of black people drive Japanese cars, millions of black people use your radios," he said. "Now I don't understand this nonsense. Why forbid them to have it... Only for other countries to take your market?"

Botha had been told by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in a one-hour meeting earlier Thursday that Japan will have to impose further sanctions against South Africa unless it scraps its policy of aprtheid, or racial segregation. The Foreign Ministry has repeatedly stated that Japan will adopt sanctions in line with those taken by the United States and Western Europe.

Japan was South Africa's second-largest trading partner last year, and was the leading importer of South African coal (8.4 million tons), and iron ore (eight million tons). Japan is also dependent on South Africa for over 50 percent of supplies of several important metals that are crucial for steel and electronics industries. Japan and South Africa do not have full diplomatic relations, and the foreign ministers' meeting was the first high-level contact between the two nations.

Botha, here for a five-day stay until Sunday on the first stop of an Asia tour in which he will also visit Hong Kong and Taiwan, said South Africa should diversify trade, especially in Asia. "I personally believe we should diversify our trade. We should concentrate on the Far East, with Japan as the leader, (as well as trading with) Taiwan, Singapore, and other countries in this region, because the truth is that we are not racist," he said. Botha, who besides meeting with Kuranari met members of the diet and business leaders Thursday afternoon, said his main reason for coming to Japan is to "ensure that the Japanese Government is informed firsthand of the situation in South Africa."

He emphasized that South Africa "must change, we must remove racial discrimination," but reiterated that his country will not bow to pressure from economic sanctions, which he said would only delay the dismantling of aprtheid.

Botha said that though his government has repealed and ammended "over 50 laws" in the past half year to remove discrimination, "we get no credit for it."

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE CHIEF'S TALKS IN U.S.

Excessive Demands To Be Denied

OW041007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept 3 KYODO -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will ask Japan to increase its defense spending further in a meeting here with his Japanese counterpart Yuko Kurihara Thursday, Japanese sources said. But the sources said Kurihara will turn down "excessive" expectations from some quarters in the United States for a greater defense budget though he will assure the U.S. Government of Japan's continued efforts to step up modernization of the Self-Defense Forces.

A sweeping victory of the pro-U.S. Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in Japan's national elections in July raised hopes among some Americans that the Tokyo government may comply with the U.S. request for a substantial increase in defense spending. The Kurihara-Weinberger meeting will be the first by top Japanese and U.S. defense officials since the inauguration of a new cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in late July. Nakasone named Kurihara as cabinet minister in charge of the defense agency.

The sources said the international military situation, including the Soviet military buildup in Asia, will be another major topic of discussion at the one-day meeting. The United States has been also urging Japan to boost its sea-lane defense capabilities and construct an airport on an island south of Tokyo for night landing and takeoff practices by warplanes of the aircraft carrier "

Meets Weinberger, Bush

OW050133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept 4 KYODO -- The United States Thursday urged Japan to upgrade its defense capabilities, warning that congress is keeping a keen eye on the defense policies of U.S. allies. Both Vice president George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger made pleas for increased Japanese military spending in separate meetings with Japan's Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara, Japanese officials said. "The Congress is searching closely whether the U.S. allies are not doing enough in their defense efforts," a Japanese official quoted Weinberger as telling Kurihara. The U.S. visit is Kurihara's first since he was appointed as cabinet minister in charge of defense last July.

Bush also sounded the same theme in a separate meeting with Kurihara earlier in the say, saying that the administration will come under fire from Congress unless Japan and NATO allies spend more on defense.

Weinberger told Kurihara that Congress has been pressuring the administration to cut military assistance to its allies unless they do enough in their own defense. There is an isolationist mood within the Congress and the U.S. allies should not "add fuel to the fire," Japanese officials quoted Weinberger as saying.

Japan should increase its defense budget more than it has been doing, Weinberger said. While pledging to convey the U.S. message to Tokyo, Kurihara asked Weinberger to explain to Congress what he described "the (special) circumstances in Japan," Japanese officials said.

At a press conference following the two meetings, Kurihara said he had tried to explain to the Americans that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is not in as dominant a poosition as the Americans seem to believe following his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's landslide election victory last July. "The fact that the LDP won 304 seats does not mean that we in Japan can do anything we like," Kurihara said. The figure refers to the number of lower house seats the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party won in the July 6 Diet elections. However, Kurihara said the Japanese Government will do everything that is politically possible, citing the Defense Agency's request for a 6 percent increase in the defense budget for fiscal 1987. "Whatever the case, we must do what we can. I plan to do my best without making much fuss about it," he said.

Touching on specific defense cooperation between the two countries, Weinberger reiterated the importance of building a night-landing practice facility in Japan, saying it is indispensable for American carrier-borne aircraft. Kurihara responded by saying that the Japanese government plans carry through the plan to build such an airstrip on Miyake, a small island south of Tokyo. The project has been stalled becasue of opposition from local residents.

The two defense chiefs also discussed the transfer of Japan's military technology to the United States, with a senior Japanese defense official saying after the meeting that an agreement could be signed in Tokyo "in a couple of days." The agreement involves the transfer of technology involved in the production of an advanced missile-homing device and the design and production management of military supply vessels, Seiki Nishihiro, chief of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, told reporters.

MIYAZAWA SUCCEEDS SUZUKI AS FACTION LEADER

OW041115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 4 KYODO -- The Suzuki faction of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) was renamed Miyazawa faction Thursday as Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa succeeded former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki as head of the party's second largest such group. Miyazawa was named the head at a faction general meeting at a hotel in Yamanashi Prefecture. The faction whose formal name is "Kochikai" had been led by Suzuki, and before him by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Shigesaburo Maeo,1 speaker of the Diet lower house, and Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda. Supporters said Miyazawa's appointment will accelerate the rejuvenation of party leaders and also affect party genral secretary Noboru Takeshita, who has yet to be named head of the LDP's no. 1 Tanaka faction currently led by former party Vice President Susumu Nikaido. Takeshita is one of three aspirants for post-Nakasone prime ministership together with Miyazawa and party Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe.

In his acceptance speech, Miyazawa said, "I'm greatly honored. I'm determined to devote myself to fulfilling Japan's goal of helping achieve world peace as the second largest power (in terms of GNP)." Miyazawa, who advocates expansion of domestic demand, also said that the country should take measures to improve its social capital.

KPA TO TRANSFER 150,000 TROOPS TO ECONOMIC WORK

SK051116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army took an important measure of making the combined units and units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces extensively participate in the peaceful construction of the country in step with the all-people mass movement.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued a communique in this connection. Follows the full text of the communique:

The nation-wide construction work is now vigorously going on in the northern half of the republic to attain the grand long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Korean People's Army soldiers are performing distinguished exploits in this peaceful construction work.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army boundlessly loyal to the party and revolution dammed off an 8 km section of the rough sea and creditably built the Nampo barrage in a brief period some time ago with our own technique and our own materials, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. This was a noteworthy event in the history of the Korean people's building of socialism and a brilliant victory which fully demonstrated the might and stamina of Korea of chuche.

The Korean People's Army highly displayed mass heroism and devotion as a genuine army of the people in the building of the Nampo barrage, a monumental creation of eternal value. The entire Korean people deem it great honour and pride to have such reliable army as the Korean People's Army in defending and building the country. The noble revolutionary spirit displayed and exploits performed by the Korean People's Army soldiers in the sacred cause of defending peace and security in the country and building it better will shine long in the annals of the fatherland.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song socialist construction in our country has today reached a new higher stage. Our people are confronted with the vast task to rapidly develop the national economy of the country as a whole by finishing the major construction objects at an accelerated tempo and attaining at an early date the ten major long-range targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the party. This is a worthwhile fighting task to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism in our country, consolidate its peace and security, and secure the happiness and prosperity of our posterity. Today the entire Korean people have risen as one in the struggle to carry out this honorable task with new confidence and stamina under the slogan "Let us energetically step up the 80's advance the way we built the Nampo barrage".

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army took an important measure of making combined units and units of the Korean People's Army and Korean People's Security Forces extensively participate in the peaceful construction of the country in step with this all people's grand onward movement.

In accordance with the measure of the KPA Supreme Command, divisions and brigades of the Korean People's Army and Korean People's Security Forces are moving from the frontline and their posts on a large scale to the major fronts of socialist economic construction, though the situation obtaining on the Korean peninsula is very tense. The entire people are enthusiastically welcoming over 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army advancing to the peaceful construction sites and people in Kangwon Province, and other local areas adjoining to the frontline are meeting and sending off soldiers passing through their areas as if they would do their kinsmen.

The Korean People's Army soldiers who have always been faithful to the party and revolution are now filled with a determination to display the stamina and might of the heroic Korean People's Army on all fronts of the peaceful construction of the country with the same fighting spirit and stamina as they demonstrated in the building of the Nampo barrage.

This measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command is an expression of the Korean people's peace-loving idea and desire to relax the tension and maintain a durable peace on the Korean peninsula on all accounts this year, the "International Year of Peace".

We intended to dratically cut the forces of the Korean People's Army to send them to the economic construction of the country if there were a sign that the talks between the military authorities proposed by us with sincerity would be promoted and the tension in Korea be eased. But as the U.S. and South Korean authorities have not yet responded to it, we had to make Korean People's Army soldiers in uniform participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities responded to talks between the military authorities, truly interested in the relaxation of the tension and preservation of peace in Korea, an epochal phase for preserving a durable peace and security would undoubtedly be opened on the Korean peninsula. They must be aware of the true intention of the government of the republic and the Korean people who desire peace and must not cry about the fiction of the "threat from the North", sitting with folded arms, but turn out to the table of talks and take a step for detente.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army declares that if the United States and the South Korean authorities, at a time when our huge armed forces are mobilised in peaceful construction, adopt a peaceful measure as we did or take any step to ease the tension in Korea, we are ready to take a more go-ahead measure for peace in Korea. If such peaceful measure is taken and expanded one after another in the North and the South of Korea, it will help deepen mutual understanding and trust, ease the tension and preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and, further, open the way to peaceful reunification.

We think that this fully conforms with the desire and expectation of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not use for their insidious purpose the period when huge forces of the Korean People's Army are mobilised in peaceful construction.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army believes that soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces will discharge their honorable duty with credit in the battle of socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

CPRF BLAMES SUSPENSION OF DIALOGUES ON SOUTH

SK020352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Memorandum issued by the CPRF Secretariat on 29 August in Pyongyang]

[Text] The various forms of North-South dialogue, which were actively conducted last year amid great expectations and concern on the part of all fellow countrymen and the world's peace-loving people, have been suspended for the first 8 months of 1986.

Recognizing the need to explain how the various forms of North-South dialogue, which had been conducted for over a year, were suspended and why they have not been resumed, the Secretarait of the CPRF issues this memorandum.

1. In the fall of 1984 when we offered relief goods to South Korean flood victims, an atmosphere of dialogue between the North and South, which had hitherto been full of confrontation and distrust toward one another, began to surface. Toward the end of August and early September 1984, a torrential rain in various parts of South Korea, including Seoul, the heaviest such rain in 400 years, caused a tragedy, leaving an estimated 300 dead or injured and 207,000 homeless.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, feeling the sufferings of its fellow countrymen, who had been struck by the disaster as if it were its own, adopted on 8 September that year a decision to send to the South Korean flood victims 50,000 sok [bags] of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies as relief goods and then proposed to the South Korean Red Cross that the relief goods be delivered at the earliest possible date. With the South Korean Red Cross accepting our humanitarian and compatriotic offer, a significant event of exchanging an enormous amount of relief goods between fellow countrymen and brethren, the first such event in 39 years since the nation was divided, took place in our country from 29 September to 4 October.

After the delivery of relief goods, and thanks to our side's initiative, the North-South economic talks were opened on 15 November 1984, the first such talks since the nation was divided, and following this the preliminary contact between delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the North and South was held on 20 November for the resumption of full-dress Red Cross talks.

As a result, the door of dialogue opened again between the North and South of our country, more than 10 years after it was disrupted in the 1970's. The dialogue, however, had to suffer ordeals from the beginning. The North-South dialogues, arranged with much effort, were temporarily suspended because of the brutal killing of our side's guard personnel by U.S. Army and South Korean puppet army soldiers at Panmunjom in November 1984; and in 1985 the dialogues failed to open as scheduled due to the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the United States and those in authority in South Korea, after which the dialogues remained suspended for nearly half a year.

This fact demonstrated that North-South dialogue cannot be held successfully unless the tension between the North and South is first removed. Hence, in the fourth meeting of the Seventh SPA Session on 9 April 1985, our side proposed to the South side that North-South parliamentary talks be held to discuss a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

Because of its justness, our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks aroused full support among and was sympathized with by all the people in the country and among the world's peace-loving people. The South side, which delayed sending its response to our reasonable and constructive peace proposal for nearly 2 months, had no choice but to respond to it in the face of pressure brought on by public opinion at home and abroad. As a result, the preliminary contact for arranging parliamentary talks, the Red Cross talks, and the economic talks were held last year between the North and South.

During the period of about a year since the resumption of North-South dialogues, the preliminary contacts for the parliamentary talks were held twice, economic talks five times, and Red Cross talks three times. In the course of this, an agreement on forming the North-South joint economic cooperation committee was reached at the economic talks, and in the humanitarian fields, even the mutual exchange of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups on the 40th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation was decided.

The various forms of North-South dialogue have brought about a few such successes over the past year or so. However, in light of the ardent aspirations and expectations of all the people in the country, progress was very limited and none of the basic problems arising in improving North-South relations in particular was solved.

2. It is because of the wrong attitude and stand of the South Korean side toward dialogue that the dialogues -- which made a good start because of the favorable situation created by the delivery and acceptance of relief goods for South Korean flood victims -- have failed to bring about any of the successes they deserve.

For the dialogues between the North and South to make any success, it is imperative that both parties approach the dialogue with a common goal, stand, and goodwill to promote detente [wanhwa] and peace and to establish a single, reunified Korea. If any one party to dialogue tries to use the dialogue to perpetuate national division or realize any impure political goal, no success can be achieved in the dialogue

Out of a noble single-minded idea to promote, at any cost, national harmony between the North and South, to consolidate peace in the country, and to accelerate a peaceful reunification, we have made every possible effort to lead the dialogue to success. However, the attitude and stand the South side has adopted toward dialogue has been exactly the opposite of ours.

From the very beginning, the South Korean side had no intention of making progress. The sole intent of those in authority in South Korea was to make it appear that they were participating in the dialogues for form's sake, while they were actually pursuing purpose of creating an atmosphere for the 1988 Olympics. In this way, from the beginning, the South Korean side did not want the North-South dialogues to bear any fruit. In particular, the South did not try to hide the fact that it's tactics were to delay political dialogue.

This insincere attitude on the part of the South Korean side toward dialogue was first laid bare during the course of preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks.

Since the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks is an advance contact to discuss such working-level procedural issues as the place, date, composition of delegates, and agenda items for the full dress parliamentary talks, there were no complicated issues that had to be dealt with there. However, even these preliminary contacts for the parliamentary talks failed from the beginning to make smooth progress or reach an agreement on agenda items to be discussed at the full-dress talks.

In connection with the agenda items, our side proposed the issue of a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South as an agenda item, while at the same time taking a flexible stand that our side could discuss along with our own agenda item the formation of a consultative organization for institutionalization of a united constitution -- an issue proposed by the South side -- all for the sake of progress in dialogue.

Nevertheless, the South side doggedly opposed accepting a joint declaration of nonaggression as an agenda item at the parliamentary talks. The South objected on the preposterous grounds that such an item is not germane to parliamentary issues and the legislation of laws. This is so preposterous an assertion that it convinces no one, considering the strained situation on the Korean peninsula -- an area in which the danger of war is growing stronger with each passing day -- and considering the function of parliament, which considers war and peace issues its major business.

What is more, the joint declaration of nonaggression -- which we insist on discussing at the parliamentary talks -- by which we mean merely to make both sides recognize the need to solve the issue of nonaggression and then entrust to the authorities its realization, is conspicuously different from adopting a declaration of nonaggression, which will later be taken care of by the authorities.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean side adamantly refused to discuss the issue of nonaggression as an agenda item at the first contact and again at the second contact. It stubbornly refused even our side's amended proposal -- where out of consideration for the opinion of the South side, our side proposed to generalize the agenda item and discuss, as a single agenda item, the issue of easing tension between the North and South and of promoting national reunification.

The South side's delaying tactics in the preliminary contact for the parliamentary talks became more naked in the days that followed the second preliminary contact. Designating the date for the next meeting at the end of a meeting is common sense and has been customary at the North-South dialogues. However, at the second preliminary contact, the South side said it would reply through a telephone message after returning home, persistently refusing to desinate the date for the next contact.

In the days that followed, the South side continued to delay designating the date for the third preliminary contact for some time under the pretext of the National Assembly schedule. But even after the National Assembly schedule has been established, it still delayed for nearly 3 months while the senior delegate himself traveled abroad with the parliamentary delegation. Then only in November did he reluctantly suggest that the third contact be made in February 1986.

As a result, preliminary contacts for the parliamentary talks were held only twice last year, producing no agreement whatsoever.

The South Korean side's tactics of delaying dialogue were fully brought to light at the North-South Red Cross talks. At the 8th round of the North-South Red Cross talks reopened toward the end of May last year, our side proposed discussing as a package five agenda items on the full-dress talks as agreed by the two sides during the dialogues held in the 1970's and proposed discussing the issue of realizing free travel by separated families and relatives as the most prerequisite and central way to comprehensively solve the five agenda items as a whole. Later, we also put forward an epochal proposal that the discussion of ways and procedures to alleviate the suffering of families and relatives separated in the North and South be completed before September this year, the 15th anniversary of the first contact between the Red Cross organizations of the two sides.

However, quite insincerely, the South side has not advanced any new proposals and has adopted a negative attitude toward our proposal aimed at realizing free travel, while reiterating an old proposal it came up with 12 years ago. Unable to endure our side's persuasive assertions and pressures brought by public opinion at home and abroad anymore, the South side reluctantly accepted our proposal for free travel, but nevertheless deliberately obstructed any progress on this matter when earnest discussions began. Even after it agreed to free travel, the South side refused to make it a comprehensive method for realizing the five agenda items, while doggedly opposing a general agreement on free travel.

This act by the South Korean Red Cross to block the future of the dialogue was in accordance with the antinational stand of those in authority in South Korea who are pursuing only division and confrontation. The South Korean Red Cross side has no latitude of action as far as the North-South dialogue is concerned and acts only according to the intervention and control of the National Security Planning Agency [NSP].

At the sign of slight progress in the North-South Red Cross talks, the NSP agents reportedly summoned those involved in the Red Cross talks and accused them of having been too speedy in running the dialogue. This is no longer a secret. It is an equally stark reality that after this incident the delaying tactics of the South's Red Cross side became more conspicuous.

Not only did the South Korean Red Cross side obstruct progress on the discussion of agenda items on directives by the puppet NSP Agency, but it also committed the uncouth act of extremely dimming the atmosphere of dialogue outside the meeting site, besides being preposterous.

At the ninth round of talks held in Pyongyang in August last year, we invited the members of the South side's delegation to view a performance of collective gymnastics called "A Shining Korea" in which approximately 50,000 students and children from Pyongyang participated. As for the collective gymnastics program "A Shining Korea," it is the history of our people put to athletic rhythms and therefore had no scenes whatever that were offensive to the delegates of the South side or those in authority in South Korea. Nevertheless, the South's delegation committed the rude act of walking out midway through the performance -- preposterously taking issue with one of the scenes in which the anti-Japanese armed struggle was described -- on the grounds that it showed children doing military drills.

This act was extremely impudent and provocative and ran against even basic common sense and propriety, as it was an insult to the young children who performed the gymnastics and to those who were watching it.

By acting like this, the South side's delegation obstructed the discussion of free travel, which had been set forth as a basic agenda item, from reaching an earnest stage.

The South side's actions designed to obstruct dialogue were expressed in detail while the Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups were being exchanged, the first such exchange in 40 years since the national division. In the beginning, the South side came up with the proposal to exchange home-visiting groups with a view to subverting the exchange of art troupes advanced by our side. However, when we suggested the simultaneous exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups, the South side, finding itself in an awkward position, tried to abort the exchange work by obstructing discussion of procedures for the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups.

Having agreed on the formation of Red Cross artistic and home-visiting groups of 50 persons respectively after having caused difficulties over the size of home-visiting groups, the South side willfully complicated this issue while exchanging these groups. Instead of allowing the exchange of home-visiting groups to be carried out smoothly -- because this work was the first significant event after 40 years of division -- the South side committed the unjust act of including those who had defected to the South after slaughtering many patriots in the northern half of the Republic during the war among the 50 members of the home-visiting group. It is clear even to a mere child what complications would develop in the work of the home-visiting group if those who fled after committing barbarous acts during the war were to revisit the North.

To allow at any cost the work of exchanging artistic and home-visiting groups -- which were to be carried out smoothly, we asked the South side to replace those who had fled after slaughtering innocent people during the war. Unable to reject our just demand, the South side was compelled to replace according to our request three persons 2 days before the exchange of home-visiting groups.

Failing to carry out an attempt to abort the work of exchanging artistic and home-visiting groups during discussion of the procedures of this work because of our positive effort, the South Korean side used this work for an anticommunist confrontation campaign. The South side had those who had visited Pyongyang as members of the artistic and home-visiting groups groundlessly slander the northern half of the republic. By mobilizing all propaganda means, the South side conducted anticommunist and antirepublic propaganda in a hackneyed manner, thus leading the people of the world to deride it.

The South side's unjust attitude and stand toward dialogue -- the stand for achieving confrontation and division instead of attaining substantial results from dialogue -- failed in North-South economic talks. To boldly and efficiently resolve issues of economic cooperation and trade between the North and South at economic talks, our side advanced an epochal proposal at the second talks to form an authoritative body -- the joint North-South committee for economic cooperation -- to be chaired by a vice premier-level person exclusively charged with economic work.

After calling for a partial exchange in the initial stage, the South side reluctantly agreed with our proposal during the third talks. While exchanging the letter of agreement in connection with this issue, the South side laid artificial obstacles to the discussion of this letter by coming up with questions concerning such preposterous matters as linking railways and purchasing 30,000 tons of coal. Due to the insincere attitude of the South side, the joint letter of agreement was not prepared despite the fact that talks were later held on two occasions.

The basic questions of improving relations between the North and South and of achieving national reconciliation were not discussed and resolved at multilateral North-South dialogues. This is entirely because of the South side's stand of negating the dialogue, having used dialogue for the impure political aim of confrontation and division under U.S. manipulation.

Pursuing an aggressive strategy for Asia, the United States does not desire alleviation of the situation on the Korean peninsula resulting from progress in the North-South dialogue. This is well shown by the fact that while visiting South Korea in May 1986, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said openly that there should be no threat to security because of progress in North-South dialogue. The United States has desperately hindered progress in North-South dialogue on the grounds that if tension is alleviated in our country, the theory of the threat of southward invasion would disappear and U.S. forces would be forced to withdraw from South Korea. As long as the United States and the ruling clique in South Korea maintain such a stand, North-South dialogues will be unsuccessful in the future.

3. In order to make the dialogues between the North and South progress according to the will and aspirations of our people, it is imperative that acts that dim the atmosphere of dialogue not be committed in the first place and that both parties make efforts to create an environment favorable to dialogue.

Ever since the economic talks, the Red Cross talks, and the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks were arranged, our side has consistently made every sincere effort possible to create a good atmosphere for dialogue. However, those in authority in South Korea who had no interest in advancing the North-South dialogue from the beginning began to dim the atmosphere of dialogue and lay artificial obstacles to it, supporting a confrontational stand.

The South Korean side's reckless acts of spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue have been committed more maniacally this year in particular. As is known, out of a serious desire to improve North-South relations through dialogue and negotiations, to consolidate peace in the country, and to settle the reunification question bv peaceful means, our side has not only repeatedly supported a favorable atmosphere for dialogue and smoothly advancing it, but has also taken all practical measures to this end.

In his New Year's address, the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, stated his desire to make the economic talks and the Red Cross talks come to fruition, to have the parliamentary talks come into being as soon as possible, and, going one step further, to realize the highest-level talks between the North and South.

Fully supporting the great leader's positive stand on the dialogue as such, through talks and statements the delegations of our side to the North-South dialogues repeatedly called on the United States and South Korean authorities to abstain from committing any acts damaging to the atmosphere of dialogaue, and to stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which is so damaging to dialogue.

In addition, in a Foreign Ministry statement issued on 11 January, the DPRK Government announced that, as an important measure to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and to create a decisively favorable environment for talks between the North and South, it took the initiative to refrain from conducting large-scale military exercises throughout the whole of the northern half of the republic from 1 February and to stop all military exercises during the period of North-South talks, then proposing that the United States and South Korean authorities respond to this.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, however, have suspended the multichannelled North-South dialogues at one stroke by announcing 4 days before the sixth round of North-South economic talks that they would stage the largest-ever "Team, Spirit-86" joint military exercise, in defiance of our repeated peace proposals and the unanimous opposition and rejection of the people at home and abroad. It is clear to everyone that it is impossible to open dialogue for detente [wanhwa], reconciliation, and peace under circumstances in which a party to dialogue stages a large-scale war exercise in an atmosphere of real war by bringing in tens of thousands of alien troops of aggression and modern operational equipment, including nuclear weapons, threatening to annihilate the other party.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, who have suspended all forms of dialogue by staging the dialogue-denying "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, held a so-called annual security consultative meeting at the climax of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, instead of taking responsibility for the suspension and apologizing to the nation, as a matter of course, and openly declared that they would continue to introduce modern military equipment en masse into South Korea and continue to strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. This is a declaration of total confrontation with us, the other party to dialogue, as well as a declaration of rejection of the dialogue. While committing acts of flatly refusing the dialogue under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, those in authority in South Korea have run amok more maniacally in war and confrontation commotions. One after another they held large-scale military exercises against us, exercises such as "Ttangbol-86" and "Piho-86," with mobilization of the puppet army, police, and civilian military forces of over 3 million strong even before the powder smoke of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise was dissipated. They even committed such piratic acts as opening fire at one of our peaceful fishing boats on the high seas, killing and injuring many fishermen and sinking the boat.

Because of the antinational policy and confrontational maneuvers of the South Korean ruling clique under the slogan of "defeat communism and annihilate communism", the tense situation in our country has reached an extreme point. Concerning this, out of a desire to resume the suspended North-South dialogues at all costs, we called on the South side to abandon its antinational, confrontational line and take appropriate measures to create an atmosphere of dialogue at an early date by coming back to support dialogue through a joint statement by the delegates of our side to the North-South talks on 24 April.

However, the South Korean ruling clique, instead of creating an atmosphere for dialogue, has not only strengthened its anticommunist confrontational maneuvers under the fictitious pretext of the North's maneuvers to hinder the Olympics or military provocation, but has also responded to our call by brutally suppressing the righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifacist struggle for democratization of the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life by linking the struggle to us.

As a result, the various forms of the North-South dialogue have not resumed despite our repeated efforts. The way the North-South dialogues were conducted for a period of about a year following the end of 1984 eloquently demonstrates that no problems designed to improve North-South relations can be smoothly solved, nor can an environment designed to resume the suspended North-South dialogue be created without elimination of the danger of war facing our country and without the relaxation of tension.

Proceeding from this, the KPA Supreme Command advanced a new, epochal peace proposal last June for talks among the military authorities, who could, on their responsibility, ease the military tension, out of a sincere desire to remove the danger of war in our country, ease the tension, and create a favorable atmosphere for the North-South dialogue at any cost.

If and when the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander-in-chief of the UN forces stationed in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister hold talks -- as proposed by the KPA supreme command -- and discuss and resolve such issues as stopping military exercises and the military buildup, reducing troops and armaments, and observing the Korean Armistice Agreement as demanded by its original text, the danger of war will definitely be eliminated in our country, the tension will be eased, and when this happens, the suspended North-South dialogues will be resumed immediately and will advance smoothly.

Indeed, the proposal for the military authorities, newly proposed by the KPA Supreme Command, is a very reasonable and timely peace proposal that has opened a new turning point for detente and peace in our country and guarantees successful progress on the North-South dialogues.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique have at least a modicum of concern about the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula and want dialogue and negotiations, as a matter of course they will have to come to the talks among the military authorities. But they refused to accept our proposal for talks among the military authorities by coming up with a totally unreasonable and unrealistic assertion and staged again the provocative military exercise "Ulchi-86" from 14 July, creating a murderous atmosphere of war and confrontation throughout South Korea.

All facts clearly show that it is entirely because of the antinational maneuvers of war and confrontation pursued by the South Korean ruling clique under the control of the U.S. imperialists that the North-South dialogues, which had been arranged in the mid-1980's and continued for a period of about 18 months, were suspended once again and have not been resumed to date.

The North-South dialogues for reconciliation, detente, and reunification should be resumed without delay. Our stand to reopen the suspended North-South dialogues at an early date and lead them to success is unshakable. The future of the North-South dialogues in our country depends entirely upon the attitude of the South Korean side.

If the South Korean side is evenly slightly interested in dialogue and negotiations, it should come to the table of talks between military authorities soon.

At the same time, it should guarantee that it will no longer stage such large-scale military exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against dialogue and for confrontation and end the policy of anticommunist confrontation it has pursued under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

It should also put an immediate end to suppressing the struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and people of all walks of life, linking this struggle to us. This is the unanimous will of the people at home and abroad. Babbling about dialogue without taking such measures is falsehood.

We hope that those in authority in South Korea will lend an ear to our just demand and takea convincing step without delay and thus create an atmosphere for dialogue immediately.

[Dated] 29 August 1986, Pyongyang

S. KOREANS REVEALED AS 'MEAN STOOGES' OF JAPANESE

SK040748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 3 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 September commentary: "Mean Stooges and Cunning Aggressors"]

[Text] The general assembly of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League held on 2 September in Tokyo ended after announcing an eight-point resolution. Prior to the conference, a series of conspiracies were carried out between the chairman of the South Korean side, who went to Japan to attend the general assembly, and the Japanese Prime Minister and cabinet members.

The recent general assembly was the site of bargains for aggression, nation-selling, and challenging the Korean people's national cause by further strengthening the mutual collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries. At the assembly, the South Korean puppets raved that we had suspended the North-South dialogue while the Japanese reactionaries supported the claim. Then, they agreed on taking joint measures. As has been recognized around the world, the North-South dialogue was suspended due to the frenzied northward aggressive war exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets against us in defiance of our repeated peace proposals to create an atmosphere for dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have endangered the future of dialogue by accelerating war preparations while raving that they would strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which suspended the dialogue. The recent assembly was used to produce counterpropaganda to ignore such a solemn reality. Thus, the assembly was shown for the mean, cheating bargain it was. This was also demonstrated by the fact that the puppets and the Japanese reactionaries agreed to cooperate toward the success of the Asian Games and the Olympics reportedly to be held in South Korea.

Today, with the Asian Games near at hand, mass struggle has been staged in South Korea to check them. Voices are also raised in opposition to South Korea's unilateral hosting of the Olympics, demanding the cohosting of the Olypmics by the North and the South. This is a natural demand in view of the circumstances in which the South Korean puppets misuse the international sports games for the two Koreas plot and to extend their hold on power.

However, the puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, ignoring voices at home and abroad, have raved about creating circumstances to facilitate the success of such events and so forth. Their remarks run completely counter to the trend of the times.

The aims pursued by the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries through such a commotion are clear. Today the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea has reached a serious phase due to the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle of the youths, students, and people that increases each day. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is now attempting to find a way to survive by strengthening the repression of the patriotic people with guns and bayonets internally on the pretext of ensuring international sports games, and by more closely clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese maters abroad externally.

Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to further extend the evil hands of aggression against South Korea by resuscitating the puppets who are suffering from a serious ruling crisis and by helping them create favorable international circumstances for the two Koreas plot through international sporting events in South Korea.

Nakasone's plan to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games and the Japanese reactionaries' promise to support the international games include cunning and the wicked intention to gain an enormous amount of money through such international games.

At the assembly, the South Korean puppets make no remark of protest against the issue of the Japanese history textbooks, which had given rise to hot worldwide criticism, but only asked for more things while raving about correcting the imbalance in trade, assistance and so forth, thus showing their mean nature as stooges. The Japanese reactionaries gave no pledge to the puppets while raving about studying the trade deficit and so forth, thus showing their cunning nature as aggressors.

The nation sellers and aggressors cannot avoid denunciation at home and abroad.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ZANZIBARI DELEGATION 4 SEP

SK041040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the delegation of the Zanzibari Revolutionary Government of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Saif Sharif Hamad, member of the Central Committee, and secretary for economic affairs and planning of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chief minister of Zanzibar, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Politicl Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The head of the delegation presented a personal letter of Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They presented a gift to him.

ZAYTSEV REITERATES INVITATION TO SITTHI

BK040055 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A senior official of Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday said he has reiterated Moscow's invitation for Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to visit the Soviet Union at the end of the year or early next year.

Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of Southeast Asian Affairs, told THE NATION in an interview that he repeated the invitation when he met Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin on Monday.

Zaytsev quoted Asa as saying the Thai side agreed in principle to the invitation.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa first made the offer on behalf of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when he met Sitthi here in late April. Sitthi was quoted as saying then that he agreed in principle to the invitation.

Zaytsev said he has also proposed to Asa that Thailand and the Soviet Union should exchange more trade delegations to discuss expansion of their economic ties.

When asked about Asa's response to the proposal, he said "We did not hear any negative response" from the Thai side.

He said the Soviet Union believes there are good prospects for broadening the economic relations between the two countries and hopes that the Soviet trade exhibition to be held here next month will provide impetus to that.

He said the increased trade volume will only benefit Thailand which is facing protectionism with its traditional trading partners in the West.

He said the Soviet Union attaches importance to improving relations with Thailand and the relations have been revitalized recently.

He said Moscow will support a meeting between ASEAN and Indochinese countries to "normalize the situation around Kampuchea" and to create "good neighbours" between the two groups of countries.

He said Moscow will guarantee any agreement which results from such a meeting.

SITTHI ON GORBACHEV PROPOSAL; THACH REMARKS

BK050049 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Thailand will "play it cool" in responding to the fresh Soviet overture to Asia-Pacific nations from Mikhail Gorbachev in his Vladivostok initiative and followed up by this week's visit here by a senior Soviet official, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told THE NATION yesterday.

In his first response to the new Soviet move in last July, Sitthi said that Bangkok would wait and see whether "the Russians can match their words with deeds. [no closing quotation marks as published]

The statement, regarded as a keynote speech by the new Soviet leader about his policy towards the Asian and Pacific region, calls for the creation of a peaceful atmosphere by halting nuclear proliferation and arms race as well as improvement in Soviet ties with China and ASEAN.

Sitthi said that when ASEAN foreign ministers meet in New York later this month, they would evaluate the new Soviet overture and the joint communique by the Indochinese foreign ministers.

"But I don't think there is the need for us to come up with a joint response to the Vladivostok initiative and the Indochinese ministers' communique. They are not so important for," he said.

Thailand will also take the same position towards the recent Vietnamese move launched when its Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach invited Hanoi-based ASEAN ambassadors to a banquet. "This is a good gesture and there are other indications that Vietnam would tone down its position on Kampuchea in the foreseeable future but we should not jump to conclusions now. We have to wait and see," he said. [sentence as published]

Sitthi also said that he had not made up his mind whether to visit Moscow at the invitation of his counterpart. Director of the Asian Affairs Anatoliy Zaytsev visited here early this week and reaffirmed the invitation to Sitthi.

Foreign Ministry officials said that Zaytsev failed to provide new information on the new Soviet overture. "I am personally disappointed that the Russian official only repeated the Vladivostok initiative but at least the visit was a visible expression of their seriousness on the problems," one official said.

In allusion to the Kampuchean conflict, the Vladivostok initiative calls for Sino-Vietnamese ties normalization to remove Chinese military pressure on the northern frontier of Vietnam and talks between ASEAN and the Indochinese states to settle their problems.

Zaytsev took note of a Thai view that peace envisaged in the Vladivostok initiative could not be achieved unless the Russians played a constructive role in ending the Kampuchean conflict. He also pledged to report the Thai view to his superior on returning to Moscow. [passage omitted]

LAO ENVOY ON ATMOSPHERE OF 'NEW FRIENDSHIP'

BK030135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The Laotian ambassador to Bangkok yesterday urged Thailand and Laos to forget their past border disputes and look forward to forging closer relations.

Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong told THE NATION in an interview at the Laotian Embassy that both countries had shown willingness to resume dialogues and a desire to improve their ties which have been strained in the past few years by a series of problems along their common border; the most controversial of which concerns the dispute over three villages on the Thai-Laotian border.

The two countries both claimed ownership in 1984 over the three villages bordering the northern province of Uttaradit in Thailand. The dispute has since marred their relationships though Thailand has repeatedly said it is not a problem.

Khamphan said Thailand and Laos should "let bygones be bygones."

"We should not dwell on the past because it could easily cause misunderstanding. Now that the atmosphere is conducive to creating new friendship, we should move forward," he said.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last week sent a message to Vietnamese pledging readiness to improve the bilateral relations "in the spirit of brotherhood and neighbourliness." It was in response to a similar message from Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. Sitthi reaffirmed Thailand's determination to promote closer relations with Laos.

The ambassador also proposed that since this year is the "International Year of Peace" the two countries should institute exchange programmes between mass organizations to strengthen understanding between the two peoples. Khamphan said there should be exchanges of academicians and students at the national level and at the provincial level, contacts such as sports and cultural exchanges should be resumed as soon as possible.

During the past few months, he said, the situation along the border has been good because both nations have avoided disputes, reducing the tension between the two neighbours.

On the Laotian refugees in Thailand waiting to be repatriated, Khamphan said although his government would like to take back as many refugees as possible, there are still certain obstacles.

He said that Vientiane had to make sure that there would be places for the returnees and that they would receive proper vocational training.

As the bilateral ties progress, he said Laos would like to see Thailand remove the embargo on 273 items of "strategic goods" which include products such as monosodium glutamate, bicycle and auto spare parts.

On the international front, he said that the international situation has improved gradually following the summit between the U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last year.

Khamphan also referred to Gorbachev's speech made in Vladivostok that Moscow wanted to impove the relations with ASEAN countries and the recent Indochinese communique issued in Hanoi that Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea also wanted better relations with China, Thailand and ASEAN.

The three Indochinese foreign ministries said in the communique that they supported a recent declaration of Kaysone Phomvihan, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, on Vientiane's readiness to "do its utmost at the national as well as regional level" to foster mutual understanding and confidence with Thailand in order to normalize their relations in all fields.

SITTHI ON LAO RELATIONS; THACH STATEMENT

BK050045 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday expressed hope that Thai-Lao relations would improve and said that provinces along the border have been ordered to begin talks with local Laotian officials.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's statement was the first sign of improvement in relations between the two countries since the dispute over three border villages in late 1984.

"Let us forget the old quarrels," ACM Sitthi said. He described as "encouraging" a recent statement by the Laotian Government that it was ready to hold talks with Thailand at any level.

Vientiane had previously insisted on talks at the national level only, ACM Sitthi said.

The minister said he had reciprocated the Laotians' friendly gesture by asking the Interior Ministry to order the governors of border provinces to hold talks with Laotian officials and to try to organise joint activities that would help promote relations such as sports events.

ACM Sitthi said he would also ask Laos to accept about 1,200 Laotians who had been declassified as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Some 120 of them had already been segregated as the first batch to be repatriated, he said.

ACM Sitthi said he would raise the issue with his Laotian counterpart Phoun Sipaseut when they meet at the UN headquarters later this month.

ACM Sitthi will leave for New York on September 19.

Meanwhile, ACM Sitthi also welcomed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement to ASEAN diplomats in Hanoi last week that Hanoi would eventually like to join ASEAN and hoped that the ASEAN member countries would not close the door when the time came.

But ACM Sitthi cautioned against jumping to the conclusion that Mr Thach's statement represented a change in Vietnam's regional policy.

CABINET APPROVES INTERIOR MINISTRY RESHUFFLE

BK270051 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the annual reshuffle of senior officials of the Interior Ministry.

Apart from the reshuffling of 21 high-ranking Interior officials, the Cabinet also approved the proposal to have six senior officials retained the same positions.

The 21 senior officials reshuffled in the order effective October 1 are as follows:

-- Nakhon Si Thammarat Governor Anek Sitthiprasat as deputy permanent secretary for Interior
-- Phatthalung Governor Sukri Raksithong as Nakhon Si Thamarat governor
-- Chumphon Governor Phot Inthawichian as Interior Ministry's inspector general
-- Trang Governor Phiraphat Sattayaphan as Interior Ministry's inspector general
-- Krabi Governor Bunchuai Hutachat as Trang governor
-- Uthai Thani Governor Yong Phakdi as Interior Ministry's inspector general
-- Prachuap Khiri Khan Governor M.L. Phaksu Khamphu as Samut Prakan governor
-- Nong Khai Governor Sakda Ophong as Khon Kaen governor
-- Loei Governor Santi Manikan as Nong Khai governor
-- Rayong Governor Chaiwat Hutacharoen as Ayutthaya governor
-- Ayutthaya Governor Kitti Prathumkaeo as Chachoengsao governor
-- Chachoengsao Governor Chalong Wongsa as Rayong governor
-- Inspector General Kat Rakmani as Phuket governor
-- Phuket Governor Sanong Rotphothong as Interior Ministry's inspector general
-- Khon Kaen Governor Bunchuai Sisarakham as Prachuap Khiri Khan governor
-- Narathiwat Deputy Governor Anukun Suphachaiyakit as Phatthalung governor
-- Deputy Chon Buri Governor Benchakun Makarathat as Chumphon governor
-- Deputy Roi Et Governor Mangkon Kongsuwan as Krabi governor
-- Deputy Phetburi Governor Phet Phu-ari as Uthai Thani governor
-- Deputy Ubon Ratchathani Governor Prathom Sirimala as Lamphun governor
-- Deputy Director General of the Community Development Department Chiwin Suthisuwan as Loei governor

Six C-10 officials who will retain their current posts for another year are: Chiang Mai Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong, Surin Governor Sanoe Munlasat, Director of the Town and Country Planning Office Charoen Damrongkiat, Public Welfare Department Director General Pramun Chantharachamnong, Land Department Director General Siri Kewalinsarit and Policy and Planning Office Director Sanan Wongphuaphan.

CABINET INCREASES BUDGET 1.5 BILLION BHAT

BK030155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 13

[Excerpt] The Cabinet yesterday decided to raise the investment expenditure for the next fiscal year, starting next month, by 1,500 million baht to stimulate the economy, Finance Minister Dr Suthi Singsaen said after the Cabinet meeting.

The increase of the investment expenditure will alter the total budget originally set at 226,000 million baht for the 1987 fiscal year to 227,500 million baht.

When compared to the budget amount of 211,650 million baht of this fiscal year, which was reduced from the original amount of 218,000 million baht, the 1987 budget will have a growth rate of 7.49 percent, instead of 6.78 percent as initially planned.

However, Dr Suthi said that as Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced in the government policy statement, the ceiling of domestic borrowing will not be allowed to increase from the amount of 42,000 million baht.

Before yesterday's meeting, next year's fiscal budget was set at 226,000 million baht and the Finance Ministry has set a target of the revenue collections of 184,000 million baht, making a shortfall of 42,000 million baht which the Finance Ministry is to borrow from the domestic market.

The policy of Gen Prem to limit the domestic borrowing at 42,000 million baht means that the Finance Ministry will have to seek revenues from other sources to offset the higher shortfall.

Dr Suthi said that the Finance Ministry will consider whether it can boost, in any way, the tax collections.

However, it is noted that the revenue collections are unlikely to increase from the target of 184,000 million baht.

This year, the Finance Ministry had to adjust the target twice. The collection target was originally set at 185,000 million baht and was reduced to 165,000 million baht and again to 162,000 million baht.

Although the target for next year was set at 184,000 million baht, lower than the original target of this fiscal year, it is expected that it will not be an easy job for the Government as the economy has not yet fully recovered.

However, Dr Suthi said that Prime Minister Prem has allowed the Finance Ministry to seek money from the Oil Fund to offset the higher shortfall.

The Oil Fund's outstanding balance currently amounts to 4.166 million baht, according to an informed source. [passage omitted]

ARMED FORCES APPOINTMENTS LIST PUBLISHED

BK040739 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Sep 86 pp 2, 16, 17

[Text] Here is the full list of new appointments in the Royal Thai Armed Forces released by the military this morning.

Office of the Defence Permanent Secretary

1. Deputy Permanent Secretary ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sansoen Wanit as permanent secretary.
2. Deputy Commander of the Royal Fleet Vice ADM Sam-ang Krisophon as deputy permanent secretary.
3. Commander of Army Weapons Production Control Centre Lt-Gen Wichit Wichitsongkhram as deputy permanent secretary.
4. Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Charat Wongsayan as deputy permanent secretary.
5. Director of Policy and Planning of Defence Ministry Vice Adm Prachuap Supphacharat as officer attached to Permanent-Secretary Office.
6. Officer Attached to Permanent Secretary Office Lt-Gen Bamphen Burakham (rank upgraded).
7. Director of Defence Industry Department Lt-Gen Det Songkhrophan as officer attached to the Permanent Secretary Office.
8. Officer Attached to the Permanent Secretary Office Maj-Gen Prachong Saengbuakaeo as director general of Secretariat Department.
9. Deputy Chief of Finance Department AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Wichian Wetchaphan as director of Office of Defence Budget.

10. Deputy Director of Secretariat Department AVM Sawai Wiphaknawin as officer attached to Permanent Secretary Office.
11. Officer Attached to Army Headquarters Maj-Gen Kasem Thammakun as director of Policy and Planning Office.
12. Officer Attached to Permanent Secretary Office Maj-Gen Chao Khongphunsin as director of Defence Industry Department.
13. Chief Judge of Military Court of Appeals Rear Adm Somnuk Chunkasian as chief of Military Judicial Office.
14. Assistant Director of Secretariat Department Maj-Gen Naruthi Phuakphiphat as deputy director.
15. Deputy Director of Defence Budget Office Maj-Gen Wichai Ninwiset as deputy director of Finance Department.
16. Chief Judge of Bangkok Military Court Maj-Gen Wichak Satchaweha as deputy judge advocate general.
17. Senior Judge of Military Supreme Court Maj-Gen Prungsina Sasanawin as assistant judge advocate general.
18. Senior Judge of Military Supreme Court Maj-Gen Somchai Ramphaikun as chief judge of Military Court of Appeals.
19. Officer Attached to Permanent Secretary Office Maj-Gen Thanaphong Kaeopraphan (rank upgraded).
20. Officer Attached to Permanent Secretary Office Rear Adm Phaibun Suthasawin (rank upgraded).
21. Officer Attached to Permanent Secretary Office Maj-Gen Chetakamon Phromyothi (rank upgraded).
22. Assistant Director of Defence Budget Office Maj-Gen Rawi Phromsakha na Sakon Nakhon as deputy director.
23. Chief Judge of Military Judicial Office Maj-Gen Prathuang Kiatsuwan as chief judge of Bangkok Military Court.
24. Officer Attached to Permanent Secretary Office Maj-Gen Loet Phungphak (rank upgraded).
25. Col Sakon Suwannakasin as officer attached to Permanent Secretary Office.
26. Col Amphon Chulanon as officer attached to Permanent Secretary Office.
27. Col Phrut Laohakhamin as assistant of Defence Budget Office.
28. Col Chao Phuakchaiphaeo as officer attached to Permanent Secretary Office.
29. Capt Khamnung Thiansiri as deputy director of Defence Energy Department.
30. Col Thamrong Watthanachai as assistant director of Secretariat Department.
31 Col Witcha Aphichitruangdet as director of Military Pharmaceutical Factory.
32. Col Suphon Hiransi as aide to Defence Minister and officer attached to Army Headquarters.
33. Col Thawat Ket-angkun as officer attached to Permanent Secretary Office.
34. Col Surayut Chulanon as officer attached to Permanent Secretary Office.
35. Col Wiriya Khotchaseni as senior judge of Military Supreme Court.
36. Col Sunthon Santhanawvanit as senior judge of Military Supreme Court.
37. Col Surin Smitthi-aphon as judge attached to Military Judicial Office.

Supreme Command Headquarters

38. Deputy Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni as Supreme Commander.
39. Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM Thuanthong Yot-awut as chief-of-staff.
40. Assistant Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Phisut Ritthakhani officer attached to Supreme Command.
41. Commander of Fourth Army Region Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong as deputy chief-of-staff.
42. Officer Attached to Navy Headquarters Vice Adm Amnuai Iamsuro as deputy chief-of-staff.

43. Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Charan Sammathat as officer attached to Supreme Command.
44. Commander of Army Training Command Department Lt-Gen Pawatwong Hutasewi as Supreme Command chief-of-staff officer.
45. Officer Attached to Supreme Commander Lt-Gen Sa-ngat Chanwathitanon as officer attached to headquarters.
46. Officer Attached to Supreme Commander's Office Lt-Gen Udom Unhalekhaka as officer attached to Supreme Command.
47. Officer Attached to Supreme Commander's Office Lt-Gen Sombun Chiwaprasoet as officer attached to Supreme Comrade.
48. Assistant Chief-of-Staff to Supreme Commander Lt-Gen Somkhuan Suwan as director of Joint Operations.
49. Deputy Commander of Third Army Region Maj-Gen Apithep Intharaphithak as commander of Armed Forces Security Centre.
50. Officer Attached to Supreme Command Rear Adm Soradet Amnaksoradet as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
51. Officer Attached to Supreme Command Maj-Gen Suraphon Thongpricha as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
52. Deputy First Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Bancha Sawatritthiron as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
53. Officer Attached to Supreme Command Maj-Gen Somsak Phaobak as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
54. Academic Director, Directorate of Education and Research Maj-Gen Chat Chaiwut as assistant chief-of-staff to Supreme Commander.
55. Officer Attached to Supreme Command Maj-Gen Chawan Kanchanakun as deputy chief-of-staff of National Security Command Headquarters.
56. Assistant Chief-of-Staff of National Security Command Headquarters Maj-Gen Thamniap Thapmani as director of Directorate of Education and Research
57. Deputy Commander of Armed Forces Security Centre Maj-Gen Phongdit Ditsakun as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
58. Director of Naval Logistics Department Rear Adm Sunthon Krathet as director of joint logistics.
59. Director of Logistics Maj-Gen Prasoet Sarasit as adjutant general.
60. Deputy Director of National Defence College Rear Adm Yodyut Khuptawanit as officer attached to headquarters.
61. Officer Attached to Defence Permanent Secretary Office AVM Pricha Sarasen as deputy commander of Armed Forces Staff College.
62. Secretary of Supreme Command Headquarters Maj-Gen Kamon Udomsin as assistant chief-of-staff of National Security Command Headquarters.
63. Officer Attached to Supreme Commander's Office Maj-Gen Chusak Sanlayaphong as officer attached to Supreme Command.
64. Deputy Commander of National Security Command Headquarters Maj-Gen Kamchat Witthayarak as officer attached to Supreme Command.
65. Army Specialist Maj-Gen Sophon Nalinthop as deputy director of survey.
66. Director of Office of Civil Engineering Maj-Gen Chawiang Butmek as officer attached to Supreme Command.
67. Officer Attached to Supreme Commander's office Maj-Gen Sombat Banhansupphawat as officer attached to Supreme Command.
68. Deputy Director of Education and Research Rear Adm Suchit Bunnak as officer attached to Supreme Command.

69. Officer Attached to Supreme Commander's Office AVM Withep Chittaseni as officer attached to Supreme Command.
70. Staff Officer Maj-Gen Mek Chu-em as officer attached to Supreme Command.
71. Maj-Gen Makhanet Bunyarattaphan as officer attached to Supreme Command.
72. Chief of Staff of Armed Forces Security Centre Maj-Gen Phiphat Bunyarattaphan as deputy commander of the centre.
73. Capt Manit Wiradecha as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
74. Col Somchanok Kritsadakon as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
75. Col Sommat Samoraphumphichit as physician attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
76. Col Kawi Khamphirayan as deputy commander of Armed Forces Security Centre.
77. Capt Kiattiphong Thiangkamon as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
78. Col Sawat Saralam as deputy director of National Defence College.
79. Capt Banchong Thikhara as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
80. Col Thawisak Suwannathat as staff officer.
81. Col Sitthichai Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya as deputy director of joint logistics.
82. Col Suphit Wora-uthai as secretary of the Supreme Command.
83. Col Bunsong Saengsuwan as director of Office of Civil Engineering.
84. Col Sutta Watthananuson as director of education and research.
85. Col Montri Thipwathi as deputy adjutant general.
86. Col Prachan Anansurakat as commander of Military Research and Development Centre.
87. Col Wichit Watthanakun as education director of Pre-Cadet School.
88. Col Prachum Kaeosonthi as officer attached to Supreme Commander's Office.
89. Col Prathuang Kosummat as deputy director of survey.
90. Col Manit Phuriphokhai as chief-of-staff of Armed Forces Security Centre.
91. Col Thammanun Udomsorayut as specialist of the Survey Department.

Royal Thai Army [RTA]

92. Second Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut as deputy army commander-in-chief.
93. First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit as assistant army commander-in-chief.
94. Special Warfare Commander Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong as assistant army commander-in-chief.
95. Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun as army chief-of-staff.
96. Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Charuai Wongsayan as deputy army chief-of-staff.
97. Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Suchinda Khraprayun as deputy army chief-of-staff.
98. Army Special Operations Officer Lt-Gen Rat Bunyathap as officer attached to army headquarters.
99. Deputy Third Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Chaichana Tharichat as Third Army Region commander.
100. Deputy Commander of Army Field Forces Department Maj-Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha as department commander.
101. Deputy Commandant of Institute of Army Academies Maj-Gen Panya Singsakda as institute commandant.
102. Director of Research and Development Centre Maj-Gen Saphrang Butsathit as commander of Production Control Centre.
103. Deputy Chief of Ordnance Department Maj-Gen Sunthon Ninkun as department chief.
104. Deputy Second Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Surat Inthasiri as special operations officer.
105. Deputy Fourth Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Wisit Atkhumwong as regional commander.
106. Deputy Fourth Army Region Commander Maj Gen Wisit Atkhumwong as regional commander.

107. Deputy Commander of the Second Combat Support Powers Maj-Gen Arun Pariwattham as assistant army chief-of-staff.
108. Deputy First Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Wattanachai Wutthisiri as regional commander.
109. First Division Commander Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanit as commander of the Special Warfare Centre.
110. Deputy Second Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Itasaraphong Nunphakdi as region commander.
111. Commander of the Army Chief-of-Staff College Maj-Gen Somkhit Charoenkham as commandant of Institute of Army Academies.
112. Deputy Commander of the Special Warfare Centre Maj-Gen Sanan Sawetserani as assistant army chief-of-staff.
113. Commander of the Fourth Combat Support Powers Maj-Gen Ophat Photiphaet as deputy Fourth Army Region Commander.
114. Commander of the Seventh Army Circle Maj-Gen Kamchat Buranasamrit as deputy commandant of Institute of Army Academies.
115. Commander of Lop Buri District Army Circle Maj-Gen Mani Phummararotsukhon as deputy Fourth Army Region commander.
116. Commander of the Second Military Circle Maj-Gen Kharmron Kanchanakhomn as deputy First Army Region commander.
117. Commander of the Sixth Army Circle Maj-Gen Wasiraphon Phonwiang as deputy Second Army Region commander.
118. Deputy Commander of Territorial Defence Department Maj-Gen Sathon Suwannapha as deputy Third Army Region [as published].
119. Commander of Second Warfare Division Maj-Gen Kachon Ramanwong as deputy commander of Special Warfare Centre
120. Commander of Third Infantry Division Maj-Gen Somphon Toemthongchai as Second Army Region deputy commander.
121. Fourth Army Circle Commander Maj-Gen Soem Chaiyabut as deputy Third Army Region commander.
122. Infantry Centre Commander Maj-Gen Thawip Buntanon as deputy chief of Army Field Forces.
123. Assistant Commander of Ordnance Department Maj-Gen Khrup Chantama as deputy commander Ordnance Department.
124. Director of Ordnance Workshop Maj-Gen Charin Sawangwan as deputy chief of the Ordnance Department.
125. Chief of Veterinary Department Maj-Gen Banyong Watcharayothin as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
126. Chief of Science Department Maj-Gen Thanit Sipen as officer attached at RTA headquarters.
127. Chief Military Police Department Maj-Gen Wichian On-nut as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
128. Chief-of-Staff of Special Warfare Centre Maj-Gen Sanwit Sirimonthon as deputy commander of Special Warfare Centre.
129. Second Army Region Chief-of-Staff Maj-Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak as deputy regional commander.
130. Ninth Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen Choetchai Thiratthanon as deputy First Army Region commander.
131. Fifth Army Circle Commander Maj-Gen Songsoem Waisopa as Fourth Combat Support Power commander.
132. Fourth Army Region Chief-of-Staff Maj-Gen Thamnu Phutphat as Songkhla District Circle commander.
133. Chon Buri District Circle Commander Maj-Gen Thawisit Sangsomwong as deputy Territorial Defence chief.
134. First Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen Siphen as First Division commander.

135. Sixth Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen Bunthian Nianchaloei as Third Infantry Division commander.
136. Fourteenth Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen Thuanthong Siphet as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
137. Third Army Region Chief-of-Staff Maj-Gen Chaiyaphon Phawongphon as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
138. Officer attached to Defence Permanent Secretary Office Maj-Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit as Eighth Infantry Division commander.
139. Special Operations Officer Maj-Gen Prayun Phongnisap as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
140. Special Operations Officer Maj-Gen Nian Phuasomphaeng as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
141. Special Operations Officer Maj-Gen Mongkhon Bunsoem as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
142. Special Operations Officer Maj-Gen Rawi Punyakritseni as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
143. Special Operations Officer Maj-Gen Phairo Wongwatthana as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
144. Army Specialist Maj-Gen Sunthon Prakopwaithayakit as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
145. Army Specialist Maj-Gen Prakopb Saengwichian as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
146. Army Specialist Maj-Gen Prayat Rattanasangwan as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
147. Army Specialist Maj-Gen Khamron Sattabut as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
148. Army Specialist Maj-Gen Sarawut Sunthonphak as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
149. Songkhla District Army Circle Commander Maj-Gen Bunchoet Wongsalai as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
150. Staff Officer attached to Army Commander-in-Chief Maj-Gen Wichai Phucharoenyot as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
151. Staff Officer attached to Army Commander-in-Chief's Office Maj-Gen Hanu Sisombun as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
152. Staff officer attached to Army Commander-in-Chief's Office Maj-Gen Sutchai Thongphiu as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
153. Aide-de-camp of Defence Minister Maj-Gen Kasem Naphasawat as officer attached to RTA headquarters.
154. Col Sa-at Sonthirak as special operations officer with the rank of major general.
155. Col Chinda Rattayaphat as special operations officer with the rank of major general.
156. Col Wichit Intharaprasong as special operations officer with the rank of major general.
157. Col Panchit Phonkla as special operations officer with the rank of major general.
158. Col Wanchai Amphunan as special operations officer with the rank of major general.
159. Col Nonthaloet Buranasiri as army specialist.
160. Col Samphao Uttamasathian as army specialist.
161. Col Phot Phongsuwan as army specialist.
162. Col Itsara Sukhummanchan as army specialist.
163. Col Wichak Ninchunlaka as army specialist.
164. Col Ekkachit Tinsulanon as army specialist.
165. Col Ari Chaloemsaenyakon as army specialist.
166. Col Uam Monorat as staff officer attached to Army Commander-in-Chief's Office with the rank of major general.
167. Col Sisakun Wongsongsan as staff officer attached to Army Commander-in-Chief's Office with the rank of major general.

168. Col Prasong Photphanit as staff officer attached to Army Commander-in-Chief's Office with the rank of major general.
169. Col Chaiwut Simat as director of Personnel.
170. Col Wichit Singoen as Provost Marshal.
171. Col Nikhom Na Pomphet as director of Research and Development Department.
172. Col Sunthorn Sichan as deputy Production Control director.
173. Col Prachaup Amphan as chief of Signals Department.
174. Col Thoingniyom Nomsiri as director of Army Vehicle Maintenance Plant.
175. Col Yutthana Khamdi as Transport Department Chief.
176. Col Thotsaphon Songsuwan as Veterinary Department chief.
177. Col Sakhon Thiangkaeo as Chemical Department chief.
178. Col Manat Aramsi as Second Infantry Division commander.
179. Col Chamlong Phakcharoen as Second Army region chief-of-staff.
180. Col Kasem Chotchuang as commander of second Combat Support Power.
181. Col Yongyot Chotphimai as Third Army Region chief-of-staff.
182. Col Sa-at Saengnak as Fourth Army Region chief-of-staff.
183. Col Sanan Naksamruat as 15th Infantry Division commander.
184. Col Oraphan Wattanawibun as First Special Warfare Division commander.
185. Col Surachet Dechatiwong as chief-of-staff of Special Warfare Center.
186. Col Phaeo Phaeophisakun as First Army Circle commander.
187. Col Suphit Iamchun as Lop Buri District Circle commander.
188. Col Maitri Yusathaphon as Chonbure District circle commander.
189. Col Bunpriap Koetchuthin as Sixth Army Circle commander.
190. Col Anan Bamrungphruk as Fourth Army Circle commander.
191. col Charun Chunyatsathian as Seventh Army Circle Commander.
192. Col Somchai Kusinan as Chief-of-Staff College commandant.
193. Col Worawit Phibunsun as Special Warfare Centre chief.
194. Col Charun Phusanong as Infantry Centre commander.
195. Col Banthao Yaiket as Sixth Infantry Division commander.
196. Col Somchet Sapsombun as Fifth Army Circle commander.

Royal Thai Navy [RTN]

197. Royal Fleet Commander Adm Thada Ditthabanchong as Navy commander-in-chief.
198. Deputy Navy Chief-of-Staff Vice Admiral Siri Sirirangsi as deputy navy commander-in-chief.
199. Assistant Navy Chief-of-Staff Vice Admiral Prapat Krisanachan as assistant navy commander-in-chief.
200. Assistant Navy Chief-of-Staff for Operations Vice Admiral Komut Kamonlanawin as navy chief-of-staff.
201. Assistant Navy Chief-of-Staff Vice Admiral Chat Ditthabanchong as Royal Fleet commander-in-chief.
202. Royal Fleet Chief-of-Staff vice Admiral Thaklaeo Sisamrit as deputy Royal Fleet commander-in-chief.
203. RTN Comptroller Vice Admiral Kasem Rakcharoen as deputy navy chief-of-staff.
204. RTN Advisor Vice Admiral Phairot Phunsawat as officer attached to RTN headquarters.
205. Naval Dockyard Department Deputy Director Rear Admiral Prachum Wetwibun as department director.
206. Sattahip Naval Base Deputy Commandant Rear Admiral Kitti Nakhaket as assistant navy chief-of-staff.
207. Director Administration Department Rear Admiral Akhom Srikhacha as assistant navy chief-of-staff.

208. Amphibious Division Commander Rear Admiral Watthanaphon Seniwong na Ayutthaya as Royal Fleet chief-of-staff.
209. Deputy Marine Corps Commandant Rear Admiral Narong Namasonthi as RTN advisor.
210. Hydrographic Department Deputy Director Rear Admiral Thawon Phongphiphat as department director.
211. Royal Fleet Deputy Chief-of-Staff Rear Admiral Prayong Charoensuwan as Sattahip Naval Base commandant.
212. Naval Operations Department Director Rear Admiral Winitt Tapsanan as assistant navy chief-of-staff.
213. Royal Fleet Deputy Chief-of-Staff Rear Admiral Wichan Suansan as deputy Royal Fleet commander-in-chief.
214. Naval Officers College Commander Rear Admiral Somphot Chamasunthon as Naval Education Department director.
215. Naval Communications Department Director Rear Admiral Chet Thammarakkhit as assistant navy chief-of-staff.
216. Deputy RTN Comptroller Rear Admiral Dusit Sitthisiri as RTN comptroller.
217. Commander of Naval Training Division Rear Admiral Wichit Wanwichai as officer attached to RTN headquarters.
218. Deputy superintendent of Institute of Advanced Naval Studies Rear Admiral Amphon Singnarong as Naval Training Division. [as published]
219. Naval Dockyard Department Deputy Director Rear Admiral Suriya Chanthachoto as officer attached to RTN Headquarters.
220. Thon Buri Naval Dockyard Director Rear Admiral Kasem Ruchakhom as officer attached to RTN Headquarters.
221. Coastal Patrol Fleet Commander Rear Admiral Sathit Chitsuk as Operations Department director.
222. Chunlachomklao Dockyard Deputy Director Rear Admiral Sunthon Phonganan as Naval Dockyard Department deputy director.
223. Officer attached to Royal Fleet Rear Admiral Prasan Chuchinda as deputy Royal chief-of-staff.
224. Director Inspector-Genral Department Rear Admiral Phichit Samutklin as Sattahip Naval Base deputy commander.
225. Officer attached to Chunlachomklao Dockyard Rear Admiral Chalin Nawanukhro as Naval Dockyard Department deputy director.
226. Officer attached to Chunlachomklao Dockyard Rear Admiral Apson Thiratham as deputy Chunlachomklao Dockyard director.
227. Mines Fleet Commander Rear Admiral Phichit Chawanasen as director inspector-general.
228. Officer attached to Defense Permanent Secretary Office Rear Admiral Khao Khiaophaisan as officer attached to RTN Headquarters.
229. Education Department Deputy Director Rear Admiral Su-et Chantharakka as Naval Science Department director.
230. Naval Supply Department Director Rear Admiral Chatchawaml Sisuwan as Naval Finance Department director.
231. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Banleng Suwanhong as officer attached to RTN Headquarters.
232. Institute of Advanced Naval Studies Deputy Commander Rear Admiral Prasit Chantharawekhin as Royal Fleet deputy chief-of-staff.
233. Chief Engineer of Naval Dockyard Department Rear Admiral Phut Chaengchuapkaeo as Chunlachomklao Dockyard assistant director.
234. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Sawang Suphaphon as officer attached to RTN Headquarters.

235. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Samran Thesananawin as officer attached to the RTN headquarters.
236. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Anu Watcharaphut as officer attached to the RTN Headquarters.
237. Asistant Director of the Naval Hydrographic Department Rear Admiral Thep Suphasanguan as commander of the amphibious unit of the Royal Fleet.
238. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Pleng Palasut as officer attached to the RTN Headquarters.
239. Staff Officer attached to the RTN Headquarters Rear Admiral Cheoetsak Sukkitbamrung as officer attached to the RTN Headquarters.
240. Staff Officer attached to the RTN Headquarters Rear Admiral Chaleng Ong-at as Bangkok Dockyard director.
241. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Sompong Siriyanong as officer attached to the RTN Headquarters.
242. Naval Specialist Rear Admiral Prawit Pinthong as officer attached to the RTN Headquarters.
243. Chief-of-Staff of the Royal Thai Marine Corps Rear Admiral Prida Kanchanarat as deputy commandant of the Royal Thai Marine Corps.
244. Captain San Worasiangsuk as staff officer attached to the RTN Headquarters.
245. Capt Prasoet Inthrachot as naval specialist.
246. Capt Kowit Wattanatham as Sattahip Naval Base chief-of-staff.
247. Capt Chatchawan Khongdit as director of the Naval Logistics Department.
248. Capt Samphong Phatthanachiwin as officer attached to the Royal Fleet.
249. Capt Chet Maninak as director of the Naval Ordnance Department.
250. Capt Somphong Kamonngam as director of the Naval Communications Department.
251. Capt Thawatchai Kosonnawin as deputy director of the Naval Education Department.
252. Capt Samran Somrup as commander of the Naval Academy, Naval Education Department.
253. Capt Wirot Supphakan as naval specialist.
254. Capt Surin Thongcharoen as commander of Gulf Patrol Fleet, Royal Fleet.
255. Capt Phadung Wannasinlapin as navy specialist.
256. Capt Tem Charutamara as chief-of-staff, Education Department.
257. Capt Banchong Sapsaendi as deputy director, Hydrographic Department.
258. Capt Wiphat Phumisawat as assistand director, Hydrographic Department.
259. Capt Phanloet Thinkrachang as navy specialist.
260. Capt Chanai Suwankitti as deputy superintendent, Institute of Advanced Naval Studies.
261. Capt Suraset Siphiphat as naval specialist.
262. Capt Phaisan Bunyasanti as director, Administration Department.
263. Capt Sanit Karunyawanit as director, Supply Department.
264. Capt Pramuan Keson as chief, Thonburi Naval Dockyard, Department.
265. Capt Thira Uttaranon as chief engineer, Naval Dockyard Department.
266. Capt Sommai Chaisombun as assistant director for production, Phra Chunlachomklao Naval Dockyard.
267. Capt Chamlong Panpradit as Deputy Comptroller.
268. Capt Prakop Nikhrothanon as deputy superintendent, Institute of Advanced Naval Studies.
269. Capt Siri Thongwibun as commandant, Anti-submarine Fleet, Royal Fleet.
270. Capt Manat Pinkunlabut as chief-of-staff, Marine Department.
271. Capt Rot Wiphatphumiprathet as staff officer, attached to the RTN Headquarters.
272. Capt Chakhon Rattanphatsa as navy specialist.
273. Capt Soeermsak Sangkhachantharanon as deputy director, Marine Corps.
274. Capt Niwat Suwanchot as navy specialist.

Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF]

275. Commander of the RTAF Security Force AM [Air Marshal] Prayat Ditsayasarin as assistant air force commander-in-chief.
276. Deputy Air Force Chief-of-Staff AM Woranant Apichari as assistant air force commander-in-chief.
277. Deputy Air Force Chief-of-Staff AM Kaset Rotchananin as air force chief-of-staff.
278. Surgeon General AM Chirang Chunlachat as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
279. Assistant Air Force Chief-of-Staff AM Pruangwit Hongsanan as deputy air force chief-of-staff.
280. Commander of the Science and Weapon System Development Centre AM Sak Tharichat as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
281. Director of Dircetorate of Aeronautical Engineering AM Bunyat Wongthongsuk as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
282. Director of Directorate of Air Operations AM Suraphon Sophaphong as deputy Air Force chief-of-staff.
283. Assistant Air Force Chief-of-Staff for Logistics AM Nimon Bunyanurak as director of Directorate of Air Operations.
284. Director of Education and Training AM Wira Kitchathon as assistant Air Force chief-of-staff for intelligence.
285. Assistant Air Force Chief-of-Staff for Operations AM Kun Phimanthip as commander of the RTAF Security Forces.
286. Officer attached to the RTAF AVM Wichai Kanchanapha as commander of the Science and Weapon System Development Centre.
287. Officer attached to the RTAF AVM Chirot Buranabut as assistant Air Force chief-of-staff for logistics.
288. Deputy Surgeon General AVM Prakop Burapharat as surgeon general.
289. Deputy Director of Aeronautic Engineering AVM Likhit Suwannathat as director of Directorate of Aeronautic Engineering.
290. Deputy Director of Air Operations AVM Kroekchai Hansongkhram as director of Education and Training.
291. Air Inspector General AVM Hatin Sawatdibut as commandant of the Institute of Higher Education.
292. Director of Communications and Electronics AVM Winai Yuktathat as air advisor.
293. Deputy RTAF Comptroller AVM Phisit Salikhup as RTAF comptroller.
294. Chief-of-Staff of Directorate of Air Operations Control AVM Anan Kalintha as assistant Air Force chief-of-staff for operations.
295. Director of Aerial Reconnaissance AVM Charun Wutthikan as deputy RTAF Comptroller.
296. Chief-of-Staff of the Directorate of Medical Services AVM Siri Harumpradit as deputy surgeon general.
297. Chief-of-Staff of the Air Force Academics [as published] AVM Prasoet Samakchan as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
298. Chief-of-Staff of the Directorate of Aeronautical Engineering AVM Thongluan Wisetphachonkit as deputy director of Directorate of Aeronautical Engineering.
299. Air Force Specialist AVM Wiphat Krasaetanon as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
300. Air Force Specialist AVM Somsak Rak-ngam as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
301. Air Force Specialist AVM Diphap Suksakit as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.

302. Air Force Specialist AVM Morakot Chansamruat as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
303. Senior Air Force Engineer AVM Kasem Thawiwat as chief-of-staff of the Directorate of Aeronautical engineering.
304. Group Captain chalat Singhathat as air force specialist.
305. Gp Capt Wira Wicharanakun as air force specialist.
306. Gp Capt Udon Chancharoen as air force specialist.
307. Gp Capt Kongkiat Hannsombun as chief-of-staff of the Directorate of Medical Services.
308. Gp Capt Banchop Komonphamon as director of Directorate of Communications and Electronics.
309. Gp Capt Phisit Buranasiri as air force specialist.
310. Gp Capt Yutthaphong Kittikhachon as air inspector general.
311. Gp Capt Pricha Iamsupha as air force specialist.
312. Gp Capt Kriangkrai Sinthawanon as deputy director of Directorate of Air Operations.
313. Gp Capt Bunsong Suphanan as chief-of-staff of the Directorate of Education and Training.
314. Gp Capt Prokop Sewikun as director of Directorate of Aerial Reconnaissance.
315. Gp Capt Bunliang Chayakun as air force specialist.
316. Gp Capt Sommai Yotprasit as air force specialist.
317. Gp Capt Wichit Prayunwan as senior air force engineer.
318. Gp Capt Thirasin Khamphirayananon as chief-of-staff of Directorate of Air Operations.

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER TRAN QUOC HOAN DIES

BK041404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV announce with boundless grief that Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the CPV Central Committee, head of the party Central Committee's Proselytizing and Front Department, National Assembly deputy, former Plotical Bureau member, former secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and former minister of interior, and a recipient of a Gold Star Order, passed away at the age of 70 after a period of illness at 1115 on 3 September 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital in Hanoi despite the wholehearted care of the party and the state and dedicated treatment by various medical professors and doctors.

[Signed] The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

Funeral Committee Named

BK041557 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Communique on Organizing Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan's Funeral"]

[Text] 1. The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV have decided to set up a funeral committee for Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. The committee consists of the following comrades:

Nguyen Vanh Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat [ury vieen booj chinhs trij ban chaaps hanhf trung uwowng dqangr coongj sanr vietnam, thuwonng truwc ban bis thuw ban chaaps hanhf trung uwowng dqangr], serving as head of the funeral committee; Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and head of the party Central Committee's Organization Department; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Tran Quyet, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice minister of interior; Nguyen Ky Cam, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Nghe Tinh Provincial CPV Committee; and Pham Van Kiet, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Proselytizing and Front Department.

2. The remains of Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan will lie in state at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall and will be buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi.

A homage-paying ceremony will be held at 0800 on 6 September 1986 and the memorial and burial services will be held at 0700 on 7 September 1986.

[Signed] The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES NATIONAL DAY MEETING

BK041252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Text" of Political Bureau member Vo Chi Cong's speech at 1 September Hanoi National Day meeting -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV and chairman of the Council of State; respected and beloved Comrade Pham Van Dong; dear presidium members; dear comrades and members of the diplomatic corps and other foreign guests; and dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, I solemnly convey my warmest greetings to all beloved comrades, compatriots, and combatants in the country and our overseas compatriots as well. I sincerely thank the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps and other foreign guests for your presence here.

Forty-one years ago, in August 1945, the Vietnamese people throughout the country, from the north to the center and the south, after 15 years of courageous struggle, closely united within the Viet Minh Front and led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, firmly grasping the favorable opportunity created by the victory of the Soviet Union and other antifascist forces over Nazi fascism in Europe and Japanese militarism in Asia, rose up and simultaneously, overthrew the colonial regime, and set up their own revolutionary power.

The August revolution took place through the harmonious combination of armed struggle with political struggle and limited uprisings with general uprisings; and through coordination between the urban and rural areas and between the clear-sighted and centralized leadership of the central government and the determination, dynamism, and creativity of all leading echelons and people throughout the country. This revolution succeeded quickly and very gloriously, opening a shining new page in our nation's history.

On 2 September 1945, at Ba Dinh Square, President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese revolution, read a declaration of independence, establishing the Democratic Republic Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, opening a new era in our country's history.

Continuing the historic tasks of the August revolution, our people and their armed forces staged the two sacred, victorious resistance struggles to defeat the two major imperialists -- France and the United States -- liberated and unified the country, and led the entire country to socialism. Another turning point had occurred in our country's history.

This year, our people celebrate the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and National Day at a time when our party is actively preparing for its Sixth National Party Congress where it will review the successes and achievements of our revolution since the Fifth Party Congress and the experiences in revolutionary leadership and define the orientations, tasks, and objectives for the coming years.

We celebrate the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and National Day after our people have fulfilled the 1981-85 state plan and have begun the next 5-year state plan (1986-90). We obtained many important achievements in carrying out the 1981-85 plan. However, several objectives and targets fell below the mark. Entering the 1986-90 state plan, we still face many difficulties such as materials, energy, commodities, finance, money, prices, and market control. Nevertheless, uniting around the party, our entire Army and people are striving to carry out basic and urgent measures to surmount these difficulties gradually, stabilize production and life, distribution and circulation, and prices.

More than ever before, the strength of all-people solidarity is the important guarantee for all new victories of the revolution. Just as in the past half century, every time the revolution faced fierce ordeals, the stability and the high sense of responsibility of the party -- all party members unanimously uniting around the party -- was the important and decisive factor in changing the situation.

We all remember that the revolution was in a very dangerous situation on several previous occasions, but the party's clear-sightedness and the people's steadiness turned defeats into victories. Now, although the revolution faces no small difficulties, they are merely temporary and can certainly be overcome.

Dear comrades and friends, it is actually not easy to analyze correctly and objectively the comprehensive situation of the revolution in our country, especially the socioeconomic situation, because the overall view is rather complicated. Despite successes and achievements, there are still some sluggish aspects, and despite what is correct there are mistakes and shortcomings.

At the recent 10th plenum of the party Central Committee, the overall situation of fundamental tasks were presented and self-criticism was frankly conducted to admit mistakes and shortcomings and to define remedial measures. The conferences of cadres at all levels will gradually review tasks and carry out criticism and self-criticism. This is a great, broad democratic action drive in our party and society.

With an objective attitude and scientific methods, we certainly have an accurate view and can make correct decisions on the various issues concerning lines, policies, objectives, and measures. How have we carried out the tasks and objectives set by the Fifth Party Congress?

Agriculture is the foremost front. Agricultural production in the past years has obviously made substantial progress, especially in food production, industrial crops, husbandry, and land reclamation. The annual tempo of agricultural development in the 1981-85 period was 4.9 percent. Especially, food production increased from 14.4 million metric tons in 1980 to 18.2 million in 1985 despite unfavorable weather and shortages in material supplies. As a result, the annual per capita food production rose from 268 kilograms in 1980 to 304 kilograms in 1985. Nevertheless, the food problem has not been completely solved on a national scale, and food production remains unstable.

Industry has also undergone some definite changes, especially small industry, handicrafts, and local industry. The annual increase of industrial production in the 1981-85 period was 9.5 percent.

In the past years, the southern rural areas have changed and are changing socioeconomically. The exploitative class has been essentially wiped out. Large numbers of peasants have entered the path of collective work. The vestiges and consequences of colonialism are being overcome. A new life has begun.

In the countryside nationwide, socialist production relations continue to be consolidated qualitatively while we gradually improve the management system and expand the autonomy of basic economic units in production and business.

In the matter of material and technical bases of socialism, about 300 major projects have been completed in addition to thousands of medium-and small-sized projects. Fixed capital in 1985 increased by nearly threefold over 1976.

This will not be a small productive force if it is reorganized and used in a balanced and effective way. In the whole of the country, the first material and technical bases of socialism are being laid.

Remarkable achievements have also been recorded in culture, education, public health, science and technology, literature, and art. Through 11 years of building socialism, our people have continued to uphold their revolutionary heroism and their tradition of labor and creativity and have created new and valuable factors.

In the defense of the motherland and the maintenance of political security and social order, our People's Armed Forces and security forces, by fighting courageously and overcoming all difficulties and hardships, have won important successes in countering the land-grabbing attacks on the border and the multifaceted war of sabotage by the hostile forces outside the country.

On the occasion of this glorious national day celebration, the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers would like to inquire solicitously about the health of all the war invalids and ill soldiers and the families of fallen heroes and to commend warmly the compatriots and combatants nationwide as well as the cadres of various echelons and sectors for their great, praiseworthy contributions to the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

Our victories and successes are very valuable because they are the fruits of a hard struggle in a situation in which the country, immediately after being freed from many long wars for national liberation, has had to cope with a new war and to fight against the policy of encirclement and blockade of the imperialists and the international reactionaries.

Our successes are the direct results of the party's correct lines approved at the Fourth and Fifth CPV Congresses. The general lines of the socialist revolution -- the economic development line, the national defense line, and the international line of the party -- are very correct, for they are imbued with popular principles of Marxism-Leninism, which are inseparable from the reality of our country.

We have, however, also committed mistakes while substantiating our policy lines in the initial stage, especially in matters of determining economic, management, distribution, and circulation structures and applying the objective economic laws of the transitional period.

Errors, subjectivism, impatience, haste, aloofness from reality and the masses, bureaucracy, subsidization, conservatism, procrastination, liberalism, fragmentation, and indiscipline are major obstacles to development and create chaotic and negative phenomena in economic and social activities.

From the central down to the grass-roots levels, various echelons and sectors must, through the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress, conduct criticism and self-criticism and examine and review all fields of our activities.

We affirm that our party and the compatriots nationwide are fully capable of and qualified to assess correctly the overall situation, analyze correctly successful and unsuccessful lessons, and determine accurately the immediate orientation and objectives of the revolution in the advance toward stabilizing the overall situation and pushing our country ahead.

Our economy is now on the initial stage of socialism. There are many imbalances that we cannot promptly overcome. But our existing potentials are also not meager. Furthermore, we are enjoying great assistance from the Soviet Union and are broadening our cooperation with fraternal countries of CEMA.

With efforts directed at exploiting our existing capabilities in manpower, land, and production potentials already built up, we must concentrate our capital and materials on developing agriculture, forestry, fishery, consumer and export goods producing industries, and those heavy industries that directly serve these production branches.

We must work out a program for economic development based on practical capabilities and ensure all the necessary conditions to fulfill it. Our people want to see an improvement in the way of thinking and working that can ensure higher and practical efficiency.

Many urgent problems are arising and need to be tackled. They are the ones encountered in the field of distribution and circulation, in which we have made mistakes.

We must first strive to stabilize prices and real wages gradually. To stabilize prices, we must develop production and control the market. The law of values is an objective law. Only by firmly grasping and applying it to the whole system of those laws now developing their effect in our country's society during the transitional period -- with specific laws of socialism playing a leading role -- and fully understanding plans, the market, and goods-money relations can we control production, circulation, and distribution, thereby generating a strong momentum for socioeconomic development.

On the basis of applying various objective laws correctly, the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are trying to study and take effective steps aimed at stabilizing production, circulation, distribution, prices, and the lives of our people of all strata.

Dear comrades and friends, the party Central Committee has passed a draft political report for discussion by the entire party and approval by the Sixth Party Congress. At production, work, and residential units, mass organizations will hold discussions to contribute their views to the party on socioeconomic programs for the coming years and on other important issues of our country. Through the mass media, direct meetings, and letters, cadres and the people have enthusiastically responded to the party Central Committee's appeal and contributed their opinions to party congresses at all levels and the national party congress. A broad emulation movement is being organized everywhere to score achievements to welcome the party congress. These are vivid signs eloquently proving that the close bonds between the party and the people and the identity of will and action displayed by the entire party when the revolution is developing favorably as well as when it is faced with complex trials constitute the invincible strength of the revolution.

Revolution is always an undertaking of the people, and the people are those who decide all the successes of the revolution. The party comes from the people and strives for the people's happiness. In the face of immediate difficulties, the party must rely on the people to overcome them. The compatriots throughout the country have clearly displayed their unity around the party by sincerely contributing their views, providing criticism, and offering suggestions while striving to overcome difficulties and step up production and other activities.

The common denominator of the aspirations of our cadres, compatriots, and combatants is expressed in the demand that we change our way of thinking and style of doing business; the demand that we truly transform all our activities; the views criticizing the ills of bureaucratic centralism, the lack of organization and discipline, and irresponsible business methods that fail to consider socioeconomic efficiency as the primary criterion; the opinions strongly condemning officialism and disregard for the masses' legitimate interests; and the stern condemnation against and the demand that the most effective measures be taken to put an end to illegal business practices and negative manifestations concerning lifestyle and ethics.

The demand for new and effective business methods is a revolutionary requirement. The demand for building a society and a lifestyle characterized by ethics and discipline is also an important revolutionary requirement. Such changes will surely generate a new strength and a new vitality for our society.

The people also demand that the party cleanse its ranks and purify the state organs in order to guarantee at all costs the people's right to mastery. These are very legitimate demands that reflect our society's political maturity; and they are also the very potentials of our society and our country's revolution. Highly respecting the views and suggestions of cadres, compatriots, and combatants, the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are studying them with high revolutionary spirit.

Considering the general difficulties facing our national economy, everyone understands that our life cannot change immediately. More than ever before, everyone must now strive to work, produce, and practice thrift, upholding diligence, thrift, honesty, and justice to contribute to the common cause. Since the party and state are determined to correct shortcomings and mistakes in socioeconomic management, find new business methods, rely on the people and vigorously develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery, it is certain that we will achieve the socioeconomic targets already set.

Dear comrades and friends, concerning the world situation, we are interested first of all and follow with special pleasure the vigorous development of the revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces throughout the world. The socialist community -- the factor deciding the development of the international situation -- is embarking on a new, very important stage of development which will surely lead to even broader and deeper changes when mankind enters the 3d millenium. The 27th CPSU Congress was a historic milestone marking the comprehensive development of the land of the October Revolution and a new step of development of Marxism-Leninism. The extremely rich experience of realistic socialism in the Soviet Union was recapitulated. This is a valuable treasure and an unprecedented source of strength for the world revolution. The broad reforms being carried out in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries are creating a new strength and an extremely massive upsurge of dynamism and creativity. The economic forces, scientific-techological as well as cultural and social potentials, and the lifestyle of socialism are being harnessed and developed most satisfactorily. The superiority, appeal, and prestige of socialism are increasing before the laboring people and freedom-loving nations the world over.

The biggest obstacle to the development of socialism and man's life is the arms race conducted by U.S.-led imperialism. The world situation is now extremely grave. The danger of a nuclear war is reaching unprecedented levels. Imperialism is the mastermind of a world war and the biggest oppressor, exploiter, troublemaker, and international terrorist.

Preserving peace and repelling the danger of a nuclear holocaust has become a central and urgent task of the entire world. Mankind, not resigning itself to wait for a nuclear disaster to come, is standing up and taking action. Mankind has great material and spiritual strength with which to answer the challenges of imperialism. This is the irreversible equilibrium of the means of retaliation. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries do not use strategic weapons as a threat for political backmail; and they have taken the initiative of putting forward a program for nuclear disarmament in three stages aimed at saving the whole of mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear holocaust before the coming of the 21st century.

Our party, state and people totally support the Soviet Union's renowned peace initiatives successively put forward since April 1985. We warmly respond to and coordinate actions with the Soviet Union in connection with the peace initiative for the Asia-Pacific region announced by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech deliverd on 28 July in Vladivostok. The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally extend the moratorium on nuclear tests till 1 January 1987 once again proves the goodwill for pace of the largest socialist country. Exactly as Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh put it, this initiative is deeply imbued with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress; and it clearly reflects the loftiest goal of socialism of constantly consolidating peace and the security of nations.

As in the past, today solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and total reliance on its all-round assistance constitute the principle and fundamental policy of our party and state. The talks between the Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade Gorbachev and our party and state delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan back in June 1985 as well as the recent meeting between Comrade CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev and Comrade CPV Central Committee General Secretary Truong Chinh markerd new steps of progress and a new quality in the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. At its 19 August 1986 meeting, our party Political Bureau highly appreciated the vigrous support and valuable assistance given by the Soviet party, government, and people to our people in their undertaking to build socialism and defend the fatherland.

On this occasion, we once again express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal Soviet party, government, and people.

The strategic alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is not very fine. This is a favorable condition for the revolution in each country to continue advancing. Solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance constitute the principle and the law government the development of the revolution in our country as well as of the Lao and Cambodian revolutions.

Our people continue to do their best to contribute toward strengthening solidarity and comprehensive cooperation and consolidating the firm alliance of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula in their common struggle to safeguard revolutionary gains and build a new life in each country.

Solidarity and cooperation with all fraternal socialist countries on the principles of socialist internationalism has become a reason for the survival of our people and an inevitable condition of our country's revolution. The international factor always remains important for the success of the Vietnamese revolution. We totally support the Mexico statement issued by leaders of six countries -- India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Greece, and Sweden -- in the interest of peace and nuclear disarmament.

In the spirit of the August Revolution, National Day of 2 September, and our people's wars of resistance against aggression by imperialism, we once again declare our warm support for and stand on the side of the struggles for independence, democracy, and social progress of all nations. We are always standing by the side of the just struggles of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, El Salvador, Chile, Palestine, Lebanon, and Haiti. We are always standing by the side of heroic Nicaragua.

Now and in the future, just as before, we -- in our capacity as a member -- will always remain loyal to the lofty goals and progressive policy against imperialism and colonialism of the Nonaligned Movement and support the clear-sighted decisions of this movement. We hold in very high regard the important role India, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and strongly support the movement's eighth summit now being held in Harare, the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

We continue to struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and persist in the policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship between countries having different social systems in this region. We call for contacts, normalization of relations, frank dialogue, and mutual respect between the group of Indochinese countries and the group of ASEAN countries.

The Vietnamese people highly cherish their traditional intimate friendship with the Chinese people. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples once united with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism. The two countries share the same interests of peace, independence, and economic and cultural development. We want to look toward the future and wish to restore normal and friendly relations with China at any level, any time, and anywhere in order to resolve realistic issues in bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Dear comrades and friends, the revolutionary state of the Vietnamese people founded 41 years ago has undergone a series of trials and has constantly grown big and strong. In the process of conducting the socialist revolution, the SRV has gained new, great sources of strength -- national independence and freedom, reunification of the country, the laboring people becoming genuine collective masters of society, and militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. All our party, people, and army are closely uniting around the party Central Committee to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. No difficulties or challenges can prevent Vietnam from advancing on the glorious road to socialism.

All for the socialist fatherland, all the people's happiness!

Long live the spirit of the August Revolution and National Day of 2 September!

Long live the glorious CPV!

President Ho Chi Minh Lives Forever in our Cause!

Thank you, comrades and friends.

MOST AREAS COMPLETE BASIC-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESS

OW290235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] To date, nearly all provinces, cities, and special zones have convened basic-level party organization and chapter congresses.

In Quang Ninh Province, 87 percent of party organizations have held their congresses, and 8 of 15 districts have concluded basic-level party organization congresses. In Thanh Hoa Province, 83 percent of basic-level party organizations and chapters have held their congresses. Nga Son, Nong Cong, Tho Xuan, Cam Thuy, Trieu Son, and Ha Troung Districts have completed their basic-level party congresses. In Quang Nam-Danang Province, 63 percent of basic-level party installations have convened their congresses. Three districts have concluded basic-level party organization and chapter congresses. In Hanoi City, nearly all party installations in Hoan Kiem District have held their congresses.

All party installations of the Armed Forces have basically completed the holding of their congresses and are currently holding congresses above the basic level.

After concluding basic-level party organization and chapter congresses, Tan Hiep, Tinh Gia, and Nga Son Districts in Thanh Hoa Province; Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province; Huong Dien District in Binh Tri Thien Province; and Yen Binh District in Hoang Lien Son Province have convened district party organization congresses. At these congresses, party organizations and chapters have discussed and studied draft reports and have contributed many specific, practical views on supplementing and perfecting these documents in preparation for the national party congress and for the provincial party organization congresses. They have also discussed future orientations and tasks for the provincial party organizatons and chapters.

At the basic-level party congresses, party organizations and chapters have launched emulation movements to score practical achievements in production and other work. Looking toward the national party congress, workers, government employees, and the collective peasantry have performed many practical tasks and turned out many valuable products in support of production and the people's life while scoring practical achievements to greet the national party congress and party congresses at all levels.

AQUINO VIEWS TALKS WITH MUSLIM LEADERS

OW050229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 5 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino, who will hold talks with Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari Friday, expressed confidence about resolving the 14-year old Muslim secessionist rebellion in a meeting with Muslim and Christian leaders Thursday on the eve of her trip to the southern Philippines. "There is room enough within the broad conception of Philippine democracy for all manners of ideas, cultures and societies to coexist and thrive," a presidential press statement quoted her as saying during a dinner she hosted for the leaders at the Malacanang Palace. "What is needed," she said, "is our mutual respect and support for the wide spectrum of ideas and cultures that make up the diversity of this one nation under God."

Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, returned from 14 years of self-exile in the Middle East to attend the four-day Bangsa Moro Congress which began last Tuesday on Jolo Island, Sulu Province, about 950 kilometers south of Manila.

Among those invited at the dinner was Ali Dimaporo, former governor of Lanao Del Sur Province in the main southern Philippine island of Mindanao and a staunch supporter of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos. It was not confirmed whether he attended the palace dinner. Also invited were former Sulu Governor Tupay Loong, Muslim Princess Tarhata Lucman of Lanao, central Mindanao regional military commander Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, businessman Jesus Ayala from the city of Davao, former MNLF commander Nur Khan and Zamboanga Bishop Frederico Escaler, who was kidnapped and released unharmed by Muslim rebels last year.

"I have invited you here to break bread with me because you are among the chief leaders of Mindanao," she said. "The peace and progress of Mindanao depends on your support." She said she will "fly south to meet with the other leaders who were not able to make it here" to complete the "circle of leadership" of southern Philippines which she will consult regarding the problems of Mindanao.

The meeting with the MNLF leader is expected to pave the way for a peaceful settlement to the fierce guerrilla war waged by the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), the MNLF's military arm, against the Manila government since 1972. Tens of thousands of people died in the fighting in Mindanao in the early 1970s, with the killing continuing even after the 1976 Tripoli Agreement which granted autonomy to Muslim areas in Mindanao.

Meanwhile, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported from the central Mindanao city of Cotabato that one of the three factions of the MNLF, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), will not honor any agreement between Misuari and Aquino. The report quoted MILF vice chairman for military affairs, Al Haj Murad, saying that the faction's involvement in the talks "is a must." Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel [Ramos] flew to Mindanao Thursday but the state-run news agency said their role in the Aquino-Misuari talks would be "advisory."

Separatists Denounce Talks

HK050233 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yesterday [4 September] President Aquino sought the full support of Muslim and of Christian political and religious leaders of Mindanao in her efforts to bring about peace and progress in that region.

She made the appeal at a dinner she hosted at Malacanang for the Muslim and Christian leaders on the eve of her departure for Zamboanga and Jolo where she will initiate consultations with the people there on the direction of her government's policy in those areas. The president said she will also meet with Muslim separatist leader Misuari in Jolo to explore measures to be taken to solve the 14-year-old Mindanao problem.

Meanwhile the scheduled peace talks between President Aquino and Nur Misuari is meeting opposition from the Mindanao Independence Movement led by Reuben Canoy and other Muslim rebel factions. From Cotabato City a report said Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] vice chairman Al Haj Murad said his faction will not honor any agreement reached by President Aquino and Misuari. In an interview with the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY [PNA] at one of his mountain hide-outs in Maguindanao Province, MILF vice chairman for military affairs and chief of staff of the Bangsa Moro [Muslim Nation] Islamic Armed Forces Murad said the MILF participative involvement in the peace talks is a must to make an agreement with the Philippine Government binding.

In Zamboanga City, former Batasang Pambansa Assemblyman Reuben Canoy, founder of the Mindanao Independent Movement, branded the proposed peace dialogue between President Aquino and Misuari as a ploy to perpetuate the status of Mindanao as a colonized region. Canoy, in an interview with PNA, said autonomy, as provided for in the proposed Aquino Constitution being framed by an appointive commission, is nothing but an expression of intent which has to be detailed and defined. He said only complete and full independence will bring peace to Mindanao.

MNLF CHIEF STANDS FIRM ON SECESSION DEMAND

HK041421 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Roy Ramos]

[Text] Jolo, Sulu -- MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari yesterday maintained his original demands of creating an independent Mindanao republic composed of all the provinces in Mindanao and Palawan.

Misuari said it is not a question of dismemberment because "ever since, history will tell you that we have been independent in Mindanao until after the Americans came. The US imposed their will upon us Moros in Mindanao.

"So secession is not the question," said Misuari in a press conference together with Agapito 'Butz' Aquino under a nipa hut in Maimbung, site of the second Bangsa Moro Congress. Maimbung is 13 kilometers from Jolo town proper.

Misuari, clad in camouflage jungle clothes, said he would discuss with President Aquino in a peace dialogue the results of the Moro congress. The Aquino-Misuari dialogue will be on Friday.

Misuari said he does not recognize the autonomy provision approved by the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] "because it does not have the mandate of the Moro people." On the Tripoli Agreement, Misuari said this was declared null and void by Marcos and he will also consider it void.

But Misuari and Butz Aquino stressed that the Tripoli Pact may be used as reference point in granting autonomy in Mindanao. Misuari added: "The struggle is not the question of majority or minority (referring to the population of Christians and Muslims in Mindanao). The point is that Mindanao is our homeland."

However, the MNLF chairman said that if independence of Mindanao is attained, Christians in his region will be given equal rights as the Moros.

The congress opened yesterday morning with a gun salute and the raising of Bangsa Moro flag.

It was followed by a speech by Misuari which was interrupted several times by cheers from some 20,000 delegates. The delegates include high-ranking MNLF commanders from Lanao, Cotabato, Davao, Marawi, Palawan and the two Zamboanga provinces. Other delegates came from the professional, business, youth, and labor sectors and sympathizers of the MNLF cause.

Security was tight. MNLF guerillas numbering some 3,000, armed with sophisticated firearms, were scattered along the 8-kilometer route to Maimbong.

Misuari said the MNLF over-all force in Mindanao is 200,000. However the military said it is only 5,000.

Aquino Firm Against Secession

HK051123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] No portion of the Republic of the Philippines shall be ceded. This was the firm statement pronounced by President Corazon Aquino in her short remarks upon arrival in Jolo, Sulu at 0830 this morning. She said that Mindanao is for all, be it Christian or Muslims. It belongs to the republic and to the heroes who fought and died for the Republic of the Philippines. The chief executive came to Jolo for historic peace talks with Muslim secessionist leader Nur Misuari. The presidential party landed at the airport in Fort General Bautista in Busbos and from there the party proceeded to the town proper. People lined the streets to welcome the presidential party and to catch a glimpse of the president.

AQUINO, MISUARI MEET ON JOLO ISLAND

HK050941 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino met this morning the MNLF chairman Nur Misuari to discuss a solution to the fighting in Mindanao. The PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY reported that Aquino and Misuari met inside a mosque on Jolo Island, a stronghold of the MNLF. No details were given, but it was reported that the meeting took place after Aquino arrived in Jolo on board an air force plane from Manila. Misuari returned to the Philippines after years of living in Libya and Saudi Arabia.

Agree on 1 Week Cease-Fire

HK050840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 5 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino and Moslem rebel chief Nur Misuari agreed to a one-week ceasefire Friday at a meeting aimed at solving the 14-year old separatist rebellion in the south, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here. The state run agency said a week-long halt on military operations by government troops and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) guerrillas would allow the continuation of talks aimed at finding a permanent settlement to the rebellion.

The meeting between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari was held at a mosque on the remote southern island of Jolo, site of many of the bloodiest episodes of the MNLF's guerrilla campaign to establish a separate state for the five million Moslems in the southern Philippines. PNA did not say when or where future talks will take place or who the negotiators to such talks would be.

Mrs. Aquino later made a brief stopover in the nearby southern city of Zamboanga before flying back to Manila, where a press briefing on the talks are scheduled later Friday. [passage omitted]

To Form Panels for Talks

HK050926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jolo, Philippines, Sept 5 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino and Moslem rebel chief Nur Misuari agreed to continue an informal ceasefire and open peace talks at a meeting here Friday. A joint statement issued after the talks said the two leaders will form panels "for substantive negotiations to be carried out in the future under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference."

The government panel is to be headed by Major General Jose Magno, the Armed Forces comander for Mindanao and other southern islands where the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has been waging a 14-year-old guerrilla war for a separate Moslem state. The MNLF panel is to be headed by Abdul Sahrin, chief of military intelligence for the MNLF armed forces, the statement said.

(Information Minister Teodoro Locsin told a news conference in Manila after returning with Mrs Aquino from Jolo that the two leaders met behind closed doors in a convent of the Roman Catholic Carmelite order in Jolo. He could not give further details, saying that nobody else was in the room where the two leaders met.)

The joint statement said the two leaders met for two hours "to talk peace." "They agreed to support the continued cessation of hostilities," the statement added, referring to an informal ceasefire observed bv the military and the rebels shortly after Mrs Aquino came to power following a popular revolt in February.

Apart from the two officials from both sides, Mrs Aquino appointed her brother-in-law and emissary to the MNLF Agapito "Butz" Aquino as "civilian coordinator" for the peace talks. Mr Misuari also appointed his aide, Ustadz Shariff Jain Jale, as a "civilian coordinator." "The meeting ended on a note of sincerity and hope," the statement added. [passage omitted]

In an apparent effort to clarify the boycott campaign launched by left-leaning organizations in recent elections, Sison said: "We must participate in election campaigns if these are relatively clean and honest, and if the people have a good chance of electing candidates, or of using the elections to discredit what needs to be discredited and advancing the revolutionary cause of the people."

The PNB's two-day National Congress was called to discuss various national, regional and sectoral resolutions which were submitted for the body's consideration as well as elect the party's national officers. It was expected to draw in some 1,000 regional delegates representing some 50,000 charter members from the country's 13 regions.

The resolutions included eight which had been drafted by the party's Preparatory Commission (Prepcom) and which were submitted for adoption by the body at large. These resolutions indicated the character of the PNB party platform.

Among such resolutions were those asking support for a genuine land reform program, the "pro-people anti-imperialist and nationalist initiatives" in the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com), and the pursuit of nationalist industrialization and opposition to domination of the economy by transnational firms.

Other resolutions drafted by the Prepcom included one which pushed for autonomous Cordillera and Moro regions; another which condemned an alleged "anti-communist witch-hunt" which the Prepcom said serves no other purpose except "to make it appear that the Aquino government is coddling communists and to create among the people a state of mind similar to the months preceding the declaration of martial rule in 1972"; and another which opposed the presence of American military bases in the country.

The Prepcom likewise included a resolution stating clearly PNB's support for the "democratic initiatives" of the Aquino government while condemning attempts to restore "fascist" rule by either a coup or other means by the military as well as other moves by the civilian bureaucracy to erode the gains achieved by the Aquino administration.

The resolution calling for support of the Aquino government's "democratic initiatives" did not mean all-out support for the administration, stressed some party officials. In fact, acting PNB secretary-general Alan Jazmines said he foresaw a major debate on the question.

Vows to Dismantle U.S. Bases

HK011302 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Members of the left-leaning Partido ng Bayan (PnB) [People's Party] yesterday vowed to dismantle the American bases in the country and neutralize the continuing dominance of multinational corporations once they assume power.

In resolutions passed yesterday at the end of the two-day national founding congress at the Folk Arts Theater (FAT) on Roxas Boulevard, PnB delegates unanimously opposed the presence of the US bases, saying this constitutes a form of continuing aggression against the Filipino people and transgression of Philippine sovereignty,

The said the country is under threat of attack by enemies of the US in the event of a nuclear war because of the presence of these bases.

The bases, the PnB members said, have also bred prostitution and a host of social problems in the communities that surround them.

On the other hand, the PnB criticized the presence of multinational corporations in the country, saying they are a big stumbling block to the pursuit of nationalist industrialization.

"Industrialization has been carried out only haphazardly and under colonial auspices. With multinationals engaging in the mere assembly or packaging of products for sale here and abroad but without meaningful transfer of technology," PnB said.

The party said this "industrialization" resulted in the slow destruction of the Filipino capitalist class and has plunged the masses to perpetual poverty.

To avoid the same pitfalls, the PnB said it will fight for a genuine industrialization under Filipino direction so that the workers can release their full potentials.

It warned that unless this direction is taken, the country will be perpetually dependent on foreign imports.

The party said these two main issues will be permanently included in its platform of government in future elections.

This early, the party expects to win 20 percent of the seats in the coming local elections next year.

It is said its strength will mainly come from the progressive sectors of the lower and middle class and the oppressed of society, particularly the toiling masses.

The congress also passed resolutions supporting the struggle for autonomy of the Cordillera and Muslim peoples; the pro-people, anti-imperialist and nationalist initiatives of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com); the struggle for a genuine land reform program, and the prosecution and punishment of all human rights violators.

The PnB members also condemned the anti-Communist witchhunt by certain sectors of the Aquino government as "this only misleads the people and creates an anti-Communist hysteria."

They expressed their full support to the Aquino government, particularly its democratic initiatives, and urged the people to protect and advance the gains of the February Revolution that outsted President Marcos.

Prepares for Elections

HK021524 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Sep 86 p 10

[By Ramon R. Isberto]

[Text] Fresh from its founding congress last weekend, the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party -- PB] is preparing to participate in the coming local and national elections. It appears specifically keen on taking the still uncharted course of coalition party politics.

Should it succeed, the fledgling party may graduate from being an electoral experiment by the previously boycott-prone cause-oriented groups into a major wildcard in the changing deck of Philippine electoral politics.

The first item in the new party's agenda, newly-elected PB chairman Rolando M. Olalia told newsmen yesterday, is to register itself with the Commission on Elections.

"We are ready to participate," Olalia said.

Banking on the party's thrust on what it called "new politics" and the "higher level of political awareness of the people," PB officials expressed cautious optimism over the party's electoral prospects. PB vice-president Crispin Beltran said the initial estimates of the party's preparatory commission indicated that it could win 20 percent of the local government posts if elections were to be held immediately.

Party secretary-general Alan Jazmines added that, given adequate preparation, the new party can exceed that estimate. "We had originally targetted getting about 50,000 charter members. Based on the attendance at the congress, we have surpassed that target," he said.

Based on its initial assessment, PB expects to do well in many areas of Mindanao and three regions of the Visayas (Eastern, Western and Central), according to party president Wilfred Asis. He added that the party also expects to score points in the Bicol and Southern Tagalog regions and "some towns" in Metro Manila and the province of Rizal.

Jazmines admitted the party remains "relatively weak" in the two regions of Northern Luzon, except for the Cordillera region where PB aims to post large gains.

Asis, who comes from Agusan del Norte, pointed out that a number of incumbent provincial and municipal officials from the Davao and Agusan provinces have joined the PB and attended last week's congress.

The new party however will have to hurdle serious obstacles. One is the lack of funds, always a critical element for success in electoral politics. Jazmines admitted that although the party was able to raise a "substantial" amount of funds of holding its founding congress, "this was not enough and PB ended up in the red."

PB's other drawback is its lack of experience in the rough-and-tumble world of electoral politics. Its leaders and membership come largely from cause-oriented mass organizations whose main experience with elections and referenda under the Marcos regime has been to boycott these.

Moverover, PB must cope with a "leftish" image that stems partly from its program of action (which includes land reform, "nationalist industrialization" and an independent foreign policy that would be incompatible with the presence of foreign military bases). It also stems partly from the presence of prominent former political detainees in the Marcos era such as Jose Ma. Sison and Bernabe Buscayno. (Sison remains a member but is not an official, preferring instead to concentrate on "political research." Buscayno was elected a director-at-large.)

Previous attempts at organizing a left-of-center party (such as the socialist Party of the Philippines in 1962) floundered in the conservative climate of Philippine electoral politics.

PB officials respond to this concern in two ways. First, it denies accusations that it is just a front of the National Democratic Front and the Communist Party of the Philippines. "We have no links with illegal organizations," Jose Catro, vice-resident for the national capital region, stressed. "Nor [do] we advocate violence."

On the other hand, other PB officials think of transforming the perceived liability into an asset. "It depends on what you mean by 'left.' Orignally, the term referred to which side of the parliament you sat on. Later on, it took the meaning of being progressive and advocating of egalitarian ideas. During the McCarthy era, left meant being communist. As far as we are concerned, PB identifies itself with the workers, peasants and the bulk of the middle class. If that's what you mean by the left, then O.K.," Jazmines said.

In fact, PB is banking on "nationalist and democratic" platform and its advocacy of a "new mass-based popular politics" to gain support. In his speech at the congress, Sison said the new party will shatter the long-standing "monopoly" of traditional parties of electoral politics.

"In Mindanao, people have grown tired of politicians who promise a lot and when they get elected they forget about the people," Asis said. He added that the party hopes to translate the dissatisfacton with "elitist" politics into support for mass-based popular politics.

In any event, PB officials claim that the unsettled state of affairs in the Philippine political scene has created unique opportunities for non-traditional parties such as PB. "Marcos scrapped the traditional two-party system and set up a single-party system. Now, the competing political parties are at rough parity," Jazmines said.

In such a situation, a party that can garner 20 percent of the votes acquires significant leverage, PB vice-chairman Reginaldo Arceo said. "If no single party can get a majority, then there would have to be working coalitions."

In this regard, officials of the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] have expressed an interest in putting up a coalition with PB.

LAUREL, OTHERS FAVOR CREATION OF PARTIDO NG BAYAN

HK030617 Dagupan City Radio DZDL in Tagalog 0445 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel announced that he is not opposed to the establishment of the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] as a political party. He said that ever since he set up the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [Unido] in 1980, he has strongly supported a so-called open and pluralistic society.

At the same time, over at the Constitutional Commission, some commissioners including Edmundo Garcia and Blas F. Ople also favored the creation of the Partido Ng Bayan. Like Laurel, they stated that the birth of the new party is a symbol of a sound and healthy democracy in the Philippines.

Laurel and the others likewise warned that the new party should and must not use armed strength or violence when it registers with the commission on elections in order to become eligible to run in the next local and national elections. In an interview, Laurel stressed that the use of violence by the newly born Partido ng Bayan would disqualify it from taking part in any kind of elections, regular or special.

Meanwhile, former Communist Party of the Philippines chief and founder of the Partido ng Bayan Jose Maria Sison confirmed yesterday that he would not run for president in 1991, but reported that the party would field candidates for congressman, senator, governor, mayor and other offices.

CEBU MILITARY REVEALS REBEL DOCUMENTS

HK260454 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 24 Aug 86 p 3

[By Leo Enriquez]

[Text] Cebu City -- Military authorities here made public Saturday declassified subversive documents, involving a plan by the New People's Army to unleash a series of killings, bombings, robberies, kidnappings and other terroristic activities to create a revolutionary atmosphere designed to embarass the military.

The military said these documents were seized by government forces during raids on known rebel hideouts. The documents were confirmed by several terrorists now under military custody, the armed forces added.

According to the communist plan, this new wave of violence will expose the inability of the military to cope with the growing revolutionary situation in Cebu.

Names of kidnapping targets were not make available although these personalities were understood to be prominent members of the community.

Meanwhile, relatives of self-confessed terrorists under military custody said they have received death threats allegedly from the underground movement.

Allan Climaco, a confessed member of the NPA Sparrow Unit said his parents were warned that everyone in their family will be liquidated if he continues cooperating with the military.

Climaco said it is not surprising for the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA to resort to terroristic activities because they have already lost mass support.

CPP-NPA STEP UP 'TERROR CAMPAIGN' IN CEBU

HK270903 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] Cebu City -- The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), have obviously stepped up their terror campaign in Metropolitan Cebu, according to military authorities.

Col. Edgardo Abenina, Central Visayas Constabulary and police commander said the series of killings in the area is up "to a level of urban terrorism" just like what the CPA-NPA did in Davao City and other known NPA-influenced areas.

Abenina added that the series of killing traced to the NPA "Sparrow Unit" is "pursuant to a top level decision" of the communist-NPA of the Central Visayas.

He said there was a decision at the highest level of the CPP-NPA to convey to the national government that they are in a strong position and that they wield influence and control over these areas.

What happened to the western town of Balamban, 63 kilometers west of Cebu City where a family of nine was massacred and a number of mountain farmers were killed by armed men was part of imposing "terroristic mental control" on the inhabitants of the central Cebu mountains.

Some of terror-stricken families fled the mountain barangays and flocked to the lowlands, abandoning their mountain homes and farms because of rumors subsequently spread about the killings, the Central Visayas PC [Philippine Constabulary] and police chief said.

RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE FORMED IN CEBU

HK010916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines Sept 1 (AFP) -- Church, government and military leaders in this central Philippines city have formed a committee on reconciliation and publicly invited communist rebels to discuss a possible local ceasefire. Ricardo Cardinal Vidal, archbishop of Cebu, the Philippines' second largest city, told reporters late Sunday after the 13-member panel was formed that the military was guaranteeing the safety of insurgent representatives.

The committee's creation followed reports of the killing of troopers and suspected rebels in the island province of Cebu, and came three days after an experimental local ceasefire was shattered in the southern island of Mindanao. President Corazon Aquino, who came to power after a popular revolt in February, has initiated national-level peace talks with communist and Moslem rebles, and encouraged similar efforts on the local level.

Government emissaries have made initial contacts with the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Moslem separatist group the Moro Liberation Front (MNLF). Mrs Aquino is expected to meet this week with MNLF chief Nur Misuari in Mindanao.

Cardinal Vidal, the Cebu committee's spokesman, said that apart from the public invitation to the rebels, he would "try to revive some contacts, and if other people could also inform (the rebels), we will be very happy." He said the military, represented by three officers on the panel, promised to issue safe-conduct passes to rebel emissaries.

The committee was "very hopeful" that the talks would succeed, the cardinal said, adding that "they know that we never wish evil on anybody. So we hope that they will listen to our request."

Asked if the panel could ensure that there would be no more killings if talks were held with the communists, he said: "We cannot ensure anything, but we should never say that it was a failure" because a cessation of hostilities was not achieved. "The mere fact that we were able to sit down and have some talks," would be "already something," he added. The committee includes Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco and Local Governments Deputy Minister Ninita Daluz, both Cebu natives, as well as Cebu Provincial Governor Osmundo Rama, the vice governor, and five city mayors of the province.

Prospects for Talks Look 'Dim'

HK041359 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Abe Licayan]

[Text] Cebu City -- Ricardo Cardinal Vidal yesterday appeared pessimistic over the projected local level ceasefire talks with communist rebels even as a regional military commander, in a briefing, accused some local government officials of being New People's Army supporters.

Vidal, the Cebu archbishop, and chairman of the newly-formed Local Government-Church Committee on Reconciliation, had expected immediate response from the rebels to his invitation last Sunday for dialogs. But the cardinal, who had been in constant contact with rebels in the past, said he has not received a reply from any of them.

While Vidal voiced misgivings, Col. Edgardo Abenina, Region 7 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, disclosed some officers-in-charge [OIC] in Cebu are under military surveillance for alleged involvement in the underground movement.

Abenina made the disclosure in a briefing on the peace and order in Cebu given by the military for local government officials.

Abenina told them that at least three OICs have been identified by the military as NPA supporters. However, he did not name names although some of those alluded to were reported present in the briefing.

Meanwhile, military and police units in Central Visayas, particularly the Cebu Metropolitan District and provincial command, remained in red alert in view of the reported NPA plan to stage simultaneous raids in Metro Cebu.

The 48-hour period during which the rebels were supposed to have attacked expired yesterday without any incidents reported. But Abenina said there was no reason to relax as intelligence reports allegedy showed that rebel reinforcements from Bohol, Negros and Mindanao were pouring into Cebu.

In a related development, members of cause-oriented groups in Cebu complained to Cardinal Vidal that human rights violations allegedy committed by the military are continuing.

Those who saw the cardinal included officials of Bayan, [New People's Alliance] the Cebu Alliance for Human Rights, the Free Legal Assistance Group and the Task Force Detainees [TDF] of the Philippines (Cebu chapter). They told the cardinal that they were being accused as communists by the military because of the "nationalist character" of their organizations.

TFD-Cebu also claimed that the number of political detainees in Cebu has increased from 25 during the last days of the Marcos regime to 42 because of the continued arrests of suspected NPA members by the military.

NPA GENERAL STAFF CONCERNED OVER AFP OFFENSIVES

HK211405 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jun 86 p 5

[Item attributed to General Staff, New People's Army]

[Text] We view with deep concern Gen Fidel Ramos' orders to field unit commanders to take more aggressive military actions against the NPA supposedly to preempt an alleged "NPA 9-point military plan to destabilize the government." This irresponsible provocation by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief-of-staff clearly countermands the President commander-in-chief's reconciliatory pronouncements. A virtual declaration of all-out war nationwide, it could only result, once implemented, in an unprecedented escalation of hostilities. This in turn could irreparably damage all efforts towards the negotiation of a ceasefire. If anything, Gen Ramos' order is a poorly disguised attempt to preempt not a fictitious NPA plan, but rather, the President's peace initiative, no less.

The so-called "a-point plan" cited by Gen Ramos is a crude fabrication by the AFP to discredit the NPA, justify their intensifying attacks on us, and cover up their failure to decimate our forces despite their unrestrained use and abuse of military force and superior firepower. We categorically and unequivocally deny having mapped out, much less issued to our field units, such a plan since the Aquino government assumed office. This concoction further bolsters our suspicion that the AFP all along has no desire to work at a ceasefire, merely exploiting the President's call as a propaganda tactic to conceal its preparations for a major attack on our forces and areas. For while it announces a "defensive posture," the AFP has actually intensified its offensive operations in several guerrilla fronts. More ominously, it has stepped up its recruitment and training, even reintegrating notorious elements previously discharged from the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] and other AFP units for abuses and assorted crimes.

We warn Gen Ramos and the AFP command that we shall not sit idly while they scheme and move to destroy us. Even as we continue to restrain our forces and take the position of active defense to help create conditions favorable to the negotiations, we will not relinquish our right to self-defense. Should the AFP implement the order of Gen Ramos to attack us nationwide, we will be forced to respond with nationwide tactical counteroffensives.

We earnestly call on the President, as AFP Commander-in-Chief, to discipline her warmongering generals and order them to stop all provocative actions such as bombings, strafings, hamlettings, harassment of civilians, redeployment in order to concentrate troops in selected "critical" areas, and offensive patrols in areas we control. Recruitment should likewise be stopped, especially that of notorious scalawags, hoodlums, criminals and troublemakers into the AFP.

We also call on the partiotic, sensible and sincerely reform-oriented AFP officers and men not to obey orders that countermand their commander-in-chief's intitiatives toward peace.

We call on them to follow the example of some of their fellow soldiers who have prudently withdrawn from areas we control, desisted from attacking our forces, and avoided potentially provocative actions.

For our part, we offer our assurances that we shall not needlessly be provoked into retaliating, even as we remind the AFP command that neither shall we be intimidated nor gulled into passive defense.

Only in this way can we move closer towards genuine peace: Peace with justice and progress for our people.

LIBERATION EXAMINES NDF GAINS, LESSONS

HK211328 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 pp 14, 15

[Text] The Marcos dictatorship has finally been toppled. Through a combined popular uprising and the revolt of an extremely disgruntled military, the Filipino people have rid themselves of a reign of tyranny whose record of repression and greed stands unparalleled in Philippine postwar history.

As we look back over the fourteeen years since 1972, when the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship openly declared civil war on the Filipino people by imposing martial law, two things stand out. First, the imposition of a repressive dictatorship was the product of irreconcilable contradictions in Philippine society. Second, from a few hundred nationalists and democrats, the popular resistance against the Marcos regime developed into a mighty storm that brought millions of our countrymen to heed the call for militant struggle.

In 1972, the crisis of the prevailing semi-colonial and semi-feudal order had reached a degree of intensity that could no longer be assured by the routine workings of traditional politics. This crisis could no longer be assuaged by congressional legislation designed to control the upsurge of a nationalist and democratic consciousness among the people. It could no longer be assuaged by a judicial system that was incapable of providing even elementary justice to the people. And neither could it be assuaged by a Constitutional Convention which, earlier billed as the "last hope for democracy," fell far short of the people's expectations and fell afoul of even Marcos' own ambitions.

In short, U.S. imperialism and the local ruling elite under Marcos could no longer rule in the old way. To secure the crumbling social order, they instituted barefaced terrorism by imposing martial law on Sept 21, 1972.

But as the adage goes, repression only breeds greater resistance. If anything, the cruel martial law years taught the people the correct path of struggle -- vigorous, united and militant struggle. In the countryside and cities, in the open and underground movements, inside the country and overseas, through armed and non-armed means, the filipino people moved as one. The armed counter-revolution that was mounted by U.S. imperialism and its premier puppet was eventually scuttled by a people's movement that culminated in the events of February.

The National Democratic Front [NDF] developed in the midst of this broad anti-dictatorship movement. It was on April 24, 1973 that the NDF first aired its revolutionary Ten-Point Program. Though extremely repressive conditions and the inadequancy of resources forced the NDF to mimeograph only a limited number of copies of the program, it boldly issued the call: "Unite to overthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship!" The NDF program affirmed the road of people's war as the peoples revolutionary response to combat the Marcos dictatorial rule.

In the course of 13 years, the NDF served as the broad and comprehensive revolutionary united front organization that fused and mobilized various sectors and organizations, galvanizing them into a powerful force. Under its leadership, workers and peasants, students and teachers, progressive church people and professionals, businessmen and even people in the government, took their positions at the frontline of the struggle to end dictatorial rule and to achieve national freedom and genuine democracy.

With the help of the NDF, underground mass organizations were set up or reinvigorated in key sectors to further advance the anti-dictatorship struggle. These included the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) [Nationalist Youth] for youth and students, the Christians for National Liberation (CNL) for church and lay people, the Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan(KGM) [Association of Nationalist Teachers] for teachers and the Maka Bayang Samahang Pangkalusugan (MSP) [National Health Association] for the health sector.

Many of these sectoral organizations have established provincial and regional chapters, convened their national congress and elected national officials. In the process of formalizing the national structure of their organizations are the Makabayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (MAKIBAKA) [Nationalist Movement of New Women] for the women's sector, the Pambansang Kaisahan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM) [National Farmers Organization] for the peasantry, and the revolutionary organizations for the workers, the urban poor, lawyers and businessmen.

The NDF also played a major role in institutionalizing the people's militant efforts through a revolutionary army that has steeled and developed itself in the service of the people. From the very start, NDF member organizations and committees at various levels have provided political, material and even cadre and personnel support to help build up the New People's Army and strenghten its influence in all of the major provinces of the country.

The expansion of the NDF's grassroots base enabled the formation of NDF leadership bodies at the municipal, provincial and regional levels. Working jointly with the Communist Party of the Philippines (which is an NDF member) and its military organization, the NPA, the NDF has established numerous organs of political power in the guerrilla fronts in the countryside, through which the people actualize revolutionary self-governance. So far, two islands -- Mindanao and Panay -- have already set up provisional councils. Other regions of the country are also set to formalize soon their own councils which will prepare the way for the formal establishment of regular and elected NDF councils in their territories.

During the dark days of the dictatorship, these NDF councils and committees were instrumental in consolidating the people's organizations in the legal and underground spheres and in coordinating political and military offensives against the dictatorship. In many big cities like Davao, the NDF was pivotal too in developing the welgang bayan, or people's strike, as a new form of mass struggle which combines the paralyzing impact of labor and transport strikes with street and community barricades, student boycotts and demonstrations, and even with small-scale NPA partisan actions.

This year, as the NDF enters its 14th year of struggle for basic revolutionary change, it is determined to eliminate all vestiges of fascist rule ajd foreign and feudal domination -- the very same problems which it had vowed to battle 13 years ago. it extends the hand of cooperation to all progressive forces -- even to those within the present government -- who would sincerely work for the attainment of genuine national independence and democracy.

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GOTODA TO ANNOUNCE PARTICIPATION IN SDI RESEARCH

OW070721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- The government will officially approve at a cabinet meeting Tuesday Japan's participation in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) antimissile defense system. After the cabinet meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda will announce the decision to pave the way for both Japanese private companies and government-affiliated research bodies to participate in the SDI research.

The government will then start negotiations with the U.S. Government to conclude a concrete agreement on Japan's participation, which was requested by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in his letter to then Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in March last year. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed Japan's "understanding" of the SDI in his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles in January last year.

In his announcement, Gotoda is expected to stress the significance of Japan's participation in the SDI research phase for Japan-U.S. alliance. Gotoda is also expected to give the government's views that participation will not go against Japan's three-point nonnuclear principle and a 1969 Diet resolution for peaceful use of space. The government appreciates the technical and strategic advantages expected from participation in the SDI research. Gotoda is not expected to refer to secrecy protection regarding military technology involved in the SDI research, which will be dealt with under existing relevant laws.

LDP EXTENDS NAKASONE TERM TO OCTOBER 1987

OW051323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has gained endorsement from his Liberal-Democratic Party to stay in power through October 1987, LDP sources said Friday. The LDP's five major factions went into last-stage consultations Friday to agree on a plan to extend Nakasone's tenure as party president for one more year. Representatives from the five major intraparty groupings agreed to add a new party rule which allows extending the two-year term of office for an LDP leader for one year if two-thirds of LDP Diet members support it, the sources said. The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister in the LDP-controlled Diet.

The LDP's three most prominent figures, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita and party Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe, will meet Monday, September 8, to confirm the agreement, the sources said. The party will adopt the new rule at a meeting of all LDP Diet members on September 11, the opening day of an extraordinary session of the Diet, they said. Nakasone's second two-year term of office was originally due to run out on October 30 under present party rules which limit leadership tenure to four years in two consecutive terms. However, the ruling party has shifted stance to allow Nakasone to stay in power following a landslide victory for the governing party in the July 6 election of both houses of the Diet.

ROK ANGERED BY EDUCATION MINISTER'S REMARKS

ROK-Japan Diplomatic Crisis

OW080415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Monday he will not go to Tokyo for the first South Korea-Japan foreign ministerial meeting Wednesday in protest against what Seoul calls Japan's attempt to "justify" its colonial rule of Korea between 1910 and 1945. Choe notified postponement of the conference in a meeting with Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi at the Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic sources here wonder if Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul September 20 as scheduled to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games hosted by the South Korean capital.

The South Korean action refers to a statement by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio that South Korea should share the responsibility with Japan for its colonial rule over the Korean peninsula because it was based on a bilateral agreement. South Korean Government leaders described the statement in a Japanese magazine as an "attempt to justify Japan's colonial rule." In the meeting, Choe called the statement "extremely regrettable" and urged the Japanese Government to take "appropriate action" swiftly to resolve the problem, according to Japanese sources.

Choe told Mikanagi he favors postponing the ministerial meeting until a day when it can be held in a "relaxed atmosphere," the sources said. The Japanese envoy asked the foreign minister to reconsider his intention of putting off the ministerial meeting, but the sources said they foresee no change in the South Korean attitude. The sources said the envoy brought a message of Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. In the message, Kuranari quoted Nakasone as saying the premier looks at the situation with "seriousness." Kuranari also assured Choe that he will make his utmost efforts to settle the diplomatic row.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Choe and other cabinet ministers discussed the matter in an emergency session Sunday and agreed to respond strongly to Fujio and the Japanese Government.

Diplomatic sources here earlier said South Korea will postpone the Choe-Kuranari meeting if Fujio does not resign by Tuesday evening when Choe is scheduled to leave for Tokyo. Fujio said in Tokyo Monday he will not resign but that he expects Nakasone will dismiss him from the Cabinet post. The sources said the Japanese government is considering sending a special envoy here to defuse the crisis.

Nakasone Fires Fujio

OW081221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- In less than seven weeks Japan's outspoken education minister has created tidal waves in the country's delicate relations with China and South Korea. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took the ax to outspoken Education Minister Masayuki Fujio late Monday, demanding his resignation following strong condemnation from South Korea over a recent remark maintaining that Japan's 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula was "justified."

Fujio, appointed in the July 22 Cabinet line-up told reporters earlier Monday that he would not take the initiative and resign following the eruption of a diplomatic row between Japan and South Korea over his annexation remark. Afterwards, the education minister was summoned to a meeting at the prime minister's residence and stripped of his first-time portfolio.

A diplomatic row erupted Monday when South Korean officials announced a delay in the first regular Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial meeting scheduled for Thursday in Tokyo. Although senior members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) as well as Fujio's mentors, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, had called on the education minister to resign, Fujio challenged Nakasone to do the firing himself.

While a number of Cabinet ministers have handed in their resignations in the past, Fujio will become only the third portfolio holder to be "fired" from the job. Nakasone's action is expected to become official after Tuesday, following the completion of formalities including the required "approval" of Emperor Hirohito who is also responsible for endorsing Cabinet appointments. In 1947, Japan's first socialist Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama ordered Agriculture Minister Rikizo to leave his post. Six years later, then-Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida gave another agriculture minister, Kozen Hirakawa, the sack.

The latest controversy stems from an interview Fujio recently gave to the Japanese journal BUNGEI SHUNJU, to be published Wednesday in the monthly's October issue. Fujio touched on a number of controversial issues such as the Nanjing (Nanking) incident and the duty of Cabinet ministers including Nakasone to visit the Yasukini Shrine, Japan's war dead memorial denounced by China and South Korea as a symbol of militarism. However, his remark that Japan annexed Korea in 1910 following an earlier agreement between Korea's emperor and Japan's government representative touched off heated criticism from South Korea, just before the scheduled foreign ministerial meeting with South Korea and Nakasone's attendance at the September 20-21 opening of the Seoul Asian Games.

Shortly after Fujio stormed from the prime minister's residence Monday night, government officials announced that Masajuro Shiokawa, a member like Fujio of Shintaro Abe's political clique within the LDP, will be appointed the new education ministers. Meanwhile in Seoul, newspaper headlines Monday declared that the bilateral foreign ministerial meeting in Tokyo had been canceled in wake of the Fujio problem observers in Japan have pointed out that Fjio, anti-Nakasone in his political stance, has been deliberately attempting to disgrace the prime minister with outspokenness.

Shortly after his appointment in July, Fujio created the first diplomatic problem with China in South Korea in a comment on government approval of a slanted Japanese history textbook prepared by a well-known nationalist group, denounced by the two countries. Fujio said that those countries critical of the textbook should look back and examine their past for acts of invasion similar to that of Japan's.

In an address to the Japan National Press Club in August, Fujio slammed U.S. occupation period policies which he charged had been praised while prewar policies had been denounced as all bad by postwar government officials.

Fujio has also slammed Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA) as "unnecessary" and called on the nation's parents and teachers to install patriotism in the younger generation.

USSR'S MARCHUK BEGINS VISIT, MEETS YANAGIYA

OW080637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Visiting Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk told Japan Monday that his country wants to discuss food production development of marine resources and space exploration as well as biotechnology in the coming meeting on scientific and technological cooperation, a Foreign Ministry official said. Marchuk, who is concurrently chairman of the National Science and Technology Commission, also said his nation is interested in discussing medical matters in the bilateral scientific talks, which have been held twice under a 1973 accord on bilateral cooperation. The talks had been suspended since 1982 as part of Japan's sanctions against Moscow in connection with the crackdown in Poland. Previous talks focused on agriculture and nuclear power.

Marchuk proposed the new areas in a meeting with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kensuke Yanagiya at the Foreign Ministry. Marchuk has been here since Sunday as a guest of the ministry to prepare for the four-day bilateral scientific and technological cooperation talks on September 16-19 in Tokyo, the official said. Yanagiya told Marchuk that it is prefarable to promote agriculture and nuclear power first, but added that participants will be able to discuss the new areas freely, the official said. Marchuk said the Kremlin attaches importance to his Japan visit, and he will report on his visit to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other key leaders, the official said. Marchuk and Yanagiya agreed on the importance of continuing dialogue on the improvement of bilateral relations, the official said. During his stay in Japan until September 13, Marchuk will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Science and Technology Agency Director General Yataro Mitsubayashi.

MIYAZAWA'S 6 SEP MEETING WITH BAKER VIEWED

OW071049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco, Sept. 6 KYODO -- U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, in a hurriedly arranged meeting Saturday with Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, urged Japan to expand domestic demand to create increased demand for U.S. products, observers speculated Saturday. Responding to U.S. demand, Miyazawa is believed to have explained details of a comprehensive package of reflationary economic measures to be submitted for discussion at an extraordinary session of the Diet in mid-September, the observers said. Baker is understood to have expressed strong concern over whether Japan is determined to attain its target, worked out early this year, of real economic growth of 4 percent for the current fiscal year, the observers said.

Miyazawa and Baker presumably confirmed the importance of strengthening multilateral surveillance over national economic policies, to which seven industrialized democracies -- Japan, the U.S., Canada, France, Britain, Italy and West Germany -- agreed during the Tokyo Summit in May, they said. In a closed-door meeting which lasted for some two hours and 30 minutes, only Toyo Gyoten, vice finance minister for international affairs, and David C. Mulford, assistant treasury secretary for international affairs, accompanied the Japanese and U.S. finance ministers.

Following the meeting, Miyazawa told a press conference, "We have talked about a wide range of economic issues, such as world economy, monetary situation, Japanese and U.S. economies, and pending issues between Japan and the U.S."

The U.S. has urged Japan to cut its 3.5 percent official discount rate to stimulate its economy following the U.S. reduction of its discount rate by 0.5 points to 5.5 percent August 21 to perk up the faltering U.S. economy. The Miyazawa-Baker meeting was requested by the U.S. side. It was Miyazawa's first meeting with Baker since Miyazawa was appointed finance minister in Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet formed after the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's landslide victory in the July 6 national elections.

NEW JSP HEAD DOI COMMENTS ON PLANS FOR PARTY

Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Takako Doi was elected leader of the Japan Socialist Party Saturday and told reporters she is determined to rehabilitate it to rival the ruling party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Doi, who will officially succeed Masahi Ishibashi to become chairwoman on Monday -- the first woman ever to lead a Japanese political party -- was overwhelmingly elected in a ballot of the membership. Her expected confirmation as leader of the no. 1 opposition party brought congratulations from Nakasone and all the other main opposition parties expect the communists. Doi, who has the backing of the JSP Executives Committee, garnered 58,670 ballots or about 83 percent of eligible votes cast by about 85,000 party members across the country. The other candidates, Tetsu Ueda, gained 11,748 votes, about 16.7 percent.

The voter turnout reached 84.7 percent, compared to 92.7 percent in the previous chairmanship election in 1981, when Ichio Asukata was named party head. The 57-year-old Doi, often dubbed the "Margaret Thatcher of Japan" collected a sweeping vote of more than 80 percent in the Kansai districts and 76 percent in Tokyo. Ueda conceded defeat in a speech at the party's headquarters, saying he will fully support the new party leadership. But he added, "The election was unfair because the party executives onsidedly the party membership list to the Doi camp." Nakasone, president of the Liberal-Democratic Party, said that the JSP under the new leadership should aim to resolve three issues facing the party -- recognition of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and Japan's Self-Defense Forces, support for nuclear energy and recognition of South Korea.

Following the announcement of the vote, Doi began selecting new party executives by consulting top party officials. Unofficial maneuvers indicated that Tsuruo Yamaguchi, director of the party's Diet Policy Committee, is almost assured ofthe party's no. 2 post as secretary-general. Commenting on the lineup of the party executive, Doi said, I'd like to add a woman's post to the party's Central Committee to build up a fresh image." Doi appealed to the party rank and file for the party to establish regional councils consisting of groups that reflect party policies. Shesaid, "These bodies would be required to examine what the public really wants or expects of us." She also stressed the need to set up a committe on party reforms which will be charged to make recommendations on how to rehabilitate the party and produce a report before the annual convention set for December. Referring to the controversial statement by Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's military actions before and during World War II, Doi said, "I'd like to see how the Nakasone Cabinet handles the matter. Diet action can follow after that." Touching on her feelings at being elected party head, Doi said, "I'd like to aim at being a politician who cares about people. The fact that I'm a woman won't worry me in my job as head of the party." Doi, a former lecturer on constitutional law at Doshisha University in Kyoto, has filled posts such as director of the party's Foreign Affairs Committee and chairwoman of the lower house Special Committee on Prices. She was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1969, and was vice chairwoman under Ishibashi.

TRANSFER OF 150,000 TROOPS TO ECONOMIC WORK VIEWED

SK070450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 6 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September editorial: "Peaceful Construction and an Epochal Step To Ease Tension"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command has taken an important step to have combined KPA units and the units of the Korean People's Security Forces participate in peaceful construction work in the country in a full-fledged manner. In accordance with this step, the troops of KPA divisions and brigades and of the Korean People's Security Forces, which number more than 150,000, are moving to the important fronts of socialist economic construction form frontline areas and outposts.

This step has been taken to make the fatherland much more prosperous and to promote the people's happy life and welfare by accelerating socialist construction in our country. This is our people's peace-loving ideal and aspiration for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and for preserving durable peace there this year, the year of international peace.

While taking this step, the KPA Supreme Command expressed a will to take a greater and much more advanced step in Korea for peace if the United States and the South Korean authorities take as equal a peaceful step as we did or if they take a certain step to ease tension in Korea at a time when our vast troops are being mobilized for peaceful construction work.

The recent step for removing a large number of troops from frontline areas and from outposts to have them participate in peaceful construction work was taken under militant circumstances in which socialist construction in our country has reached a new, higher stage and in which the great task of much more rapidly developing the people's economy as a whole by achieving ahead of schedule at the earliest possible date the assignment for socialist economic construction has been set forth by the party.

Our KPA soldiers have performed brilliant exploits by displaying mass heroism and devotion by advancing to socialist constructon sites, including the construction site for the Nampo lockgate. The recent step will greatly contribute to much more firmly consolidating the socialist material and technical foundations in our country, to solidifying the country's peace and security, and to achieving happiness and prosperity for posterity, generation after generation.

The recent step for having a large number of KPA and Korean People's Security Forces soldiers participate in peaceful construction work under circumstances in which the situation is strained reflects the consistent peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the republic and will greatly help to ease tension in Korea and preserve durable peace there. Our people ardently support and welcome the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command and sincerely hope that this step will positively contribute to accelerating socialist construction in the country and to easing tension in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today our people have exerted every possible effort to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate the danger of war, and to achieve the country's peaceful reunification. Easing tension and preserving and solidifying durable peace in Korea are a consistent policy and an invariable stand firmly pursued and assumed by our party and the government of the republic. Only by preserving and solidifying peace can we successfully forge ahead with socialist construction to achieve the prosperity of the fatherland and pioneer a peaceful phase to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Desiring to ease tension in Korea and peacefully resolve the people's internal question through dialogue and negotiations, we have exerted every possible effort to achieve this end. This year alone, as an important step to alleviate tension, we decided to stop large-scale military exercises in the entire northern half of the republic, beginning 1 February, and to suspend all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is in progress. We then urged the South side to respond to this. In June, we advanced a proposal for holding talks between persons in military authority who hold real power in the military sector in the North and South, to stop military exercises and the act of increasing military capability, and to discuss the question of reducing troops and armaments.

Failure to implement our repeated steps to ease tension and preserve peace is entirely due to this policy of the United States and the South Korean authorities for confrontation and war. Instead of responding to our sincere effort to ease tension, the United States, and the South Korean authorities have worked toward accelerating war preparations under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and toward heightening tension.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to increase military capabilities more than 40,000 U.S. troops and regular local mercenary army troops, which number nearly 1 million, have constantly assumed a posture of mobilization in South Korea, and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed there. In accordance with a newly formulated tactical plan for an intensive surprise offensive, all troops in South Korea have been reorganized into offensive troops; mobile power and nuclear military capability have been strengthend; and 180,000 commando troops have been newly activated.

Today more than 80 to 90 percent of U.S. forces and puppet army troops have been deployed in forward areas near the Military Demarcation Line, thus assuming a combat posture for launching offensive tactical operations for northward invasion at any time. In addition to South Korea, the United States has continuously increased military capabilities at many military bases on the Japanese mainland, on Okinawa, and in the Pacific region aiming at the Korean Peninsula.

Clamorously babbling about the North's armed infiltratrion and provocations with the Asian Games as the momentum, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets stepped up anticommunist confrontation and war rackets. On 1 and 5 September, the U.S. imperialists had warships of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet visit Pusan port with the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the battleship "New Jersey" as the principal axis. Following this, they plan to stage a large scale naval mobile exercise on the East Sea during the Asian Games by mobilizing more than 30 warships with this aircraft carrier and battleship as the pivotal point.

Today the Korean peninsula has become the most strained and acute area in the world, and a dangerous situation had developed to the effect that a war might be touched off at any time. Those concerned have increased military capabilities under the pretext of countering the threat of southward invasion. Our recent step once again proved that this threat is fictitious.

The fighting goal of our party and people is to accelerate socialist construction. Our people very dearly value the revolutionary gains they have won through blood and sweat through a grim and protracted struggle, and they do not want to reduce them to ruins. While ardently desiring durable peace, our people are carrying out projects everywhere for construction of many lasting edifices. This eloquently proves that they do not want war, nor do they intend to attack the South.

By refusing to accept our proposal for holding talks between those in military authority -- a proposal for taking a step toward detente in the military sectors -- the United States and the South Korean authorities have admitted that what they desire is not peace but war.

Originally, we intended to use KPA troops for the country's economic construction by greatly reducing them if signs of reduced tension in Korea began to surface as a result of the convocation of talks between those in military authority as proposed by us. Under circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean authorities have not responded to this, we have been compelled to have KPA soldiers participate in peaceful construction work in the country wearing military uniforms.

It is clear to everyone that if the United States and South Korean authorities had responded to our proposal for holding talks between those in military authority by showing interest in alleviating tension, an epochal phase would have opened in preserving and solidifying peace and security on the Korean peninsula. Instead of traversing the road of confrontation and war by clamorously babbling about the nenexistent threat of southward invastion, the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to our proposal for holding talks between those in military authority and should take a step toward reduced tension, responding to our epochal step to alleviate tension in order to carry out peaceful construction work.

Undoubtedly, if the North and South of Korea repeatedly take measures to ease tension and if these measures are expanded, the feelings of mistrust and confrontation will be dispelled between them, understanding and trust will develop, and the road to peace and peaceful reunification will open gradually.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should stop their advertisement of the threat of southward invasion, which no one will believe, and maneuvers for confrontation and war, and should not use for their impure aim the period when vast troops are being mobilized for peaceful construction work as a result of implementation of the step of the KPA Supreme Command.

It is a great honor and matchless source of pride for our KPA soldiers to participate in the socialist construction battle for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people. Today our people are assigned the worthwhile fighting task of much more firmly consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and of achieving the prosperity of the fatherland by quickly completing the construction of important edifices and by achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Plenary Session of the WPK Central Committee.

The soldiers of the People's Army, who have dashed to socialist construction sites with a new faith and mettle in accordance with the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command, should loyally return the confidence shown by the party and the leader by brilliantly performing the honorable duty assigned them by creating a new construction speed with the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance. All the people should highly display the traditional spirit of accord between the army and people by greeting the soldiers of the People's Army, who have advanced to peaceful construction sites with the feelings of blood kin, and by sincerely aiding them.

The noble revolutionary spirit to be displayed by KPA soldiers in the sacred struggle to safeguard the fatherland and to much more successfully build the country, and the achievements to be attained by them in this struggle will shine forever amid the prosperity of the fatherland and the endless happiness of our people.

PYONGYANG WANTS TO HOST 8 OF 23 OLYMPIC EVENTS

OW080829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 8 KYODO -- North Korea wants to host eight sports events out of the total 23 Olympic sports items in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, North Korean sports sources said Monday. According to the sources, Pyongyang has such sports as wrestling, boxing, gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics in mind in addition to the International Olympic Committee (IOC)-proposed four sports -- table tennis and archery events and parts of the soccer and cycling competitions. One top sports official said some sports in which there are both men's and women's competition can be divided between the two nations. He also said North Korea is now in the process of constructing Olympic facilities like a main stadium, soccer stadium, athletes' village and facilities for press people.

The fourth round of sports talks between North and South Korea under the initiative of the IOC should be held soon so that the situation can be settled at a general assembly of the IOC slated for mid-October in Lausanne, Switzerland, the official said. While the IOC proposed that the communist North stage the specified four events after the third round of the sports talks last June, Pyongyang later upped its demand for the number of sports it wishes to host.

ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL PACT WITH USSR MARKED

SK051022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- Papers in Pyongyang dedicate signed articles to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Noting that the conclusion of this agreement marked an important occasion in expanding and developing cultural exchange and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, NODONG SINMUN says:

Our people rejoice over the multilateral and constant expansion and development of cultural exchange and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR over the past 30 years. Today cultural exchange and cooperation between the two countries are constantly developing in scope in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the demand of socialist and communist construction. Cultural exchange and cooperation have been developing on a new stage since the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the meetings between the leaders of the party and state of the two countries in Moscow in particular. They strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and actively inspire them in the struggle to accelerate socialist construction and defend world peace.

Today the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have made great achievements in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress. Our people sincerely congratulate the fraternal Soviet people upon their successes. Pursuing the consistent peaceloving foreign policy, the Soviet party and government actively strive to prevent a new world war and ensure a durable peace and security in the world. The Korean people firmly support peaceloving initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union.

MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people will in the future, too, make all efforts to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all domains of science, education, literature and art.

VIOLENCE REPORTED IN BUDDHIST, STUDENT PROTESTS

Riot Police Storm Temple

HK081150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 8 (AFP) -- Riot police Monday stormed a Buddhist temple in Seoul firing barrages of tear gas bombs to break up an anti-government rally by several hundred Buddhist monks, Buddhist sources said. The monks were protesting alleged government control of the nation's Buddhist temples. They also demanded the immediate release of three Buddhist priests arrested by police recently for allegedly taking part in anti-government demonstrations in the port city of Inchon, west of Seoul, early in May, the sources said. Riot police stormed the temple, firing barrages of teargas bombs to break up the protest.

Some 2,000 Buddhist Monks had gatthered at the Hae-in-Sa Temple, some 300 kilometers (180 miles) south of Seoul, one of the nation's most important Buddhist temples, Sunday, to adopt a resolution demanding the repeal of a law governing control of the nation's temples and their land, press reports said. The Chogye Sect, the nation's dominant Buddhist organization, was demanding the "autonomy of Buddhist religion" in the country without government interference. The Buddhist sources said that no priest could be appointed to head one of the nation's 1,000 temples without approval from the government. The post of chief abbot of the Chogye Sect had been held by a priest cooperative with the government, but last month a new leader, 50-year-old Su Ui-hyun, replaced him. The new chief abbot reportedly declared that he would fight for the restoration of Buddhism "for the people and not for the government."

The Buddhist Monks are also said to still bear a grudge over a crackdown by President Chon Tu-hwan during his rise to power in 1980, in which several dozen monks were arrested for allegedly being corrupt and immoral. They had been accused of misappropriating vast temple fortunes and also of harbouring concubines.

Students Clash With Police

HK051420 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sep 5 (AFP) -- Riot police clashed Friday with 300 dissident students who oppose the Asian Games taking place in Seoul later this month, eyewitnesses said. The half-hour campus confrontation broke out after the students set up a committee to oppose the Asian Games, scheduled to take place September 20 to October 5. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests. Eyewitnesses said 200 riot police stormed the campus through the back gate, as students threw stones and molotov cocktails at another contingent of police at the front. Police retaliated with tear gas.

The students shouted slogans including "Let's fight to oppose the Asiad" and "Let's drive out the U.S. imperialists." The demonstrators were also opposed to the special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision, denouncing it as an attempt by President Chon Tu-hwan's government to prolong its rule.

After dispersing the demonstrators, scores of police were seen guarding the school's gymnasium, where the Asiad volleyball event will be held. It was the first time dissident students had launched a committee to prevent the Asian Games, which they say has heightened tension with communist North Korea while hitting the nation's poor and underprivileged.

A similar demonstration involving 200 students was reported Friday at state-run Seoul National University, where the Asian Games table tennis event is to take place.

Police sources said an estimated 1,000 dissident students are bent on taking part actively in anti-Asiad demonstrations during the games. They also said police have decided to break up any student unrest in its early stages by storming campuses -- a departure from their earlier policy of avoiding university grounds.

In another development Friday, police set up a road block around the Asian Games athletes' village in southeastern Seoul and strictly controlled traffic. The road block will be extended to the area comprising the nearby Olympic stadium and all facilities, while nearby roads will be guarded by an estimated 8,000 special security troops.

Policeman Held Temporarily

SK070212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Violent demonstrations by students are once again taking place on campuses and streets since the opening of the fall semester, opposing the coming Asian Games and calling for democratization.

Approximately 2,900 students of 11 universities across the country staged demonstrations separately Friday, destroying school facilities and a police box. At least, 14 of the student demonstrators were taken into by [as published] police in Seoul for having joined in the violent demonstrations.

At the state-run Seoul National University, about 1,000 students gathered at the Acropolis Plaza to attend a stumping for the upcoming election of the students association around 1 p.m. Friday. The meeting lasted for three hours.

The gathering was followed by demonstration by some 200 students on the campus.

Approximately 300 students of Sogang University continued their protest overnight at the school's main hall, demanding for the immediate release of their fellow students who were taken by police.

They also called for a stop to the inspecting of their campus by investigation authorities. A policeman, Sin Ki-chol, 24, of the Mapo Police Station, was held as a hostage by the students. The students dispersed by themselves early yesterday morning.

A police report showed that about 10 Chungang University students, with their faces masked with handkerchiefs, broke into the offices of professors around 4 p.m. Friday and destroyed many desks, windows and other facilities. The violence occurred following a rally by some 200 students.

Similar radical acts were committed by some 20 students at the Ansong campus of Chungang University. There they assaulted a professor who had tried to pursuade them not to resort such "savage" activities.

About 250 students of Yonsei University and Ewha Womans University took to the streets in front of an inter-city bus terminal in Pulkwang-dong, northwestern Seoul, around 6:40 p.m. chanting anti-government, anti-American and anti-Asian Games slogans.

They hurled stones and molotov cocktails into the Taejo police box and a combat police bus.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING WITH JAPAN POSTPONED

SK080923 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Monday notified Japan of its decision to postpone the first regular Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting, which had been scheduled for later this week in Tokyo. Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su called in Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi on Monday to deliver the decision in a protest against Japanese Education Minister Masauki Fujio's latest remarks concerning Japan's takeover of Korea early this century.

Fujio, in another inflammatory statement concerning Japan's neighbors, sought to justify Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea, which led to 35 years of colonial rule. In an interview with the popular Japanese monthly magazine BUNGEI SHUNJU, Fujio contended that the annexation was based on a "formal agreement" between the two countries and that Korea should share responsibility for the action. Choe told the Japanese envoy that Fujio's "outrageous" remarks have created a "serious and important problem in the basic relations" between the two nations and have greatly stirred up the Korean people's sentiments against Japan. Under the circumstances, Choe said, the foreign ministers meeting, slated for Wednesday and Thursday, is considered inappropriate. Even if it were held, he said, it would hardly produce any useful results.

The Korean foreign minister also delivered a strong protest from his government, demanding that Tokyo take steps acceptable to the Korean Government and people in the interest of amicable relations and the future of the two neighboring countries. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, in accordance with established diplomatic practice, declined to reveal specifically what steps Tokyo should take. He implied, however, that Seoul would demand more than a simple apology or a formal clarification of the matter. In response, the Japanese ambassador told Choe that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari take the situation seriously and regret the controversy it has caused to Korean-Japanese relations. Appropriate measures are being taken by the Japanese Government, the ambassador added. The Korean Government's protest against Fujio's statement followed a high-level meeting on Sunday. In the meeting, presided over by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, education, and culture and information, the participants agreed to take strong countermeasures.

NORTH'S DIPLOMACY AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT VIEWED

SK050041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] With only two weeks left until the opening of the Seoul Asiad, North Korea is now engaged in a hectic diplomatic swing to muster support from its allies concerning its policy on inter-Korean questions. Particularly eye-opening are its activities in Harare, Zimbabwe, where the summit of the non-algined countries is now being held.

North Korea is planning to sponsor what it calls an "International Conference for Nuclear-Free Peace on the Korean Peninsula" in Pyongyang for three days starting Sept 6.

North Korea is desperately attempting to capitalize on the Pyongyang meeting and the non-aligned summit as forums of propaganda to garner support from neutral and Third World nations for its long-winded call of the withdrawal of American troops in South Korea.

For the projected three-day Pyongyang conference, North Korea has been intensifying "invitation diplomacy" to attract as many foreign delegates as possible to the internationally little-known meeting.

Around the end of last month, North Korea invited a delegation from the Finnish People's Democratic League, a delegation of the Danish Socialist Democratic Party, and a government delegation from Guinea. On Sept 1, it also invited a "revolutionary government delegation" from Tanzania and a "delegation of grand national conference" from Romania. Most of the foreign delegates were received by North Korean head Kim Il-song and Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin.

Timed with the opening of the non-aligned summit, North Korea invited the heads of diplomatic missions from the non-aligned nations, stationed in Pyongyang, to a reception on Sept 1.

At the unusual gathering of foreign diplomats, North Korean officials called for their government's supoport for the pullout of U.S. troops from the South. They then laid the entire blame for the suspension of inter-Korean dialogue on South Korea.

The South-North talks on the different channels of the Red Cross, parliamentarians, economic officials and sports delegates have been deadlocked for several months since North Korea unilaterally suspended them, carping on the annual ROK-U.S. "Team Spirit" Exercise.

North Korean diplomats dispatched to Harare, the place of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit, are notably busy making contacts with other delegates to gain support for the North Korean formula on Korean reunification. North Korea is a member of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, which is the largest voting group in the United Nations.

Pak Song-chol, vice president and also a leader of the North Korean delegation to the non-aligned meeting, has been intensively lobbying influential figures of the non-aligned world since his arrival in Harare on Aug 26.

On Aug 26 and 27, Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam, also in Harare met in sequence with foreign ministers of Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, Cuba and other countries.

What North Korea seeks to achieve in the on-going non-aligned summit was well indicated in commentaries in the NODONG SINMUN, organ of the North Korean Workers Party.

On the opening day of the non-aligned summit, the daily expressed fervent hope that the North Korean calls for the withdrawal of the American forces will be accepted in the non-aligned forum.

In an editorial, the organ contended, "The realization of peaceful unification of the divided Korean peninsula is the most urgent international issue to be solved at this time."

It went on to say that North Korea believes that the non-aligned countries will show solidarity in support for the North Korean position.

At the climax of its propaganda, North Korea declared its boycott of the Seoul Asian Games through Pyongyang Radio on Monday, the deadline for entry to the Asiad.

Such North Korean manoeuvres are felt to pour cool water on the festival of the Asian peoples, which will begin Sept 20.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM TOUR, MEDICAL CHECKUP

BK311402 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 August 86

[Text] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who paid official visits to Yugoslavia and Romania at the invitation of Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and of Mr Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, returned to Rangoon by air at 1435 today. The prime minister was welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the State Council; members of the Council of Ministers led by Thura U Tun Tin and Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime ministers; deputy ministers; personnel from the military and civilian circles; Mr Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burmal Mr Yves Rodrigues, French ambassador to Burma; Dr Walther von Marschall, FRG ambassador to Burma; Mr (Miroslav Dracolin), charge d'affaires of the Yugoslav Embassy; Mr (Marias Petr), charge d'affaires of the Romanian Embassy; and Mr (David Long), charge d'affaires of the Singapore Embassy.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, after his official visits to Yugoslav and Romania, also visited the FRG and France, and had a medical checkup in Britian.

VOPB MARKS PARTY 47TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK171452 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Unattributed "The Path of March Shown by 47 Years of History"]

[Text] The Burma Communist Party [BCP], which raised to a new level the course of history regarding the struggle of the people of all nationalities in Burma against imperialism, feudalism, and reactionary rule, is now 47 years old. The history of the BCP, the oldest political organization in Burma, is marked by a tortuous path of various overt and underground struggles, including armed struggle. On this auspicious day of pride and inspiration, we pay our solemn tribute to the fallen comrade martyrs who laid down their lives along the 47-year-old tourtuous path strewn with sacrifices of all kinds. May they be enshrined in glory eternally!

While paying tribute to the glorious martyrs, we also extend our heartfelt revolutionary salutations to the party members; the combatants of the People's Army; the allies, the patriots, and the indigenous people throughout the country who are opposing and waging all forms of struggle against the military government.

It is true that although the struggle has been waged for many years and at the risk of many lives, the great cause of the thousands of martyrs and the entire people have not yet achieved victory. But, the long course of history has already proven that only the communist party -- and no other -- is capable of establishing a people's democratic republic in Burma.

The party has experienced numerous twists and turns and ups and downs along its tortuous revolutionary path which is approaching its half a century mark. However, unlike the early days of its inception, the present situation does not require the party to operate clandestinely or in secrecy for its survival. Not only has the party been time-tested and have rich experience, it also has a line which integrates Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong thought with the concrete stalwart people's army which not only fought in the resistance war against the Japanese fascists but also the revolutionary war for more than 38 years.

Thus, a review of the past 47 years of history ensures party members that they have nothing to fear from or worry about regarding the difficulties that may lie ahead. They can be more confident that the party and the masses can overcome any sort of difficulty. In contrast to this, the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] one-party dictator military government -- the common enemy of the entire people -- continues to face one inextricable problem after another.

In practice, the military clique can no longer put up a pretense about or claim that the country is free from dependence on imperialists -- a boast made by all consecutive reactionary governments. It has become clear that they cannot do without imperialist aid and assistance in not only military and economic matters but also in social; political, and all other spheres.

This is evident from the fact that 40 percent of the investments projected in the 20-year long-term plan of the BSPP one-party dictator military government is to be financed through external loans. It is understood from the clues in the words of the so-called ministers that in recent times the military government has had headaches over external loans. Loans constitute half of their total annual foreign exchange earnings while more than one fourth of overseas spending is financed by foreign loans. Moreover, more than (?30) percent of the annual foreign aid and loans is being used to pay back loans. They will no longer be able to settle their debts without loans.

In trade, Burma is unable to counter the repercussions from the market manipulation of major imperialist countries and is fighting hard just to not be swamped under by the effects. Burma's rice exports plummeted drastically even though the rice war has barely begun. Income from rice exports in the last fiscal year fell by about 24 percent. Total income from exports in 1984-85 was 3.6 billion kyat, but the trends indicate that it will only be about (?2.5) billion kyat in 1985-86.

Naturally under such conditions, foreign exchange reserves and gold bullion in the military government's hands have dried up. The present foreign exchange and gold reserves of the military government are very low and cover only about 1-month worth of imports listed by the military government. It is indeed also shocking to learn that the total repayable foreign debt is 60 times the total of foreign exchange and gold reserves on hand.

However, the military clique is not affected by the declining economy in the country. It is only the people of all nationalities in Burma who directly bear its brunt.

The world oil price has fallen by half this year, but the price of oil and oil products has doubled in Burma. The import of raw materials has also fallen because of the burden of foreign debt and lessening foreign exchange reserves. The reduction in imports has led to a shortage of industrial raw materials and consequently of industrial goods such as cigarettes and soap. Their prices have spiralled unbelievably. Is it not so?

Under such conditions, the so-called state economic enterprises under the military government take billions of kyat in loans from local banks just for domestic use and, as a result, the military government has to continue printing its own currency to meet the demand. The military government officially claims that the inflation rate is 7 percent, but foreign observers believe it is between 20 and 30 percent. Even worse than this is the pernicious policy of the military clique regarding the local currency. The people live in fear and have no confidence in local currency notes. Rumors that the 75 and 25 kyat notes will be demonetized have spread to all parts of the country and people are haunted by them.

As economic difficulties worsened, crime rates have also soared to such an extent that the military government can no longer cover them up. Of the crimes that have spread from rural to urban areas and from small towns to big cities, the ones that stand out most are the corruption and bribery cases of the BSPP bureaucrats. These cases are so rampant that they have to be discussed even in their own rubber-stamp assembly. Actually, these cases are small when compared in quantity and extent of depravity to the corrupt practices of the leaders of the military clique.

Recently when the news of Duvalier of Haiti, Marcos of the Philippines, and Suharto of Indonesia were making headlines, some observers earnestly waited for the news about Burma. But only the news about the top boss of the military clique going on a tour of Europe in that period cropped up. The suppression of the media in Burma is even worse than under Marcos and Suharto, and therefore nothing came out into the open. Perhaps, the military clique's G-3 [automatic rifle] democracy is still potent for the moment.

Under such a democracy of the BSPP, the people will continue to live in the dark. Likewise, the welfare, economic, social, education, health, and other conditions of the people can never be good or pleasant as long as the military government exists.

If we look at the 24-year rule of the BSPP military clique, it is evident that the military clique not only does not want to transfer state power to anyone, it also does not want to share it even with other reactionaries. Therefore, practice has shown that to fight the government, which usurped power with arms and is propped up by all sorts of imperialists, the people have no other choice than to resort to armed struggle.

The indigenous people can establish a new Burma where people are completely free, which is fully democratic, which has equality for all nationalities, which has genuine unity among nationalities, and is peaceful and prosperous only if the common enemy -- the BSPP one-party dictator military government -- is toppled. For this reason, the BCP's Third National Party Congress laid down the following task to be implemented.

We must keep our military tasks as the central pillar and integrate them with all other tasks; strengthen and build the party, the army, the cadre force, and the base area; expand while strengthening our own forces; carry out an extensive guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines and extend and build up guerrilla bases; and unanimously unite with all the armed revolutionary forces as well as the patriotic forces throughout the country and start to direct the fight against the common enemy -- the military government -- and attain even greater victories without fail.

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN GREET NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

BK030800 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- On the occasion of the holding of the Eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit, PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin sent a message to the movement's member states expressing the Cambodian Government's position within this great community of nonaligned nations. The message was sent to 63 countries and national liberation movements.

"Born out of a general election," the message reads, "the PRK Government which controls the whole Cambodian territory is the only one entitled to represent the Cambodian people in all international fora. Through its policy of peace, independence, and nonalignment, it should retake its legitimate place at all meetings of the nonaligned countries.

"However, aware of its responsibility within the great community of nonaligned countries, the PRK to [as received] foil the divisive and diversionary maneuvers of the enemy forces attempting through the expedient of the so-called 'Cambodia problem' and other minor problems to divert the efforts of the nonaligned countries from current urgent tasks.

"For this reason, the PRK regards as relevant and wise the decision of the sixth and seventh nonaligned summits to keep the Cambodia seat vacant and, therefore, agrees for the time being to maintain this decision. For its part, in spite of this voluntary absence at the meetings of the nonaligned countries, the PRK will continue to make all efforts to contribute in a dignified manner to the common struggle of our movement for peace, national independence, and economic and social progress."

On the same occasion, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, also sent messages to Z. Singh and Rajiv Gandhi, president and prime minister of India, appreciating the historic role India played during the past 3 years in its capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement as well as its active contributions to the movement.

In another message sent to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, Chairman Hun Sen stated:

"We sincerely would like to express our best wishes to your excellency and to the Zimbabwean people on the election of Zimbabwe to the post of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. We firmly believe that under your leadership, the Nonaligned Movement will become firmer in its struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, democracy, and social progress."

HUN SEN GREETS VIETNAM ON ANNIVERSARIES

BK030950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Hun Sen, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, on the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the SRV. The message read:

The victory of the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945 constituted a resounding historical event of the Vietnamese people who waged a persistent struggle full of heroism and great sacrifices for independence, peace, and socialism. It is a victory of the correct revolutionary line drawn up by the CPV, founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh.

I take the opportunity on this occasion to express profound gratitude to the CPV, the SRV Government, and the fraternal Vietnamese people for providing the Cambodian people with both moral and material assistance and support in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland. I highly appreciate the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation pursued by the SRV and thank you for your personal efforts in the tireless diplomatic struggle aimed at protecting the rights and raising the prestige of the PRK and the three Indochinese countries in the defense and establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

I am glad to note that the relations and cooperation between the two foreign ministries are strengthening and becoming more effective, thus contributing to the victory of the revolution of each country for independence, peace, and socialism.

May the bonds of militant solidarity and special friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three Indochinese countries last forever. I wish you and your colleagues good health and more successes in your lofty cause.

Chea Sim Greetings

BK030850 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September Independence Day of Vietnam, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Presidium. The message noted:

I would like to extend warmest and most cordial greetings to the comrade chairman, all members of the VFF committee, and the fraternal Vietnamese people. The victory of the August Revolution constituted a great achievement of the Vietnamese people in their valiant struggle against the feudalists, French colonialists, and Japanese fascists. The victory of the August Revolution greatly contributed to the collapse of the era of the imperialists' colonial system. This is also a common victory of the three Indochinese countries' militant solidarity.

Thanks to the victory of the August Revolution, the SRV -- the first worker-peasant state in Asia -- was born through the historic declaration of independence read by President Ho Chi Minh on 2 September 1945. Since then, despite some difficulties caused by the imperialists' and expansionists' policy of intervention and encirclement, the Vietnamese people under the wise leadership of the CPV have successfully made achievements in all fields in their socialist construction.

The all-around development made by the Cambodian revolution during the past nearly 8 years is attributable to the sincere assistance of the Vietnamese party, government, front, and people.

The entire Cambodian people express their gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, front, and people and wish the VFF Central Committee, party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam greater victories and good health. May the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation further strengthen and last forever.

HUN SEN RECEIVES VISITING UN DELEGATION

BK030750 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0455 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministries and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday morning the delegation representing the UN secretary general led by Dr T. Kunugi, who is on an official visit to Cambodia. On this occasion, Hun Sen welcomed the delegation and said its visit held great significance to the relations between the Cambodian people and this world organization.

Dr Kunugi, in his speech, said he was satisfied with the progress made by the PRK with the new and happy life the Cambodian people are enjoying now. The delegation left Phnom Penh the same day, concluding its week-long visit to Cambodia during which it held talks with Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture, and Kong Sam-ol, minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers in charge of agriculture. It also held talks with leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Cambodia Red Cross and went to Kandal Province.

REPORT ON CHEA SIM VISIT TO POLAND

BK011414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report from Warsaw, on 27 August Comrade Tadeusz Porebski, Political Bureau member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and chairman of the group of PZPR deputies in the National Assembly of Poland, the Sejm, met with members of the Cambodian National Assembly delegation visiting Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic, at the invitation of the Sejm. Comrade Tadeusz Porebski spoke about the efforts of the Sejm to realize the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and to settle important issues of Poland's socioeconomic development, and about the activities of Sejm members.

Comrade Chea Sim, head of the Cambodian National Assembly delegation, briefed Comrade Tadeusz Porebski on the political, social, and economic situation in Cambodia, on the activities of Cambodian national assembly members, and on the endeavors of the KPRP to ensure conditions for the nation's harmonious and peaceful development.

On the same day, the delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly met with Comrade Tadeusz Olechowski, Polish deputy foreign minister. The talks concentrated on bilateral relations. The two sides exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Received by Malinowski

BK290716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK) -- The Cambodian parliamentary delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, currently on an official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic, was received last Tuesday in Warsaw by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Polish National Assembly. During the meeting, the two sides noted the good prospects and favorable conditions for deepening and developing the cooperation between the Polish and Cambodian National Assemblies in particular, and between the two countries in general.

CGDK STATEMENT ON INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK010254 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Aug 86

[31 August "Statement of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the 'so-called' foreign ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities recently held another so-called foreign ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries in Hanoi and issued a joint communique. The CGDK government would like to issue the following statement on this matter:

1. Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had noted that there is nothing new in this joint communique since it has not shown Vietnamese flexibility.

2. As the world knows, the so-called foreign ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries as well as all other matters in Laos and Cambodia, which are controlled and occupied by Vietnam, are all ordered and organized by Vietnam.

3. The Hanoi authorities have further posed themselves as the masters of the Indochinese Federation by persistently demanding the elimination of one of the three CGDK factions. In fact, what they want is to make the CGDK surrender to them. Having failed to realize their aim of crushing the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces on the battlefield, they have tried to fulfill this aim through diplomatic maneuvers. Their main aim is to weaken the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces so that they can crush and occupy Cambodia forever.

4. The Vietnamese announcement of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in 1990 is only deceitful propaganda. This Vietnamese promise is just the continuation of their diplomatic maneuver of getting everything by hook or by crook. The world knows well that Vietnamese promises are unreliable. The Hanoi authorities' diplomatic affair only serves their aim of winning on the battlefield. The Vietnamese have never kept their promises -- the 1954 Geneva agreement, the 1962 agreement in Laos, the 1973 Paris agreement, Vietnam's solemn promise in 1967 that it would respect Cambodian territorial integrity within the then current frontiers, Pham Van Dong's promise made in 1978 to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries that Vietnam would not attack Cambodia -- all these promises were broken.

5. The Hanoi communique is also an attempt to threaten those countries which support the Cambodian people's struggle, accusing those countries of trying to create a confrontation. Therefore, Vietnam has accused the 114 countries which voted for the UN resolution on Cambodia of being a small group of forces wanting confrontation

6. The Hanoi communique echoed Gorbachev's Vladivostok statement in an attempt to weaken the world forces which support the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea. This is useless because the world is well aware of this Vietnamese-Soviet scheme.

7. Vietnam should listen to the appeal of the majority of the people in the world. Vietnam should realize that its increasingly serious difficulties -- political, economic, and social -- and the feeling of hopelessness which is overwhelming the Vietnamese cadres at all levels, as well as Vietnam's extreme isolation in the world, are caused by its aggression against Cambodia and being bogged down in Cambodia. Only by responding to the offer by the CGDK by accepting the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal made public on 17 March 1986 will Vietnam be able to extricate itself from its current complicated difficulties.

8. The significant point in the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal is that first, it paves a way for Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia orderly and honorably; second, it calls for respect for the Cambodian people's sacred right to self-determination, free from any outside interference through a free election under UN supervision. The 8-point peace proposal considers the interests of both the Cambodian people and that of Vietnam; this proposal has been made with the aim of reconciling the Cambodians and of bringing about a neighborly coexistence between Cambodia and Vietnam. This 8-point proposal will also restore peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia which are essential to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The Cambodian problem can be resolved through political and peaceful means only after the SRV Government -- the aggressor -- holds talks with the CGDK, which is the sole legitimate representative of Cambodia -- the victim of the SRV aggression.

[Dated] 31 August 1986

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT VIEWED

BK290608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Can Words be Put Into Actual Practice?"]

[Text] At present, the necessity to normalize and improve relations between Thailand and neighboring countries has become a topic for discussion by the people in the capital of Thailand. On 13 August 1986, Thai Foreign Affairs Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said in an interview by a BANGKOK POST correspondent that the new Thai Government will resort to various measures to improve relations with all neighboring countries and that Thailand will not allow [anyone] to use Thai territory as a base from which to carry out activities to sabotage or overthrow governments of those neighboring countries. This is considered a good move by the general public which desires peace, friendship, and cooperation. But, whether or not Sitthi Sawetsila can put what he has said into actual practice is a matter that the public will follow up and see in the future.

Not allowing its own territory to be used for aggression against other countries, respect for one another's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and peaceful coexistence are considered principles of good-neighborly relations. These principles can possibly be achieved if the Thai side is sincere about normalizing relations with the various neighboring countries. As in the past, the peoples of the Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- have persistently made efforts to seek ways and means to restore and normalize relations with neighboring countries. But, their efforts have not yet been successful because there still remain many obstacles.

One major obstacle to the normalization of relations between the Indochinese countries and the countries in the ASEAN grouping, in particular Thailand, comes from the Cambodian-Thai border where the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has its base to infiltrate into Cambodian territory. The use of Thai territory as the base for carrying out aggression against the PRK and the continued use of Thai territory as a sanctuary and place for fostering and training exiled Lao reactionaries to oppose the LPDR have caused the tense situation in the Lao-Thai and the Cambodian-Thai relations.

Nevertheless, all these problems can be settled. The Indochinese countries are ready to hold creative negotiations with the various neighboring countries in Southwest Asia in general and with Thailand in particular to discuss these problems. In their recent 13th conference, the foreign affairs ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia also reiterated their reasonable policy on the respect of Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, because they have considered the normalization of the relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand as the very important factor for the maintenance of peace and stability in southeast Asia.

On the basis of this spirit, in the joint communique of the recent 13th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers, the SRV has explicitly announced that it is ready to hold talks with Thailand to seek means to settle basic problems in their relations as well as to establish and expand the friendship and good-neighborly relations within the framework of peaceful coexistence.

In his speech at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in early August this year, with regard to Lao-Thai relations, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, explicitly noted that Laos is ready to do everything possible, both at the national and local levels, to achieve the mutual understanding and trust with the Kingdom of Thailand. This clearly showed the good faith of Laos to resume talks with Thailand with a view to normalizing relations in all respects between the two countries.

As for the PRK, it also reiterated its desire to exchange views with Thailand on the problem of Cambodian refugees and the problem of Thai nationals captured in Cambodian territory. It is possible that these initiatives of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia can lead to a settlement of the problems if the Thai side is sincere in settling them.

Therefore, it is obvious that whether or not the confrontation between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, in particular the confrontation between Thailand and Cambodia, can come to an end; whether or not the Cambodian-Thai border can become tranquil; and whether or not the relations between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and Thailand can be normalized depend on the Thai side. However, all these issues can be realized if Thailand comes to understand that it is very necessary to settle all the problems on the grounds that its national interests will be affected if it continues to follow another country's strategic line, if it continues to allow the so-called CGDK to use Thai territory as its base from which to infiltrate into Cambodia to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people, and if it continues to allow the exiled Lao reactionaries to use Thai territory as their base from which to carry out sabotage activities against the LPDR. If the Thai side continues to do so, it means that Sitthi Sawetsila's statement which says measures will be taken to improve relations with all neighboring countries and that Thailand will not allow anyone to use its territory as a base from which to sabotage governments of neighboring countries is merely deceitful propaganda, a political deception, and a trick aimed at deceiving public opinion.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ATTENDS CHAMPHON PARTY MEETING

BK060943 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 6 (KPL) -- A three-day session of the party committee of Champhon District, the central province of Savannakhet, was closed on August 31.

The session was attended by over 60 delegates representing 160 party members in the district.

It was also honoured with the presence of Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Boun-gnang Volachit, member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the provincial party committe, mayor of Savannakhet; and other senior officials.

The participants reviewed the achievements scored by the local people in the past three years, and adopted a three-year plan (1986-88) for economic development and national defence.

POLITICAL LIFE CAMPAIGN IN VIENTIANE REVIEWED

BK011403 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Feature Article: "Political Life Campaign in Vientiane Province"]

[Text] After the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat had issued an instruction on the holding of meetings to study and contribute views to the draft political report to be submitted to the Fourth Party Congress, from early June to the latter part of July, in addition to the meetings held by various branches of work throughout the country to study and contribute views to the draft report, Vientiane Province repeatedly launched political life campaigns by organizing three meetings. The first one was for more than 300 leading cadres at the district level and of various branches of work under the provincial administration. The second and third meetings were held in various districts and offices and organizations in the province and were attendedd by more than 1,700 comrades.

The atmosphere prevailing in the above meetings was different from that in other meetings held to study various resolutions of the party. At these meetings the secretary of the provincial party committee explained the importance of the study on the draft political report which will be submitted by the party Central Committee to the Fourth Party Congress.

After the study cadres at all levels unanimously agreed with the assessment made by the higher echelons on our great victories and shortcomings. The cadres assigned to all sectors of work have now adjusted their plans to the new requirements and adopted methods to rectify their weaknesses and remaining problems. Regarding this, they will concentrate on fulfilling the plan for the 2d half of 1986 and will adjust their Second 5-Year Plan to the main orientation outlined by the party Central Committee. They will also concentrate on further perfecting their plans starting from now until the year 2000.

During the important political campaign, it was observed that cadres of various age and sexes, particularly the leading cadres and party members, vigorously studied and contributed views to the political report. They studied in depth each aspect of the work under their responsibility and were aware of their strong and weak points and of the methods to correct them. At the same time, criticism and self-criticism were conducted in such a manner that everyone was encouraged to correct their attitude in order to fulfill their own plans as well as those mapped out by the provincial administration, thus bringing about a new change and a new position to the province. In addition, emulation campaigns have been repeatedly mobilized to splendidly fulfill their own 1986 plans and to score achievements to welcome the coming Fourth Party Congress.

VIENTIANE PROVINCE HOLDS CADRES CONFERENCE

BK031328 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A conference of Vientiane provincial cadres was officially convened on 1 September with the participation of 177 cadres, including 13 female comrades, representing all branches of work and production bases in the province.

On behalf of the presidium of the conference, Comrade Colonel Keo Khammani, standing member of the provincial party commitee and vice chairman of the provincial administrative committee, delivered the opening speech. He said in part as follows: [begin recording]

[Begin recording] We know well that during the past 10 years the enemy has attentively carried out sabotage activities against the country as a whole and Vientiane Province in particular. Because of this problem economic, cultural, and social bases in our province have been beset with many difficulties. Nevertheless, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP Central Committee, with the lofty determination of the provincial party committee, cadres, and people throughout the province, we have joined in resolutely smashing all enemy's schemes and tricks and defended and made our Vientiane Province more progressive in all respects. On this occasion, I ask the delegates to this conference to applaud our past achievements. [applause]

Dear comrades, our conference is of great significance. In this conference we will jointly study the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress. At the same time, we will study the draft Second 5-Year Plan of our party committee and will organize the successful implementation of this plan which is for 1986-90. We will also cast ballots to select our outstanding delegates in this conference to the fourth party congress. Therefore, the Presidium calls on comrade delegates to heighten their responsibility and study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee and to our province's 5-year plan.

You should display responsibility in selecting outstanding delegates to attend the fourth party congress. All participants must be determined to surmount some difficulties throughout the period of this conference and bring into full play our lofty responsibility to be worthy of being representatives from various units, offices, and all production units throughout the province. [end recording]

NORTHERN DIVISION HOLDS PARTY MEMBERS CONFERENCE

BK031305 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Infantry Division A of the northern region successfully held a conference for its party members from the morning of 16 until 19 August. Attending were chief of the division, members of the commanding committee, heads of battalions, heads of four organizations under the division, heads of demibattalions, and party members attached to the division.

The comrade chief of the division spoke about the objectives of the conference and outlined its proceedings which were divided into three steps. He read then a report summing up the political, military, economic, and other tasks carried out in the 1st half of the current year. In this report, he mentioned various multifaceted achievements as well as strong and weak points which will be marked to ensure better success, correct weaknesses, and promote the advantageous points concerning leadership and implementation. He also defined the orientation, tasks, and new methods for the 2d half of the year and encouraged the participants to bring into full play their strength in defending and strengthening the country.

The participants then cast ballots to select delegates to attend party conferences at a higher level. They unanimously selected 13 comrades as their delegates to attend the forthcoming party congress.

Later, a ceremony was held to present medals and commendation certificates to officers and men in the division for their 5-year and 10-year achievements. The Itsala medal, first class, was awarded to a comrade; the Itsala medal, second class to a unit and 68 comrades; Itsala medals, third class, to 227 comrades; labor medals, second class, to 8 comrades; and labor medals, third class, to 219 comrades and to a brick production company. Then the conference announced promotions for six captains to major.

In conclusion, the chief of the division mentioned the enemy's new schemes, for example, those of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai reactionaries colluding to swallow Laos and snuff out the revolution in this country, particularly in the northern region and three northern villages. He also emphasized the central tasks of the army in always maintaining high vigilance, standing ready for combat, and always fighting well. He called on all party members to firmly grasp the content and spirit of the conference, translate them into practice in their respective units, and gradually build and modernize their units.

To express their loyalty to the higher echelons, a representative of the party members acknowledged the call and pledged to splendidly fulfill the instructions and resolutions issued by the division and the supreme command.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS END IN PHONG SALY PROVINCE

BK010859 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Political life campaigns in Phong Saly Province to contribute views to the draft political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the coming Fourth Party Congress have basically ended. Thousands of cadres, party members, and the masses took part in the campaigns.

During these important political life campaigns, the cadres, party members, and masses vigorously studied and sincerely, extensively, enthusiastically, and promptly contributed views to the draft political report. As a result, they are now aware of the great achievements and victories recorded by our people as well as the general weaknesses and shortcomings that must be rectified. At the same time, our cadres have profoundly grasped the strategic orientation, tasks, and objectives of each period outlined in the draft political report. They have also applied them to their action plans, particularly provincial plans running from now until the year 2000.

After concluding these important campaigns, various branches of work and production sectors in Phong Saly Province are currently concentrating their efforts on carrying out the contents and spirit of the campaigns by launching socialist emulation movements and by contributing to fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

In return, Thai authorities also responded with a positive move by ordering provincial officials along the Thai-Lao border to hold talks with Laotian officials and urging them to organize sport and cultural activities to promote the friendship across the Mekong River.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also said he would meet with his Laotian counterpart Phoun Sipaseut in New York for the annual UN General Assembly to discuss ways and means to strengthen the bilateral ties which have strained in the past few years following numerous border conflicts.

Sawanit said Thailand hopes that there will be more contracts at the local level to promote the ties and pave the way for government-to-government talks.

Thailand, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has requested the Laotian Government to accept a group of 120 Laotians, who entered Thailand illegally. The refugees will be the first batch of 1,200 Laotians awaiting repatriation by the Thai Government.

SITTHI TELLS UNHCR OF REFUGEE CAMP CLOSURE

BK040125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Khao I-Dang holding centre will close at the end of this year, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Hocke yesterday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi told Mr Hocke Thailand is willing to coordinate with any country wanting to take in Khmers for resettlement before the camp closes.

Former National Security Council chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri has said the camp would be closed but this is the first confirmation at a high level.

Sqn Ldr Prasong also said the remaining refugees would be moved to the border, joining their countrymen in camps for displaced persons. The camp, which has 25,728 Khmers of whom 7,100 are ration card holders, would close at the end of the month, he said.

UNCHR officials expect about 20,000 Khmers to be left unsettled at the end of the year with about 4,000 to 5,000 resettled abroad.

UNHCR representative Gerald Waltzer has been quoted as saying the organisation is waiting for further discussion with Thai officials about the future of the Khmers left at the camp, and the possibility of delaying the closure.

Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri quoted Mr Hocke as saying the UNHCR would soon donate $800,000 to the Thai anti-piracy programme.

In a speech at a dinner in honour of Mr Hocke, the Foreign Minister said that with UNHCR help, Thailand had been "able to reduce the rate of pirate attacks by nearly 70 percent in four years.

"At the same time, the rate of apprehension and prosecution has increased fivefold."

SITTHI WANTS HALT TO U.S. SUGAR 'DUMPING'

BK061013 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday said that he would ask U.S. congressmen and the Reagan administration to refrain from further dumping of sugar on the world market during his trip to the United States later this month. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also said that he had met U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Mr William Brown at the foreign ministry on Wednesday and has expressed the concern over the impact of U.S. sugar dumping on Thai sugarcane planters and the sugar industry because it had caused prices of Thai products to drop. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the U.S. aambassador promised to help solve the issue, and adds it would help also effect Thailand's economic and social development program.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CITES LAO 'POSITIVE' RESPONSE

BK060351 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday welcomed what it described as a positive response from Laos to the Thai Government's newly-announced policy to improve relations with its neighbours.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri told a news conference that the Laotian reaction was contained in an article of PASASON newspaper, the official newspaper of the Laotian Government on Sept. 4. The article expressed appreciation for the foreign policy outlined by Premier Prem Tinsulanon during the presentation of the policy of his government to the Parliament on August 27.

The Laotian daily also made reference to Sections 1 and 2 of the government's foreign policy which says that Thailand will continue its efforts to improve and promote ties and understanding with every neighbouring country based on the principle of reprocity, equality, justice and peaceful diplomatic means to solve mutual political problems.

The Foreign policy outlined by the Prem Government also said that Thailand will promote peace and peaceful coexistence with these countries on the principle of independence, equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in domestic affairs.

Sawanit's comment came after the Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong called on both countries to forget the past border problems and look ahead to build a new friendship.

The spokesman also said that Thailand would also consider to open more checkpoints to facilitate trade between the two nations. He said as in the past Bangkok did from time to time open extra border checkpoints in various provinces along the Thai-Lao border for specific purposes.

Kaysone Phomvihan, the Laotian prime minister, recently sent a congratulatory message to the Prem Government saying that Vientiane was ready to discuss with Thailand at all levels to improve the bilateral relations between the "brotherly" neighbours.

NEW SUPREME COMMANDER TAKES OVER 1 SEP

BK030907 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A ceremony was held today to mark the transfer of duty from the former supreme commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek, to the new supreme commander, Admiral Supha Khotchaseni. The ceremony was attended by senior officers of the three Armed Forces and the Police Department. Armed Forces Adjutant General Lieutenant General Prachum Phibunphanuwat read the royal decree appointing the new supreme commander. Gen Athit then delivered a speech handing over his duties to the new supreme commander. [passage omitted]

FIGURES RELEASED ON TRADE BALANCE WITH U.S.

BK061017 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Thailand has gained a surplus in its trade with the United States, with an increase by 40 percent to more than U.S. $500 million. During the first 6 months of this year, Thailand's favorable balance in agricultural trade with the United States almost trebled. This represents an increase to more than U.S. $100 million from U.S. $31 million during the same period last year. Thai canned tuna exports to the United States have continued to expand at a phenomenal pace, with an increase in sales by 31 percent during the first 6 months of this year. Coffee and jewelry were also major export items during this period. Coffee sales almost quadrupled from January to June this year, while Thai jewelry exports to the United States more than doubled. During this period, Thai apparel exports to that country declined by 33 percent, while mill product exports, like yarn and finished cloth, were up 34 pecent.

'ILLEGAL CHINESE INTRUDERS' TURNED OVER TO PRC

BK061514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the Vietnamese and Chinese National Days, stemming from the respectful friendship between peoples of the two countries and Vietnam's humanitarian policy, on 6 September at the Huu Nghi Gate, Lang Son Province, the Huu Nghi border defense post, as authorized by the SRV Government, turned over to the Chinese side 27 illegal Chinese intruders who were arrested some time ago. These Chinese intruders expressed their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for the humane treatment given to them during their captivity and for allowing them to be reunited with their families. Chinese officials at the gate's inspection border post in Guangxi, China, received all of these Chinese.

On the same day, the Vietnamese side received 34 Vietnamese civilians who were captured illegally by the Chinese side.

NGUYEN HUU THO ADDRESSES NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK051707 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 5 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 5 -- Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho on Sept. 4 delivered his speech at a plenary meeting of the 8th Nonaligned Summit, bringing out the stance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with regard to the Nonaligned Movement as well as to the major world and regional issues of the movement's concern. He said:

"The past 25 years is a period full of trials and difficulties for the Nonaligned Movement. During that period, mankind has witnessed the escalation of the bellicose policy pursued by the imperialists, their dangerous adventures in the arms race and their schemes to push mankind to a nuclear holocaust. We have also witnessed the United States' obstinate attitude in deploying mass-extermination weapons. It has set forth reactionary military theories to legalize the utilization of these weapons while trying to abolish the treaties of prime importance in disarmament achieved after long negotiations and much difficulty. At the same time, the United States has refused to respond to a series of peace initiatives (?and) acts which may lead to a new situation in which tension could be replaced by detente, confrontation by dialogue and all nations would be able to live and work in peace without the danger of war.

"Nowadays, nobody still retains the misleading conception that the arms race is merely an issue between the "super-powers", instead nations have realized that it directly concerns the existence of the whole mankind. There have appeared two clearly opposite stands: One is our stand, the stand of the nonaligned countries, the socialist countries and all nations that wish to exist and develop, and the other is the stand of the extremely bellicose, militarist and reactionary imperialists who want to break the present military equilibrium -- a factor to prevent the explosion of a nuclear war pending the realisation of complete disarmament.

"Over the past 25 years, the valiant struggle of the nations for (?independence) and freedom has dealt heavy blows to imperialism, colonialism and other reactionary forces and has gained big successes. The imperialist and reactionary forces have failed to draw any useful lesson from their defeats though having had to refrain from embarking on a "second Vietnam", the U.S. imperialists are continuing with their policy of the threat of force, they are ready to commit direct armed intervention wherever an opportunity offers while accelerating military pressure upon other nations, applying the policy of state terrorism and economic blockade, conducting subversive acts or proxy wars with intent to repress nations struggling for independence, freedom and social progress.

"The unbridled ambition of the imperialist forces to reverse the wheel of history is directly threatening the existence of mankind. While it is not yet possible for them to kindle a new world war, they have committed and are committing so many crimes against nations in struggle and provoking hotbeds of war on various continents".

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho condemned the imperialists' policy of economic enslavement toward the developing countries. He said:

"The struggle against poverty and backwardness can achieve its immediate and long objectives by the strengthening of international solidarity among the revolutionary forces of our time. If the coming into being of the world socialist system has created the requisites for the victories of the national liberation movement over the old-type colonialist forces on the world scale, the all-round development and consolidation of the world socialist system is creating and will create favourable conditions for nations in struggle, to develop in peace, national independence, and social progress".

Denouncing the racist regime in South Africa, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"In the south of Vietnam in the past, when the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, lackey of the U.S. imperialists, dragged guillotines from one place to another to behead Vietnamese patriots that was actually the foreboding of the end of an extremely brutal anti-national regime. The Vietnamese people have been following with deep sympathy the sacrifices and hardships experienced by the South African people in their struggle for national independence and freedom. The apartheid regime cannot escape complete collapse before the resolute struggle of the people in South Africa and Namibia, with close solidarity and support of the people in the whole African Continent, especially of the frontline countries, and the support of the whole mankind.

"It is now more imperative than ever to concentrate all our power and effort to quickly eliminate apartheid, a tumor on the body of Africa, and a stain in human history. Since the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement (N.A.M.) we have fully supported and united with the southern African people's struggle. We are firmly convinced that with this historic summit, the support for the struggle of the southern African people will become ever more effective."

Turning to the situation in Southeast Asia, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"Realities in Southeast Asia, over the past eight years have testified on the one hand to the just stance and goodwill attitude of the three Indochinese countries which have been indefatigably struggling for peaceful co-existence among nations inside and outside the region and on the other, to the unjust stance and injudicious attitude of those who are seeking to run against the trend of time. The three Indochinese countries' stand for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea alongside the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which, within less than four years, committed a gencide never seen in human history by killing millions of its fellow countrymen. As the Kampuchean people's patriotic armed forces have constantly grown in very arduous conditions including the armed attacks and other sabotage activities conducted by outside reactionary forces by the hand of the Pol Pot clique, Vietnam has over the past five years effected five drives of partial troop withdrawal and announced that all Vietnam Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea by 1990 when the Kampuchean People's Army are fully capable of defending the country's security. It should be stressed that Vietnam has also declared that it will pull all its troops out of Kampuchea right after a political solution that guarantees the elimination of Pol Pot is achieved. On the contrary, the other side has persistently insisted on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops while refusing to stop its assistance to the Pol Pot clique. In other words, it is seeking to quickly restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

Though having taken full control of Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has expressed its willingness to embark on negotiations with opposition individuals and groups aimed at achieving national concord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The essence of the eight-point proposal of March 17, 1986 which everyone knows has been masterminded by a hegemonistic force is to demand the abolition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and recognition of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", the core of which is the genocidal Pol Pot junta, with a view to bringing the latter back to power in Kampuchea, a thing that it has failed to obtain by force over the past eight years."

At present, public opinion, both inside and outside the region, considers the elimination of the Polpotists an unquestionable necessity. If all the parties concerned agree that the two fundamental questions are the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the Polpotists, it is possible right now to start negotiations on a plans to settle these two questions so as to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with all the parties concerned to soon reach such a solution. At the same time, they wish that the Nonaligned Movement, in the spirit of its resolution on Southeast Asia adopted at its New Delhi summit and reaffirmed in the draft resolution of this summit, will help promote dialogues with a view to reaching a political solution at an earlier date than 1990, date for the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea already agreed upon and announced by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE TRAN QUOC HOAN

Career Outlined

OW041555 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 4 -- Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the party Commission for Mass Agitation, deputy to the National Assembly former member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, former minister of interior, passed away at the army hospital 108 here on Sept. 3, 1986, at the ago of 70, it was announced here today.

The obituary was jointly issued by the Central Committee of the CPV, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Tran Quoc Hoan (born Nguyen Trong Canh) was born on January 23, 1916 in a poor peasant family in Nghe Tinh Province. He joined the Indochinese Communist Party in 1934. Twice arrested by the French colonialists (1934 and 1941) he was released in March 1954. He was elected to the party Central Committee at the Second National Congress where he was also made an alternate member of the Politburo, and became a full member in 1972. At the Fifth Party Congress in 1982, he was again elected to the Central Committee and appointed chairman of the Mass Agitation Commission of the party Central Committee. He was awarded the Gold Star order, the highest distinction of Vietnam.

A funeral committee has been set up with Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and standing member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, as chairman. Tran Quoc Hoan's remains will lie in state at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall and will be buried at the Mai Dich Cemetary on Sept. 7.

Truong Chinh at Ceremony

BK070941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A solemn official ceremony was held today, 6 September, at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to pay tribute to the late Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. The coffin bearing the body of the deceased was placed on a bier covered with red velvet. Above the coffin were the national flag and the party banner.

At 0800 sharp, the delegation of the CPV Central Committee led by Truong Chinh, CPV General Secretary, laid a wreath and paid tribute to Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. The delegation included Comrade Pham Van Dong and many other members of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Other delegations which laid wreaths and paid tribute to the late Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan were the National Assembly and Council of State delegation led by its chairman, Truong Chinh, accompanied by many leaders of the National Assembly and the Council of State; the Council of Ministers delegation led by its chairman, Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee delegation led by its honorary chairman, Hoang Quoc Viet.

After paying tribute to the late Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and other party and state leaders thoughtfully enquired about and expressed deep condolences to relatives and members of Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan's family.

Afterward, many delegations also laid wreaths and paid tribute to Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. They included the delegations of the Ministries of Interior and National Defense, the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; delegations of provincial party and people's committees of Nghe Tinh, Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, and Hai Hung, and more than 100 delegations from various ministers, branches, sectors, mass organizations, and political parties from the center and provinces.

Delegations of the Soviet, Lao, Cambodian, and other countries' embassies in Hanoi also laid wreaths, paid tribute, and signed the mourning book, expressing their grief over the death of Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan.

ENGINEERING MINISTER SAID ACCUSED OF GRAFT

OW051005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 5 KYODO -- An incumbent cabinet minister is under fire in Vietnam for alleged involvement in large-scale corruptive practices at a model factory, according to a labor union weekly. Nguyen Van Kha, minister of engineering and metals, is accused of graft at a national automobile factory, along with eight factory executives, said LAO DONG, weekly organ of Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions though it did not give details of the minister's involvement.

The weekly said the factory executives were pocketing money by falsifying the accounts, increasing the figures for expenditures and reporting the sales lower. Many instances of use of money with falsified slips were also reported, LAO DONG said. The executives, including the factory head, got bonuses 25 times larger than the regular monthly pay of ordinary factory workers, it said. They also illegally obtained rationed goods, and spent their ill-gotten money for dining and trips, the labor journal said. The weekly also said the corrupt officials gave large bonuses to factory accountants to keep their mouths shut.

Disclosure of the minister's involvement was seen by political sources here as reflecting Communist Party General Secretary Truong Chinh's wish to put an end to widespread corruption, which the leadership admitted prevented the nation's healthy economic growth. The political sources believe the minister will be dismissed in the near future.

NHAN DAN ON PRECINCT, DISTRICT CONGRESSES

BK060913 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 6 September editorial: "Precinct and District Party Congresses"]

[Text] Advancing toward the Sixth CPV Congress, basic party organizations throughout the country have completed their party congresses. Party congresses are now being conducted in 400 precinct and district party organizations. These congresses are designed to continually make suggestions on the draft documents of the party Central Committee which will be presented at the Sixth Party Congress. They are also aimed at reviewing the situation of the party organizations in implementing the Fifth Party Congress resolution and their own resolutions, and at discussing the guidelines and tasks of precinct and district party organizations in the coming tenure.

The results of recent grass-roots-level congresses constitute an important factor for the success of party congresses at precinct, district, and higher levels. The comments of millions of party members and party chapter delegates, and of basic party organization congresses on the various documents of the Sixth Party Congress and the various political reports of provinces, precincts, and districts constitute precious assets.

The basic party organization congresses have, on the basis of the situation in their localities, firmly understood the central viewpoints, and have referred to the projects, guidelines and tasks of districts and provinces to outline the tasks, norms, and measures for their struggle, and to formulate their own revolutionary action programs for the coming years.

Precinct and district party congresses should adequately review the suggestions of party members and delegates to the grass-roots-level congresses and continue to make suggestions to the documents of higher level congresses. Precinct and district party committees should collect and study the suggestions of grass-roots-level congresses in order to substantiate and qualitatively enhance their own reports. They must refer to the Fifth Party Congress resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee to review their leadership and guidance in the past on the strength of the last precinct and district party congress resolutions. At the same time, they must put forth guidelines, tasks, objectives, and measures for a positive and fundamentally scientific struggle suitable to the local situation.

Many good results have been achieved in building and perfecting the district level in the past few years. Many districts have become good production units where the economy is developing, the people's livelihood is stabilized, and national defense and security remains strong and firm.

Districts are the level of comprehensive socioeconomic and administrative management and the area for developing agricultural production and building the economic structures for agroindustry or agro-forestry-industry and agro-fishery-industry. In districts agriculture is connected with the development of industries, handicrafts, processing industries, production of consumer and export goods, and circulation and distribution. Districts are the broad and great area in which to exploit all potentials in terms of land, labor, trades and jobs; the fortresses for national defense; and the place where combat and combat stand-by forces are organized to firmly ensure national defense and security and where the people's material and cultural lives are well taken care of and new socialist men are built.

Each precinct and each district should set up an economic structure suitable to its own conditions and potentials, closely link village plans with sector plans and general district plans; closely combine agriculture with industry at the very grassroots level; develop the various service sectors; and build an infrastructure of inter-village communications, postal networks, economic and technical centers, and so on in order to effectively support agricultural and handicraft production and circulation and distribution.

The management tasks in districts should be renovated to promote the dynamism and autonomy of primary installations, consolidate cooperatives and production collectives, organize and care for the people's livelihood, and promote the people's mastery over all areas.

Precinct and district party congresses should be well aware of the new requirements of building firm and strong precinct and district party organizations in the new situation so as to set forth guidelines and measures to the leadership of precinct and district party committees, basic party organizations, and the contingent of cadres and party members. A scrupulous attitude must be adopted at congresses to overcome negative aspects detected during the last self-criticism and criticism and to resolutely eliminate unqualified members from the party.

The experience of some precincts and districts where party congresses have already been completed, shows that the quality of political reports by precinct and district party committees is of decisive significance to the success of the party congress. These reports must be well prepared, focus on the main issues, correctly evaluate achievements as well as shortcomings, and point out realistic guidelines, tasks, objectives, norms, and measures.

We should thoroughly understand the guiding thought of using the people as a base, ensure the people's mastery, uphold autonomy and creativity, and advance the movements in precincts and districts.

Precinct and district party congresses will elect new party committees and delegations to higher party congresses. Whether the contingents of cadres in precincts and districts can be renovated and leadership and management -- especially socioeconomic management -- in precincts and districts can be enhanced, all depends primarily on the election of party committee echelons.

We should elect to the precinct and district party committees those comrades who typify the new era and who possess good qualities, abilities, new thinking -- especially economic thinking -- new behavior, dynamism, creativity, and daring. They must stay close to the people, wholeheartedly serve the people, respect the people's right to mastery, and enjoy the people's confidence.

We absolutely will not elect incompetent and unqualified comrades to the party committees and the delegations to higher party congresses. The election of young, well forged, and qualified members to the new party committees is an urgent and important requirement.

The precinct and district party congress resolutions must be turned into seething revolutionary movements among the masses in the advance toward the party congresses of provincial, city, and special zone party organizations, and toward the Sixth CPV Congress.

GRASS-ROOTS CPV ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK290442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 August 86

[Text] To date, almost all grass-roots party organizations in the Army have held congresses. Army institutes and schools will hold their party congresses late in August. Armed Services and branches are preparing to hold party organization congresses at the divisional level.

In Thanh Hoa Province, 90 percent of the local grassroots party organizations have held congresses. Dong Son, Nong Cong, Tho Xuan, Thieu Yen, and Cam Thuy Districts have finished holding party organization congresses at the grass-roots level; and the Dong Son District party organization has held its congresses.

In Ha Son Binh Province, Ky Son, Kim Boik and Ung Hoa Districts have finished holding party organization congresses at the grass-roots level. Only 35 percent of the province's grass-roots party organizations have held congresses.

In Quang Ninh Province, more than 70 percent of the local grass-roots party organizations have held congresses.

Elsewhere, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Lam Dong, Nghia Binh, and Phu Khanh Provinces have finished preparations such as training lecturers and organizing congresses at a number of basic units to draw upon experience. These provinces are striving to finish holding grass-roots party organization congresses in late August or the first week of September.

Congresses In Army Units

BK010939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Station editor's review of Armed Forces units' activities]

[Excerpts] To date, almost all basic party organizations in the Army have finished holding congresses. At present, the various armed services and branches are preparing to hold party organization congresses at the divisional level. By mid-August 1986, virtually all basic party organizations belonging to the Rear Service General Department had held party congresses. Thousands of suggestions contributed the party Central Committee's draft report were promptly reviewed and submitted to higher echelons. The party committee of the Rear Service General Department has guided a number of pilot units in holding congresses initially to develop experience. The party committee's standing body and the political organ of the general department closely monitored the congresses, especially those held by pilot and major units. The experience gained from the congresses held by the party organizations of Military Hospital No. 354, the Military Medicine Department, the 71st Group of the Gas and Oil Department were studied and disseminated, ensuring strict observance of the prescribed procedures for holding congresses.

By 30 August, many party organizations above the grass-roots level of the Rear Service General Department had finished holding congresses. They include the Gas and Oil Department, the Military Medicine Department, the Military Provisions Department, the Quatermasters Department, the Barracks Department, and the Transport Department. The Rear Service General Department's party organization has carried out control work intensively. Urgent, determined efforts have been made to investigate and resolve cases of violations of discipline by party members named in letters of denunciation and to help the various party committee echelons reach a conclusion on the composition of party committee personnel and the nomination of delegates to attend party congresses at higher levels. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, basic party organizations of the local armed forces also held congresses. [passage omitted]

Hanoi City Congresses

BK010913 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] As the 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization is approaching, all the party organizatons in precincts, districts, and towns have recently held congresses of grass-roots party units. At these congresses, party members positively contributed realistic views toward the draft political reports of the party Central Committee, the municipality, and the various localities. At the same time, the grass-roots party units also carefully discussed the implementation of the immediate, pressing tasks facing them and their localities in production, social welfare, maintaining public order and security, and the movement to develop a new lifestyle.

As of 30 August, some 71 percent of the local grass-roots party organizations had completed their congresses. Gia Lam, a pilot district, was the first in the municipality to finish organizing congresses at 133 basic party units. Hoan Kiem Precinct, also a pilot unit, finished second by organizing congresses at 171 out of 181 basic party units.

Meanwhile, in Dong Da, Ba Dinh, and Hai Ba Trung Precincts, in Tu Liem, Tranh Tri, Dan Phuong, Soc Son, and Phuc Tho Districts, and in Son Tay City, 50 percent and more of the local basic party units have held congresses. However, some districts such as Me Linh, Thach That, and Ba Vi have been slow in holding congresses.

During the same period, party organizations of public organs, enterprises, schools, and hospitals directly subordinate to the municipal party committee have either completed or are holding congresses at more than 50 percent of the grass-roots units. In particular, the party organizations of United Transportation Enterprise No 8 and the Export-Import United Corporation have completed congresses at all of their basic party units.

In the coming days, congresses will be held urgently and carefully at the remaining units so that all basic units in the entire municipality will complete their congresses by 10 September.

Kien Giang Congresses

OW281055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nearly all basic-level party organizations in Kien Giang Province have finished holding their congresses. Under the provincial party committee's guidance, Tan Hiep District has held basic-level party congresses and the district party organization congress to draw lessons. To date, all party chapters and basic-level party organizations in the district have finished holding their congresses.

Before holding congresses, the Tan Hiep District party committee completed some specific tasks to effect new changes in the entire district. It paid attention to developing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive, considering it a process of educating and training cadres and party members in perfecting the party committee echelons and of preparing personnel for the district and basic-level party congresses.

The standing committee of the district party committee reviewed its tasks in the 1st 6 months and remedied a number of shortcomings which surfaced in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive. It also reviewed the mass motivation and agricultural transformation work, the development of small industry and handicraft production, and the task of building the party at the basic level. This review helped basic-level party congresses and the district party committee assess the situation more accurately and promote confidence among cadres, party members, and the masses.

The standing committee of the Tan Hiep district party committee also held working sessions with various boards of basic-level party committees and chapters to point out good points, shortcomings, strengths, and weaknesses of each unit while contributing views on guidelines for socioeconomic development, national defense and security, and the staffing of basic-level party committees.

Before holding congresses, Tan Hiep District launched an emulation movement to boost production and care for the people's livelihood. Nearly all members of party organizations and chapters in the district attended the congresses and contributed many practical views concerning the documents of the center and the reports on the work of the provincial and district party congresses. The basic-level party congresses set forth guidelines for the future tasks of localities and units.

The emulation movement carried out to greet the party congresses has achieved good results. Villages and hamlets concentrated efforts on fighting drought on 1,500 hectares of rice, saved some 2,150 hectares of rice from being ravaged by pests, repaired and improved many road sections, repaired 16 classrooms, and built 2 more village health stations and 30 apartments for disabled soldiers and fallen heroes' families.

After organizing the basic-level party congresses in Tan Hiep District, the Kien Giang provincial party committee will guide other districts in completing their basic-level party congresses during the month of August and preparing for the convening of district party organization congresses in the entire province.

Ha Nam Ninh Congresses

BK301514 NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 86, p 1

[Text] The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province is conducting party organization congresses at the grass-roots level. The organization committee coordinated with the training, propaganda, control, and civic action committees of the provincial party committee to organize a refresher training conference to train five key cadres -- including secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees, chairmen of cooperatives, and so on -- for each basic unit in the fundamental contents of the draft documents to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress and the various reports by provincial and district party congresses. Following this conference, the key cadres and all the party committees referred to the specific situation in their localities and units in order to prepare reports at the grass-roots-level congresses, setting forth the guidelines and tasks for the struggle in the coming years. The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province has attentively trained a contingent of qualified lecturers to convey the contents of party congress documents to each party member. Before holding the congresses, the provincial and district party committees have completed the first phase of self-criticism and criticism drive, completely settled all outstanding problems, and resolutely remedied shortcomings. Several delegations from the provincial level have been sent to districts and basic units to control the correction of shortcomings and preparations for the congress.

The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province has drawn upon the experiences from a previously held congress in Hai Dong village (Hai Hau District) to guide other villages and hamlets in holding their congresses. Some 20 districts, towns, and units in the province have all examined the experiences of congresses held in some grassroots-level units before holding congresses in other party organizations.

In Hai Hau District, 12 villages have completed their congressese and the remaining villages are holding theirs, which are scheduled for completion on 29 August so preparations can be made for the coming district party organization congress.

AUSTRALIA

USSR OFFICIAL DENIES MILITARY BUILDUP IN PACIFIC

BK040926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A senior Soviet official now visiting Australia says assertions of a Russian military buildup are untrue. But the official, (Ludvik) Chizhov, defended the increased Soviet commercial presence in the region. Mr Chizhov is head of the Pacific Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says his visit is being interpreted in diplomatic circles as an attempt by the Soviet Union to explain its increasing interests in the Pacific. Mr Chizhov says the Soviet Union was only doing the minimum necessary for its own defense in the Pacific, taking into account the American buildup in the region. On the subject of the Soviet Union's fishing agreement with Kiribati and a proposed agreement with Vanuatu, Mr Chishov says his country was interested in developing good relations with all countries in the region. But he stressed the Soviet Union had no military goals in mind when reaching such agreements.

HAYDEN ON INDONESIA'S BAN OF AIR FORCE PLANES

BK050938 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has ruled out any Australian retaliation against Indonesia's sudden ban on Australian Air Force flights. He says the cause of the ban on Australian Air Force planes landing in Indonesia remains unknown. However, it is believed to be in response to the publication of a book by a Perth academic, which includes details of President Suharto's family wealth. A Radio Australia reporter, (Bruce Bertram), has the story:

[Begin recording] [Bertram] Mr Hayden estimates that about a score of Australian Air Force aircraft would have flown through Indonesia by next January, mostly for training in Singapore and Malaysia. With Indonesia's sudden and mysterious ban, the aircraft are now expected to take other routes. Mr Hayden says while the cause of the ban remains unkown, he is not panicking and there will be no thought to taking retaliatory action.

[Hayden] If we elevated the level of intensity of this retaliating, then where would it end? Qantas goes through Indonesia, too. I think it is just one of the things we have got to try to sort out -- what has happened -- with patience and restraint, but with firmness in defense of our values and our position. And not to overreact.

[Bertram] Australia's ambassador in Jakarta, Mr Morrison, has been instructed to try to find the cause of the ban. [end recording]

Hayden Defends Response

BK060954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the federal opposition's defense committee says it is time for Australia to put an end to what he describes as repeated humiliation at the hands of Indonesia.

The Liberal Party member from Denison in Tasmania, Mr Michael Hodgman, says the ban on Australian Air Force landing rights is the latest in the long list of unacceptable actions by the Indoesians. He says the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, should tell the Indonesian ambassador that Australia is not prepared to tolerate such treatment.

[Begin Hodgman recording] Hawke and Hayden believe the way to win the respect of Indonesia is to appease Indonesia. The opposite is the truth. Unless Australia stands up and is counted on issues and behaves as a responsible and authoritative nation, Indonesia will continue to treat us with contempt and I, as an Australian, am not prepared to accept that, and I am sure the overwhelming majority of Australians would feel exactly the same. [end recording]

However, Mr Hayden has defended the government's response to the Indonesian action. He said there was no point in laying a formal complaint with the Indonesian ambassador until the reasons for the Air Force ban had been established. Mr Hayden said Australia's respones to previous Indonesian problems had worked.

[Begin Hayden recording] The way the Australian Government handled the previous incident, which arose from an article in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, left the Indonesian Government in a position where they found that they had to backtrack from the very tough set of reprisals they had taken against Australia. I think it is very important that we do not overreact; and when we do act, we act with calmness, confidence and firmness. And the time to act is when you establish what has gone wrong -- and we are in the process of trying to do that. [end recording]

Envoy Says Ban Ended

BK080815 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A ban by Indonesia on landing rights for Australian military aircraft appears to have been resolved. Radio Australia's correspondent in Singapore, John Lombard, says this follows the meeting between the Australian ambassador in Jakarta, Mr Morrison, and the chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General Murdani.

Lombard says a statement released by Mr Morrison had clarified the situation. The ambassador says assurances were given that the procedures for landing approvals which had been followed in the past would continue to be observed.

Mr Morrison said some confusion had been caused by the term "landing rights." He said Australia recognized that such approvals could not be regarded as automatic. Mr Morrison said Australia had no difficulty with those procedures, and he appreciated the cooperation it had received from the Indonesian authorities.

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT REJECTS NONALIGNED DEFENSE PROPOSAL

HK080457 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION [NZPA] -- The Government would be maintaining its position that New Zealand should remain part of the Western alliance in spite of a Labour Party conference resolution calling for a non-aligned defence policy Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn said yesterday.

The Government, he said, had no intention of withdrawing from the Anzus alliance even though it had become inoperative between New Zealand and the United States.

New Zealand was "part of the broad Western alliance" whose interests it would continue to protect in the South Pacific region with conventional forces.

However, the future of the New Zealand battalion in Singapore -- the withdrawal of which was called for by a conference vote -- would be reconsidered during the upcoming defence review, the Minister said.

After the conference voted for a defence policy based on no military alliances with the superpowers or their blocs, Mr O'Flynn declined to answer reporters' questions immediately, saying they should be put in writing to his office.

The NZPA submitted questions on Monday, asking what action the Government now planned for Anzus, what steps if any would be taken towards a non-aligned position, and what was planned for the Singapore battalion.

Mr O'Flynn replied to the questions in writing yesterday.

He said the anti-nuclear policy was compatible with Anzus and would not change.

And in addition to the Western alliance, New Zealand would continue to maintain and extend close military co-operation with Australia.

"New Zealand does not intend to become non-aligned in the political sense or in any other sense, let alone join the Non-Aligned Movement."

OFFICIAL ON LANDING BAN FOR AUSTRALIAN PLANES

BK060739 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The director for foreign information of the Foreign Affairs Department has described as normal Indonesia's refusal to allow Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF] aircraft to land in its territory in accordance with current international regulations. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon, [name indistinct] said that Indonesia can permit foreign planes to land for rafuelling, but it also reserves the right not to give such landing rights for specific reasons. The Foreign Affairs Department official did not give the reasons for the decision as they involved technical matters.

Surono Comments on Issue

BK080755 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Surono, concurrently acting foreign minister, said the ban on the Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF] aircraft landing in Indonesia is only a technical issue. Answering questions put forward by newsmen in Jakarta this morning, Minister Surono said the case is currently under study and urged the Indonesian press not to further elaborate the issue as it could lead to political problems.

Concerning Indonesia-Australia cooperation, including that in the military sector, the minister said that it has been good all along and is not influenced by the issue. [passage omitted]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK070450 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0415 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 7 (BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad arrived at the Royal Malaysian Air Force airbase here this morning after attending the eighth conference of heads of state or government of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Present at the airbase to greet the Prime Minister were his wife Dr Siti Hasmah, deputy foreign minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir and chief secretary Sallehuddin Mohamad. Dr Mahathir was in Harare for a week.

NEW MCA PRESIDENT APPOINTED 4 SEP

BK061559 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 4 September -- Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] Deputy President Datuk Lee Kim Sai today pledged his support to the new party president, Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik. He said this was in line with the wishes of former party president Mr Tan Koon Swan of a continuance of team-work and collective leadership in the running of the party. Mr Tan had also expressed a personal wish that the party rally behind Datuk Dr Ling as the new president. [passage omitted]

Datuk Dr Ling and Datuk Lee were appointed the new president and deputy president by the party Central Committee last night after it decided to accept Mr Tan's resignation. Mr Tan's decision was conveyed to the seven-member team, sent by the Central Committee, which met him at Changi prison for about an hour yesterday to get him to change his mind about resigning as party president. Mr Tan tendered his resignation from the post in a telex message to the party secretary general last week following his sentence of two years' jail and fine of Singapore $500,000 by the Singapore High Court after he pleaded guilty to abetment of criminal breach of trust. He is now being remanded at Changi prison pending appeal against sentence to the Supreme Court. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT AQUINO REAFFIRMS STAND ON SECESSION

BK051701 Hong Kong AFP in English 1657 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Jolo, Philippines, Sept 5 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino stood firm on her refusal to allow any part of the Philippines to secede in her talks here with Moslem separatist leader Nur Misuari, a government emissary said Friday. In a press conference at the Philippine Marines Headquarters here after the talks, government emissary Agapito Aquino said Mrs. Aquino "made it clear that dismemberment, secession from the Philippines is non-negotiable."

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari gave no details on the substance of their two-hour meeting, except for the formation of their negotiating panels. Mr. Misuari, who heads the Moslem insurgent Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) had declared before the talks that he was seeking the secession of various Moslem-inhabited areas from the largely Roman Catholic Philippines. Mrs. Aquino said before the talks that she would not allow secession.

In the same press conference, Mr. Aquino said that the 1976 Tripoli agreement and a provision for Moslem autonomy in a new Philippine constitution currently being drafted would serve as reference points in the negotiations. The Tripoli agreement was a ceasefire negotiated by the previous government and the MNLF in 1976, granting partial autonomy to Moslem-inhabited regions.

Mr. Aquino said Mrs. Aquino invited Mr. Misuari to the presidential palace in Manila but the MNLF leader said he had to consult his people first. Mr. Aquino also said Mr. Misuari, who returned to the Philippines this week after a self-imposed exile, "will be staying for a while in the country to visit his followers in other provinces of Mindanao."

MISUARI TO CONSULT WITH MINDANAO MNLF LEADERS

HK080201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Chairman Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front will start a series of consultations with other MNLF leaders in Mindanao this week, beginning in Basilan and the Zamboanga peninsula. The 5-day Bangsa Moro Congress held in Sulu, which ended Friday, gave Misuari a free hand in deciding what solution should be worked out to bring peace to the southern Philippines.

Agapito Butz Aquino, official government emissary to the negotiations, along with the chairman of the Partido Demokratika Socialista Ng Pilipinas, (Carberto) Gonzalez, met with Southern Command chief Major General Jose Magno Jr in Zamboanga city to work out a system to ensure the safety of Misuari as he moved around in Mindanao for the consultations. Butz Aquino said that despite reports that some other rebel factions may not agree to what Misuari will do, it is their internal problem, because the government will talk only to the MNLF as a whole, and not to several factions.

MNLF WANTS AUTONOMY FOR 25 SOUTHERN PROVINCES

HK080453 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] wants complete political autonomy for all of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan. This was learned from an interview with MNLF leader Nur Misuari by Jojo Ysmael in Jolo:

[Begin Ysmael recording] During the interview, MNLF chairman Nur Misuari said the MNLF have lowered their demands from independence to autonomy, which will cover the 25 provinces in the Southern Philippines. He also threatened a bloody battle in Mindanao if the government does not grant autonomy to the region. It is reported that Misuari will travel around Mindanao to tell the people about the negotiations. [Words indistinct] the Organization of Islamic Conference and the United Nations are scheduled to witness the talks. [Words indistinct] national Bangsa Moro Congress was attended by 100,000 persons from various sectors. [end recording]

DELEGATION FOR AQUINO'S U.S. TRIP ANNOUNCED

HK051523 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Sep 86 p 26

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino will bring along a 12-man delegation when she leaves for an official working trip to the United States on Sept. 15.

This was announced yesterday by Rene Saguisag, outgoing chief presidential spokesperson.

The presidential party to the US includes Philippine Ambassador to the US Emmanuel Pelaez, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr., Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr., Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, National Economic and Development Authority Secretary-General Solita Monsod, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leticia Shahani, presidential appointment secretary Narcisa Escaler, and Saguisag.

Also accompanying the President are her military aide Col. Edilberto Yap, her daughter Viel and close friend Fritz Aragon.

Meanwhile, the president accepted yesterday the resignation of ex-deputy spokesperson and Malacanang press center officer-in-charge Alice Villadolid who resigned last Wednesday.

Villadolid earlier said she had become ineffective as "my recommendations on how to deal with the print medium have increasingly been disapproved" by higher officials.

In another statement Saguisag said President Aquino accepted Villadolid's resignation "with deep regret."

He added that President Aquino expressed her gratitude for all that Villadolid had done for her government and hoped that the former NEW YORK TIMES Manila correspondent could be called on to serve the administration again in the future.

AQUINO TO DISCUSS MARCOS WHILE IN U.S.

HK031016 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Deposed President Marcos' "continuing interference" in Philippine affairs will be in the agenda of President Aquino's talks with United States President Ronald Reagan when she visits the U.S. this month.

This was revealed yesterday by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr who was a panelist in a Makati forum on "Perceptions on the Aquino Visit to the U.S." University of Washington professor Peter Bacho was the main speaker.

Mitra, a member of the President's official party to the U.S., said the "friendship" between Marcos and Reagan was one of the things that "could be discussed."

"Why is he (Marcos) able to do it while he is in the U.S.? What has the U.S. government done (about this)? If it aware of (Marcos') activities? What are the mutual interests between the Philippines and the U.S. insofar as Marcos is concerned? These are things which could be clarified in the visit," Mitra said.

Marcos, who lives in exile in Honolulu, is widely believed to be financing anti-Aquino demonstrations in Manila. One particularly violent rally resulted in the death of a park promenader at the hands of loyalists.

Mitra said Marcos' role in efforts to destabilize the Aquino government would be "privately" discussed by Reagan and Mrs Aquino.

"They will discuss the matter away from their advisers who may sometimes not be helpful," he said.

Mitra also contradicted Prof Bacho's view that the Philippines would "not be secure" in the President's absence, by saying the country has a "stable government and a confident president."

Mitra said that while most Cabinet officials felt the President should postpone her U.S. trip for early next year, "tremendous letters of goodwill" from the Americans have convinced her to go this month.

'UNSOLICITED ADVICE' FROM REAGAN CRITICIZED

HK031012 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Advances Unsolicited Advice"]

[Text] In a report by the THE NEW YORK TIMES, published by THE MANILA CHRONICLE yesterday, the Reagan Administration has expressed concern at what it considers President Aquino's lack of effectiveness in handling the Communist insurgency. Reagan officials said the Administration believed that her efforts to seek a cease-fire with the New People's Army were not succeeding and that they wanted her to take tougher measures against the insurgents.

This expression of concern is a clear signal from Washington that it is increasingly becoming uneasy over the conciliatory direction of the Aquino Government towards the Communist guerrillas. It indicates that the Reagan Administration is now taking an overt step to pressure her Government from further flirtation with the insurgents.

It further indicates that President Aquino does not enjoy the unqualified support of the Reagan Administration, despite the fact that Senator Richard Lugar had handed her a letter from Mr Reagan assuring her that his administration stood firmly behind her government.

The Reagan concern should at least jolt her to shed off whatever illusions she had about his support. It foreshadows issues in which she must anticipate some hard questioning from American officials. Forewarned is forearmed.

From this end, the White House conclusion that the cease-fire efforts are not succeeding are a bit too premature. The objective views seems to be that both the armed forces and the NPA are responsible for one form of provocation or another. Apparently, both sides are trying to gain positions of strength while talks are under way between Government and rebel negotiators to establish a cease-fire.

The problem with the view of some Reagan officials urging the Government to take tougher measures against the insurgents is that the armed forces are not at this stage ready to undertake an all-out guerrilla war. Neither the Government nor the NPA is prepared for a slugging campaign.

On the part of the Government, the depleted treasury does not permit it to pour resources into a total military campaign without dragging down the economy. Moreover, the hard-line anti-insurgency campaign of the Marcos regime tells us that it resulted only in the rapid growth of the NPA.

A confrontational policy for the Aquino Government is probably the worst possible option. Its high financial and political costs in terms of draining the treasury and sharpening national divisions could be a guarantee that no economic recovery takes place.

That would be a recipe for further unrest -- a condition that could eventually put at risk the viability of US bases here.

LAUREL DOUBTS U.S. SENATOR'S ALLEGED STATEMENT

HK041109 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said today that he doubts a report about an alleged declaration made by U.S. Senator Richard Lugar. According to a UPI report, Lugar stated that he feared that a political showdown between President Corazon Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may erupt. For the details here is the report from Marilou Linggad:

[Begin recording] [Linggad] Laurel said that he did not know how and where this report came about. He added that Lugar's statement may have been misinterpreted. Moreover, Laurel questioned the truth of the report, because according to him, Lugar could not possibly make statements which may jeopardize the president's forthcoming visit to the United States.

[Laurel recording indistinct]

At the same time, Laurel said that he will be going to the United States after President Aquino returns from there. He is expected to go on a speaking engagement. [end recording]

Enrile says Statement 'Unfortunate'

HK050251 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile described as unfortunate the statement of an American official saying he would challenge President Aquino in the next 6 months. Enrile was referring to published reports quoting U.S. Senator Richard Lugar as saying that an Aquino-Enrile clash would happen in the next 6 months over the insurgency issue. The American Senator was recently in Manila and conferred with Aquino and Enrile about the country's insurgency and economic problems.

LAUREL STRESSES CONTINUITY IN FOREIGN POLICY

HK031424 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Sep 86 p 24

[Text] Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador H. Laurel yesterday called for continuity in the country's foreign policy.

In a speech before diplomats at the Hotel Inter-continental Manila, Laurel said a country's foreign policy is governed by geographical location, economic needs; people's accumulated concept of foreign affairs, their ideological predilections, and prejudices; pressures from other countries, external forces beyond government control; and current agreements with other countries which have to be respected.

"In no other area of policy is continuity more important or unavoidable than in foreign affairs," Laurel said.

He said in the past the Filipinos have not been consulted in the formulation of some of its foreign policies which directly affect them.

He cited the RP-US military bases agreement which "has existed for 39 years since 1947 by acquiescence of the Filipino people."

Laurel said the Filipino people have not really been heard on the US bases issue.

Laurel proposed that one year before the expiry of the bases agreement a plebiscite would be held to determine the people's consensus on the issue. If the people agree on the stay of the US bases, Laurel proposed that negotiations should start from scratch that a new agreement should be made. [sentence as published]

Meanwhile, in Angeles City, Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa has called for the removal of a provision in the RP-US bases agreement which allows the United States "unhampered military operations in the country."

Gamboa issued this statement in his lecture before some 400 students and faculty members of the Angeles University Foundation here Monday, the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY reported.

The provision stipulated that the United States can launch any military offensive against any country from the Philippines.

"Unhampered military operations allows the United States to store nuclear arms in the country making it vulnerable to a nuclear attack," he said.

Gamboa stressed that the removal of the provision will reduce the risks of a possible nuclear attack in the Philippines.

The deputy minister also said within the next 10 years, U.S. military installations in the Philippines would not be very important any more because the U.S. present "star wars" project would render current methods obsolete.

He said, however, that presence of the U.S. bases in the country is still necessary "for leverage."

TERRORISTS BLOW UP POWER LINES IN ZAMBOANGA

HK081037 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The entire Zamboanga Peninsula this afternoon suffered a blackout as a result of a terrorist attack yesterday on the main transmission line of the Maria Cristina power grid. The grid is located at Barangay Magsaysay, Lanao del Norte. The Zamboanga City Electricity Cooperative reported that the main line from the grid's Tower 85 was cut after saboteurs blew it up. Cooperative officials said they hoped the lines would be replaced by the National Power Corporation [Napocor] on Thursday or Friday. The electricity cooperative at present is utilizing power through its emergency connection from the Napocor station based in Zamboanga City.

ARMY REFORMISTS TO CONTINUE GROUP'S EXISTENCE

HK011420 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The vote was unanimous: most of the 84 military officers who attended last Thursday night's meeting of the Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM), the loose but influential organization which played a pivotal role in deposing the Marcos government last February, supported the movement's continued existence.

In the process, the RAM, which from 1984 (when it first came into being) to early 1986 had to function underground for fear of the wrath of then Armed Forces chief, Gen. Fabian Ver, also elected the new members of its eleven-man steering committee, the group's overall decision-making body.

Elected that night were: Col. Gregorio Honasan, Lt. Col. Vic Batac, Lt. Diosdado Valerosos, Lt. Raffy Tadeo, Capt. Felix Turingan, Maj. Sonny Razon, Lt. George Javier, Lt. Antonio Cruz, Maj. Hotchkiss, Maj. Dagudag and Lt. R.S. Lee.

The results of the Thursday meeting dispelled, at least from the time being, rumors of an alleged split within the RAM (a speculative tidbit which was later denied by a RAM spokesman and subsequently verified by NEW DAY as totally unfounded) and of a view among RAM's reform-minded officers that the movement had outlived its usefulness and should therefore be dissolved.

The issue of dissolving the RAM came into being when certain members conveyed their inclination early this month to disband, erase the perceived split in the military (said to be heightened by the existence of fraternal organizations among the other military personnel), and stand united behind their institution and the chain of command.

At the core of the tension that has surrounded RAM during the past months following the February revolution is the realization by some of its members that the organization was becoming more and more political. For one thing, the distrust by some sectors towards Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has spilled into RAM's affairs due to accusations that RAM members are "Enrile boys." This charge never fails to rankle the younger RAM members, particularly those who are not members of Enrile's elite security group. Often, they are quick to argue that "Enrile is not the founder of the RAM, contrary to what has been claimed."

It is clear, however, that Enrile articulates much of their concern (equal investigation on human rights violations, more hardline stance against the communists, etc.). Cautiously, they do not hide the fact that they would be "apprehensive" if Enrile were suddenly fired because he articulated the views they share.

The political undertones of these developments had only served to dampen what remained of the idealism which had at one time, necessitated the founding of the RAM. "It's no longer worth it," noted one officer, referring to maintaining the organization.

He admitted that prior to the Thursday meeting, many of the RAM members were seriously rethinking their position about continuing RAM because there seemed to be more negative than positive results, and RAM is now seen as division of the AFP.

"We want to be identified with the new AFP," another officer noted. "RAM is getting too political. Besides, some of the reforms we had initially been seeking are now being acted upon since Gen. Fidel Ramos became the chief of staff. In essence, reform within the AFP is now bing institutionalized, so what would be the function of a movement like RAM?"

All this, however, became moot and academic last Thursday when a battery of RAM members -- both old and new -- took to the stage to speak out on behalf of RAM's continued existence.

"This is the first time I attended a RAM meeting and now, suddenly I am confronted by all this talk that RAM will be dissolved...Ang malas ko naman ngayong gabi (Boy, I'm unlucky tonight)," a captain said. "Anyway, what I just want to say is that RAM shouldn't be dissolved since a lot of reforms, particularly for those soldiers like me in the field, have yet to be accomplished."

RAM spokesman Lt. Valeroso, made his own appeal from the floor. "After all we have been through, how can we abandon our campaign for reforms now?" he asked.

Col. Hector Tarrazona, a former RAM steering committee member, on the other hand, reminded the officers that RAM is not a fraternal organization and never had been. "RAM is a movement, an ideal represented by reform-minded officers of the armed forces," he said. "Its function is merely to guide the reformation process upon recommendation of the general membership. Our objective is to transform the AFP into one big reform movement and we need an organized effort, through the RAM, to initiate reforms."

Honasan said that should RAM be disbanded, the spirit that gave birth to the movement could peter out: the pursuit of reforms, professionalism, integrity, economic decency. "We only need to address ourselves to this question: have the reforms which we initially wanted to accomplish been achieved? Should the reformation process within the AFP -- which is slowly being institutionalized -- be allowed to run its course without the movement which is its heart and soul?" he asked.

Honasan had only one request: If the movement's members vote that RAM should continue, he recommended that General Ramos be made honorary chairman inasmuch as he "represents professionalism at its best in the Armed Forces."

As it turned out, there were no speakers for the dissolution of RAM. And when the vote was brought to the floor, the motion was carried overwhelmingly. The voting for the new members of the steering committee quickly followed.

In retrospect, most officers interviewed by NEW DAY noted that the argument of reformation within the AFP being a continuing process carried the day.

It was clear that most of the officers believe that even if many of the RAM's visions have been institutionalized in the new armed forces, RAM must continue to exist for as long as there are reforms to be undertaken in the military," said Honasan. "RAM will act as the second conscience of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines]."

Pessimistic on Misuari Talks

HK030038 Manila MANILA BULLETIN In English 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] Officers identified with the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) expressed pessimism yesterday over the scheduled peace talks between President Aquino and Nur Misuari, self-exiled leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

RAM sources said the President should not make policy agreements with Misuari but with the Moro people. They said Misuari merely reprsents one of the factions of the MNLF. The talks will be useless if the two other factions of the MNLF will not agree, they added.

Misuari is believed to espouse for Muslim secessionism, while the other MNLF factions headed by Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato are more "reformist in goals" and seek only for autonomy.

The sources said the three leaders differ ideologically and personally.

The RAM officers said Misuari is formerly a communist, pointing out that he was a Kabataang Makabayan [National Youth] (KM) member and Samahang Demokratikong Kabataan [Democratic Youth Association] (SDK) leader before the martial law period.

Misuari, they said, is also being accused of being a slave of foreign powers, specifically Libya, and of malversation of MNLF funds contributed by the World Muslim League and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Other military sources also expressed disagreement with the President's discussion [as published] to meet with Misuari in the South.

They said Misuari should be the one to go the the President.

"It could be a sign of the President's humility but it will affect our national prestige and give Misuari's group some legal status or status of belligerancy because it is the head-of-state dealing with them," they said.

GOVERNMENT REBELS HOLD 2ND MEETING ON CEASE-FIRE

HK070156 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The Philippine Government and communist rebel negotiators met for the second time in one month yesterday somewhere in Metro Manila on the government's proposal for an immediate cessation of hostilities to last 30 days, during which substantive peace talks between them would start. In a joint statement signed by the government and the rebel panels, the insurgents' group said however that although they agree to a cease-fire at the soonest possible time, they have to consult on the matter with their people for final decision. The group said nevertheless that the cease-fire will provide the proper climate for contiued talks for permanent peace.

Joint Communique Issued

HK070524 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of talks in Manila between the Philippine Government and the communist rebels has come to an end. During the talks, the government put forward a proposal for a 30-day cease-fire, as Keith Dalton reports:

[Begin Dalton recording] In a joint communique issued after the talks, it was stated that while the communist negotiators agreed in principle that a cease-fire should be called as soon as possible, the rebel side asked for time to consult the leadership of the banned communist party and the New People's Army. Both negotiating teams have agreed to meet again in 2 weeks.

Gauging from the working of the joint communique, the criterion for a cease-fire differs for both sides. While the Aquino government sees a cease-fire as providing a proper climate for substantial peace talks, the communists believe a cease-fire should form part of a comprehensive political settlement. This, according to the communists, differes fundamentally from the immediate cease-fire proposal of the government, and makes consultations imperative.

In the communique, the communists pointed out that the premises and guidelines of such a cease-fire would have to be clearly defined. They also said that the deployment of government troops against the rebels is the main cause of continuing clashes, a claim the military would disagree with.

The 4-hour meeting between the 2-member panels of the government and the national democratic front, an umbrella left wing organization, was held in a suburban house in Manila. The chief government negotiator, Ramon Mitra, later said that Mrs Aquino was pleased about the progress of the talks, but wanted a quick decision on the cease-fire proposal. [end recording]

MITRA ASKS FOR MORE CONFIDENCE IN NEGOTIATIONS

HK051553 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra yesterday practically begged defense and military officials to have "a little more confidence" in the official negotiators even as Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile continued to talk tough on the peace talks.

Mitra, a member of the Government panel, said unwarranted public commentaries on the details of the peace talks are creating an unhealthy atmosphere for the talks.

Mitra said nobody should be alarmed on whatever the demands of the National Democratic Front (NDF) are. He said government negotiators composed of himself, Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona and former Sen Jose Diokno have not agreed nor disagreed on anything yet.

"We are trying to arrive at a common denominator which is agreeable to both parties," he said. "But we have to be let alone and handle these things by ourselves to enable us to arrive at the right formula."

Mitra's plea came on the heels of Enrile' warning against the government making any deals which would cede any part of the country to communist rebels.

Speaking before members of the Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity at the Quezon City Sports Club Wednesday night, Enrile outlined the defense and military establishment's stand on the peace talks with the communist insurgents.

He said that the government should not enter into any agreement with the "Marxist-Leninist movement" that would surrender sovereignty over any part of the national territory.

Also, any agreement drawn up between the two sides should not recognize any area as being politically or militarily controlled by the rebels, he said.

Meanwhile, the Partido ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party] denounced Enrile's naming PNB as a communist front.

Rolando Olalia, PNB national chairman, said Enrile's statement only "manifests his rabid anti-communism and anti-people stance."

Olalia added the PNB is a political party of the workers, peasants and middle class.

"This is very explicit in the Constitution and program of action that were unanimously approved by more than 2,000 delegates during the party founding congress at the Folk Arts Theater Aug. 30 and 31, "he said.

He accused Enrile of spreading outright lies against a party that is committed to national freedom and popular democracy. It can only be explained by his sharing similar anti-people views with his former boss (Marcos) and his US supporters," Olalia said.

The military Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance] expressed fears that Enrile's accusation against PNB may be a prelude to an eventual crackdown against "progressive" organizations.

In a press statement, Bayan said Enrile's accusations are "not anymore surprising" since it came in the wake of a similar charge which he had made against grade-schoolers of St. Scholastica's College.

It added that Enrile's charges only "forebodes the closing down of a venue for democratic expression," and may drive those who have opted to walk the path of peace, back to the hills where they have a better chance of speaking and being heard."

Bayan also said that if indeed there are communists within the PNB, it is a "clear proof" that they have "chosen the peaceful way in articulating and realizing their political convictions."

ENRILE STATES STAND ON PEACE TALKS WITH REBELS

HK041355 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile disclosed yesterday the stand of the Ministry of National Defense and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines in the peace and ceasefire talks between the government and the communists and their front organizations.

He disclosed the stand of the ministry and the military in a speech before the Alpha Phi Omega fraternity at the Quezon City Sports Club. He said:

"It is our position that the government should not enter into an agreement with the Marxist-Leninist movement that would result in any or all of the following conditions:

"1. The surrender of sovereignty by the government over any part of the national territory.

"2. The recognition of any area as being politically or militarily 'controlled' by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], the New People's Army, or the National Democratic Front [NDF].

"3. The acknowledgement that any area or community is 'defended' by any armed force other than the legitimate police and military forces of the government."

The defense chief said that several months ago, a feeling of optimism was generated among the people by the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the insurgency problem.

He said that many people thought that with the exit of the old regime, the dissidents would come down from the hills and join the mainstream of political and socio-economic life.

According to Enrile, the dissidents made the peace overtures to cater to popular will and sentiment and went though the motions of acceding to the wishes of the people by sending emissaries to dialogue with government.

The defense chief said that the NDF-CPP-NPA had set up a political party to signal their alleged readiness to enter the arena of democratic politics.

He said their leaders came out in the open and spoke of reformist programs, rather than of a violent revolution. Their "fellow travellers" and sympathizers in various sectors, he said, also came out in a chorus of support and encouragement.

But underneath the veneer of these development, "we now see the stark realities that continue to haunt the nation," he said.

The first reality, Enrile said, is that the armed and violent struggle continues to be waged by them. Government soldiers are being killed together with innocent civilians, he added.

The second reality, Enrile said, is that the people who are making the peace overtures and who had purportedly set up a political party to engage in democratic processes are the same people who are leading the armed struggle.

"The Marxist-Leninist movement," the defense chief pointed out, "thrives on class tension and class struggle. When they come to the negotiating table, they do not intend to make peace. For them, negotiating with non-Marxists is merely a continuation of the class struggle. It is not a permanent avenue to peace, but a strategic move in a never-ending war."

Calls New Party Communist Front

HK040317 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday branded the newly formed Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] political party as another front organization of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. He said the formation of the party is part of an orchestrated move by the leftist to advance their armed and unarmed struggle. Enrile also accused the leaders of the underground movement in indulging in double-talk in the ongoing peace talks with the government. He said the CPP does not intend to make peace but will use the negotiations for a strategic maneuver. At the same time he warned the government leadership against entering into an agreement with the movement that would result in the surrender of sovereignty by the government of any part of the national territory, recognition of any area as being politically or military controlled by the CPP and the New People's Army and the National Democratic Front, and the acknowledgement that any area or community is defended by groups other than the legitimate police or military force of the government.

PIMENTEL URGES ENRILE TO KEEP QUIET OR RESIGN

HK050247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr yesterday [4 Sep] asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to resign if he cannot put up with President Aquino's policies towards the rebels. Speaking before the Foreign Correspondents' Association of the Philippines, Pimemtel said it is improper for Enrile or any cabinet member to be questioning the policies of the president, especially on the ongoing cease-fire talks with the rebels. He said if Enrile is not happy about the ongoing negotiations, he should criticize this in the presence of the president and should refrain or desist from criticizing her policies publicly.

LAUREL DEFENDS ENRILE CRITICISM OF AQUINO POLICY

HK081109 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel yesterday said that criticisms of President Aquino's policies in dealing with the communist insurgency by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "should be taken in the right spirit because it is his duty to be concerned with anything that affects the peace and order situation."

Laurel also said that members of the Cabinet should not ask fellow members to resign but instead they should work together.

He was reacting to a statement made by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel who said that Enrile must resign or risk dismissal if he keeps criticizing President Aquino's policies in dealing with the communist insurgency problem.

"I think it is unfortunate that a member of the Cabinet should tell a fellow member to resign, especially in public. The Cabinet is like a carriage being pulled by several horses. The horses should pull together in the same direction in order for it to get anywhere," he said.

Laurel said that he is assuming that Pimentel was quoted correctly.

Laurel said that Pimentel has no authority to talk on the issue of the peace talks because he is not the one involved in the negotiations.

He said that while the peace talks should be given every chance to succeed, "it must succeed in the right direction. It must not result in a worse situation. That will be a different matter."

A prominent Marcos loyalist leader warned yesterday of the possible dire consequences if President Aquino would decide to fire Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Lawyer Oliver Lozano said the government is courting a political disaster if it would kick out Enrile.

NINE KILLED IN MINDANAO CHURCH BOMBING

HK080449 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Nine persons were killed and 57 were seriously wounded when a bomb exploded in a church in Ozamis City yesterday afternoon while a wedding was taking place. The report was made by Mrs Lourdes Loyola, chief of the Philippine Red Cross disaster relief operation service. Lilia Tolentino has the full report:

[Begin recording] According to Mrs Loyola, she received a report yesterday from their Red Cross chapter asking for blood for victims of the bombing. She said those killed were Pedro (Gial), Gino (Gial), Rosa Dela Pena, (Laurie Ann) Bustamante, Ceferina Cortes, (Jose Obial), and other unidentified persons. She added that 57 injured persons were in various hospitals in the region. Mrs Loyola said the Red Cross sent 8,000 cc of various types of blood for the victims. She said she did not know how the incident took place or who the persons responsible for the bombing are. [end recording]

MILF Threatened Local Mayor

HK080607 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Sept 8 (AFP) -- At least eight people were killed and 96 others injured Sunday in a grenade attack by Moslem rebels on a church near here, a military official said Monday. Six worshippers at the Roman Catholic Church have died and two of the attackers were killed after the attack by a breakaway faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), army brigade commander Colonel Ramon Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. In Manila, a Philippine National Red Cross official said in a report carried by government-run television that she had been informed that nine people had died.

The attack came two days after MNLF chairman Nur Misuari formalized a truce with President Corazon Aquino which was disapproved of by the faction -- the Moslem Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) -- but Col. Aquino indicated that personal motives could be behind the attack. He said five men exploded a fragmentation grenade in the church in Salvador, in southern Lanao del Norte Province, after the priest had read the gospel before 200 churchgoers, including the local mayor.

Mayor Ricardo Bliss had received death threats from members of the MILF, a fundamentalist faction of the MNLF, weeks before the attack and one of the dead was his mother-in-law, he said. "We are preparing to neutralize the rebel group," Col. Aquino, whose brigade covers Salvador Town, said in an interview.

The MILF, led by self-exiled former Misuari aide Hashim Salamat, operates mainly in Moslem-dominated Lanao del Norte. One of those killed by pursuing security forces was identified by the military as MILF commander Manalamba Tambayao. The meeting between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari was in Jolo Island off western Mindanao, where the MNLF main faction led by Mr. Misuari operates.

NPA REPORTEDLY ACHIEVES 'STRATEGIC STALEMATE'

HK310144 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A ranking military commander has admitted that the communist New People's Army has already achieved a strategic stalemate with the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the northern Ilocos region. It means that the NPA, the guerrilla wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, is now capable of launching renewed attacks against government forces. This according to Regional Unified Commander Brigadier General Jesus Dela Cruz.

Gen Dela Cruz attributed this to the defensive posture of the military brought about by the Aquino government's reconciliation policy. He deplored that while the military refrained itself from launching counterinsurgency operations, the rebels continued to mount attacks, particularly in the northern Philippines. He explained a strategic stalemate occurs when the guerrilla forces have established their mass base, control wide territories, and pack a fighting force a regular army could not longer defeat.

OFFICIAL SAYS CPP-NPA COULD 'TAKE OVER COUNTRY'

HK011240 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Retired Brig Gen Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs of the defense ministry yesterday said the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) have the present capability to take over the country.

Agunod said in an interview with the defense press corps: "Militarily they can take over. Right now they have de facto military control over large areas in the rural areas."

Agunod explained that the communists have control over large areas in the countryside because government troops have been asked to pull out of the communist-controlled areas and the soldiers are being charged with human rights violations.

"The troops are physically immobilized and psychologically paralyzed," Agunod said.

Agunod said the subversives have taken advantage of the democratic space and good will offered to them by the present government.

Agunod said: "The present government has given a lot of human considerations for our citizens and they (NPAs) are taking advantage of this. That's the pity of it, the good will of the new government is being taken advantage of to proselytize or brainwash the people to use the press to subvert the new government, and if it continues before the election, we might have NDF-controlled areas while the cities will become contested areas."

The government troopers are doing their best and are facing a lot of fire from the enemy, Agunod said, adding that, they are living below the poverty level and they are being criticized by the press and their own people.

REBELS ADMIT RAID ON CEBU POLICE SUBSTATION

HK080325 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Communist rebels in Cebu have admitted that they carried out the attack on the Tuburan INP [Integrated National Police] substation last August 26. Three policemen and 1 civilian were reported killed in the raid, which was carried out by 30 rebels who made off with 6 armalities and 3 service pistols. The rebels said the raid was in line with their aim of destroying all vestiges of the past regime's facistic machinery.

CORRECTION: OMITTED PAGE

In the 5 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT page P 5 was inadvertently omitted. The following page, P 16 of the 8 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, contains the material missing from the 5 September book:

PARTIDO NG BAYAN HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS 30-31 AUG

HK011434 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Emerging political parties are inevitably classified nowadays under certain labels: "left" for those which lean toward communism, "right" for those which favor capitalism, and "centrist" for those which try to strike a balance between the two ideologies. As if these were not enough, there are those which claim to be "left of center," "right of center," and so forth.

The Partido ng Bayan (PNB) [People's Party], primarily because it is headed by known communist leaders like Jose Ma. Sison, Bernabe Buscayno and Alan Jazmines, has always been branded as the party of the "left."

Such classification Sison disputes. In a prepared speech before delegates to the PNB's Founding Congress at the Folk Arts Theater during the weekend, at which President Aquino has been invited, Sison said the party is not "strictly a party of the left."

"It is a party of both the Left and the middle," he said. "It is a party of all the oppressed and exploited people who are fighting for their own liberation, and all round social progress."

Sison also said that the he had often been asked whether PNB is a rival or an extension of the Communist Party of the Philippines. "My simple answer is that with a national democratic character and has its own political and organizational integrity," he said. "Quite clearly, the Communist Party of the Philippines remains the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party of the proletariat."

PNB, said Sison, is different from the other political parties that have been formed in that it is mostly composed of the members of the working class. The other parties, according to him, are controlled by the "reactionary classes" of big compradors and landlords, who are susceptible to the dictates of the United States.

To ensure popular representation in the party, Sison said that the PNB constitution states that at least 60 percent, but no more than 70 percent, of all members must come from the toiling masses.

His party's decision to join the political fray Sison attributed to the perception that "there is not a single party or a combination of parties that can offer a solution to the ever worsening political and economic crisis" in the country.

He said the ascendancy of Mrs Aquino to the presidency has failed to solve the country's problems brought about by both the United States and the "local reactionary classes."

"The Aquino government," according to Sison, "is pulled by two contradictory trends." The principal trend is allegedly represented by the rabid pro-imperialists and the reactionaries and the secondary trend, by those who call themselves the liberal democrats.

Using both a financial squeeze and the threat of a coup, the US has been pressuring the Aquino government into making an early commitment on the retention of the US military bases beyond 1991, said Sison.

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GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES SDI PARTICIPATION

Kuranari Informs U.S.

OW090937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Tuesday sent a government statement on Japan's decision to start talks on participation in the U.S.-proposed strategic defense initiative (SDI) to U.S. Secretary George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, a Foreign Ministry official said. The statement was approved by the Cabinet meeting earlier the same day. The SDI program, popularly called "star wars" plan, is a space-based defense system research project announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in 1983. Weinberger requested Japan to participate in the project in March last year.

Talks To Begin Soon

OW090055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Japan said Tuesday it will start talks with the United States to lay an overall framework for Japan's participation in the research phase of the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI), popularly known as the "star wars" project. In a statement released Tuesday, chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said participation in the SDI research is in line with Japan's basic policy of seeking stable relations between the West and the East through a drastic cut in nuclear arms and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The decision to participate was approved by the Cabinet in a meeting Tuesday morning. The government's decision will not violate a 1969 Diet resolution banning military exploitation of Japan's space development efforts, the statement said. The Japanese decision came after the government dispatched three missions to the U.S. to examine the program. The ministers concerned, under Gotoda's chairmanship, held a series of meetings which started last April to discuss the technology, strategy, and legal framework after the U.S. asked Japan to join the research.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who announced the project in 1983, told Japan early last year that the program is aimed at nullifying ballistic missiles with a non-nuclear defense system and seeks a total abolition of nuclear arms the statement said. The United States has asked 10 countries to participate in the SDI project. So far West Germany, Britain and Israel have accepted the request.

In a meeting with Reagan in January last year, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed "understanding" of the U.S. decision to go ahead with the SDI program but he stopped short of making any commitment about Japan's participation. In a report issued last April following the last fact-finding trip to the U.S., a joint government-private mission paved the way for the government decision, saying that participation could result in "enormous progress" in Japan's high technology.

The government statement Tuesday sought to stress the role of SDI as a strategic deterrent in East-West ties and a defense system to eliminate nuclear weapons. Nakasone has already confirmed with Reagan that the SDI program seeks no U.S. unilateral military superiority to the Soviet Union and is aimed at reducing offensive nuclear arms drastically, the statement said.

Reagan has also affirmed that the project will help maintain and strengthen deterrents in the West and that consultations with the U.S. allies and talks with the Soviet Union should be the precondition for the system to be developed and deployed, it said.

The government's talks with the U.S. will focus on setting up a government-to-government framework to smooth the path for the private sector's participation in the various SDI research programs. The government will not propose new legislation for the technological transfer and the protection of classified information on military technology. This will be left to the present domestic laws nd the Japan-U.S. agreement in the defense sector, the statement said. Participation in the research program would help improve Japan's technological standards and lead to further Japan-U.S. cooperation under the bilateral security treaty, it said.

MITI To Set SDI Guidelines

OW090751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will map out guidelines to enable Japanese firms to better participate in the research phase of the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI), MITI officials said Tuesday. The officials said that such guidelines are needed because no Japanese firm has ever concluded a consignment contract with the U.S. Department of Defense.

The Japanese Government, which made the formal decision earlier Tuesday to participate in the SDI research, plans to pressure the U.S. to allow Japanese private firms to fully utilize the results of the research, the officials said. But MITI and other government agency officials speculated that SDI talks between the two countries will be tough, particularly on protection of industrial secrets and the rights by participating private firms to use the newly acquired technologies. Nevertheless, the officials agreed that the multibillion dollar project has the potential of producting advanced technological innovations.

Kuranari Questioned in Diet

OW090533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Tuesday Japan's participation in the research phase of the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) will not breach a 1969 Diet resolution banning military exploitation of Japan's space development efforts.

Responding to a question from a socialist Dietman in a House of Councillors Audit Committee session, Kuranari said the resolution called for "a peaceful use of space" when Japan develops and utilizes space. Kuranri said the SDI project, a space-based antimissile plan known as "star wars," will be developed by the United States, and the Diet resolution therefore does not apply to it.

Hiroaki Fujii, director general of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, asked about U.S. research on x-ray lasers for use in connection with nuclear weapons, said the research is aimed at matching similar research being conducted by the Soviet Union. He said the SDI was aimed at producing a non-nuclear defensive system, and the x-ray laser research is only a part of the program.

High-Tech Firms Supportive

OW090723 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Japan's major high tech firms welcomed the government's decision Tuesday to participate in the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) but stopped short of immediately committing themselves to the multibillion dollar project.

Toshiba Corp., a leading electronics manufacturer, said in a statement that it has a strong interest in possible spin-offs from SDI and its potential for upgrading of technology. "We as a maker of general electrical products believe we hold the technological potential to participate in many of the fields subject to the SDI research," the statement said. "The most crucial issue for private corporations is how to utilize the results of the SDI research," Toshiba said. Toshiba was one of the 21 Japanese firms whose engineers went on a fact-finding mission to the United States last spring.

Hitachi Ltd., which also sent an engineer to America as part of the investigative mission, said it will closely follow government-level consultations between the two countries on the type of participation and the right to use results of research.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan's biggest heavy machinery concern and the flagship of the giant Mitsubishi group, also said it expects the SDI research to produce many spin-offs. A Mitsubishi heavy industry engineer was also on the last SDI mission, which included nine government officials.

During their stay in the U.S. from March 31 to April 8, members of the delegation visited the Pentagon, the Los Alamos national laboratory, the U.S. Army's strategic defense command, Lockheed Missiles and Space Corp. and other places, depending on their fields of concern -- directed energy weapons (DEW), kinetic energy weapons (KEW) and surveillance acquisition tracking kill-assessment (SATKA).

Government sources said the U.S. is seeking Japan's technological assistance in the fields of optoelectronics and millimeter wave and related technologies in the five-year, 26 billion dollar research phase of the project. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries said Japan's participation in the SDI research is extremely significant in that massive investment in a wide variety of high tech fields and an assortment of talents will be brought together.

Yataro Mitsubayashi, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, noted that the government put national interest ahead of other issues in reaching the decision to start talks with the United States on the SDI research.

JAPAN EXPRESSES REGRET OVER FUJIO REMARKS

Gotoda Statement

OW081441 Tokyo KYODO in English 1435 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Text of Gotoda's Statement" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Following is an unofficial translation of a statement issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda:

Japan roots its diplomacy in maintaining and promoting friendly relations with South Korea, China and other neighboring countries. The government has made efforts along this line with greatest care. There were, however, some important contents in a magazine interview with Education Minister Masayuki Fujio that appeared in the BUNGEI SHUJU. These contents damaged the sentiments of peoples of neighboring countries and triggered harsh reactions. Needless to say, in a free and democratic state there are a variety of opinions on historical incidents. Fujio's remarks were made as the personal views of one politician. But, as a matter of course, remarks by a cabinet minister who is responsible for running state affairs are significant even if they are personal.

Fujio's statements are strongly regrettable because they have caused useless doubts not only about Japan's reflections on the past war and determination for peace which our country has repeatedly expressed, but also about Japan's fundamental diplomatic policy which calls for maintaining and strengthening friendly and good relations with neighboring countries. From this point of view, (the government) took action to dismiss the education minister after examining his real intentions.

(The government) expresses deep regret to South Korea and China and other countries for having created such a situation. Through this action, (the government) makes it clear that there is no change in its basic diplomatic position and that it will continue further efforts to promote friendship with neighboring countries.

Kuranari Meets ROK Ambassador

OW081523 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari informed South Korea of the dismissal of Education Minister Masayuki Fujio and a statement by Chief Secretary Masaharu Gotoda that expressed regret over Fujio's controversial remarks on Japan's military actions before and during World War II. Kuranari called South Korean Ambassador Yi Kyu-ho to the Foreign Ministry late Monday night to inform him of Fujio's dismissal and Gotoda's statement issued that night. He also instructed Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Kiyohisa Mikanagi to convey the same points to South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su. Kuranari said he will take the same procedure for China.

Choe told Mikanagi earlier in the day that his government decided to postpone the first South Korea-Japan foreign ministerial meeting scheduled for September 10 in protest against remarks by Fujio, who defended Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea and the Nanjing (Nanking) massacre. China expressed displeasure over the remarks.

Kuranari said he advised Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the earliest possible solution to the issue would be necessary. Kuranari said he hopes that the visit to Seoul by Nakasone on September 20-21 to attend the Asian Games will proceed as planned.

In handing [as received] the statement, Kuranari told Yi that it was regrettable that the remarks caused difficulty in carrying out Japan's diplomatic policy which stresses friendly and good relations with South Korea. Kuranari called for South Korea's understanding on the Japanese position, pledging there will be no change in the Japanese policy toward South Korea, the official said.

Another ministry official said Kimio Fujita, director-general of the ministry's Asia Affairs Bureau, delivered a similar explanation to acting Chinese Ambassador Xu Dunxin in Tokyo. Both the South Korean and Chinese diplomats replied that they will convey the Japanese message to their home governments.

In Seoul, Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi visited Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to tell him that Fujio was sacked and inform him of Gotoda's statement. Choe told Mikanagi that he will report the information to his superiors and that South Korea will make known its position later, Japanese officials said.

ROK Reinstates Talks

OW090243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed hope Tuesday that Japan-South Korea relations would be mended with the dismissal of Education Minister Masayuki Fujio. But Nakasone said he was not sure whether the Fujio controversy would affect his planned trip to Seoul September 20-21 for the opening of the Asian Games. Fujio was dismissed Monday after he refused to step down following a controversial magazine interview in which he sought to justify Japan's 1910-1945 annexation of Korea and the Japanese military's war-time atrocities in China.

When asked by reporters if he thinks Manday's government statement apologizing for Fujio's remarks would help mend Japanese-South Korean relations, Nakasone replied, "I hope so."

Speaking to reporters at the prime minister's official residence, Nakasone also accepted part of the blame for the diplomatic row triggered by Fujio's controversial remarks over Japan's historic role in China and Korea. "This is something which I must severely reflect upon," Nakasone said when asked to comment on his responsibility in appointing Fujio as education minister last July.

Nakasone defended his decision Monday to dismiss Fujio, saying the action "was something I can't help." Nakasone also repeated this sentiment during a Cabinet meeting later in the morning, telling his Cabinet colleagues that he hopes the Fujio affair would not jeopardize Japan's relations with South Korea and China, government sources said.

In a related development, Justice Minister Kaname Endo said Tuesday the Fujio controversy would not affect government plans to revise the system of fingerprinting foreign residents in Japan. South Korea has urged Japan to relax the fingerprinting requirement, which is compulsory for all foreign residents in Japan.

Later in the day, Nakasone welcomed a South Korean decision to hold the first regular consultation between the Japanese and Korean foreign ministers, Tadashi Kuranari and Choe Kwang-su, on Wednesday as scheduled. In a brief exchange with reporters at his office, Nakasone said it was good news. The prime minister said he would make his best efforts to stem any after effects from the diplomatic row.

ROK Accepts Apology

OW090541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 9 KYODO -- South Korea Tuesday welcomed the dismissal of education minister Masayuki Fujio and reversed its earlier decision to postpone a bilateral foreign ministers' conference scheduled to begin Wednesday in Tokyo. Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Kiyohisa Mikanaga also told reporters here following a meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su that the scheduled meeting will go ahead as planned.

Senior South Korean officials decided Tuesday to accept the apology of Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda over the Fujio affair and proceed with the Tokyo conference. The South Korean Government had reacted swiftly to reports concerning Fujio's remarks in a magazine interview that Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea was justified. The controversy arose just prior to the start of the first regular foreign ministerial meeting, and as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is preparing to visit Seoul September 20-21 for the opening of the Asian Games.

Officials of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party, however, demanded cancellation of Nakasone's visit to Seoul. "The dismissal of Education Minister Fujio is not sufficient to fully solve the problem of distorted history," the party declared Tuesday, adding that the entire Nakasone cabinet should offer apologies to Japan's Asian neighbors over the incident.

In Tokyo, Japan also announced that Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his South Korean counterpart Choe will meet in Tokyo for the first such regular consultation on Wednesday as scheduled. High on the agenda will be the Fujio issue, the bilateral trade imbalance now with Japan's favor, the system of fingerprinting of Korean residents of Japan, the fisheries issue, South Korean companies' participation in the projected new Kansai international airport and medical treatment for Korean survivors of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Kuranari-Choe meeting will also focus on the political situation on the Korean peninsula, the Soviet Union's Asian policy and assessment of the Non-aligned Movement summit recently held in Zimbabwe, the official said. He said Choe is expectd to meet with Nakasone on September 11.

S&T CHIEF, USSR'S MARCHUK VIEW N-PLANT SAFETY

OW090735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 9 KYODO -- The Science and Technology Agency Chief Yataro Mitsubayashi met visiting Soviet Vice Premier and the National Science and Technology Commission Chairman Guriy Marchuk Tuesday to discuss possible bilateral cooperation on nuclear power plant safety. In the meeting, Mitsubayashi, referring to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in April, told Marchuk of Japan's intention to include nuclear safety cooperation on the agenda of the Japan-Soviet science and technology talks to be held starting next Tuesday, the first such talks in seven years, Japanese officials said.

Marchuk said that such cooperation would be possible given Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's suggestion on establishing a new high safety nuclear reactor based on multinational cooperation.

Marchuk invited Mitsubayashi to visit the Soviet Union. Mitsubayashi expressed thanks for the invitation and replied he would study when he is going to Moscow.

Marchuk later met Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. Kuranari said he welcomes improved relations between Tokyo and the Soviet Union through scientific, technical and other cooperation. Marchuk, in Tokyo since Sunday as a guest of the Foreign Ministry, said development of cultural and scientific exchanges will lead to improved bilateral political relations, an official said. Kuranari said he hopes both countries will have substantial talks in the scheduled Japan-Soviet science and technology meeting September 16-19, the official said.

S. AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR TAIWAN

OW070518 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Osaka, Sept 7 KYODO -- South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha left Japan for Taiwan Sunday, ending a mainly private five-day visit during which he met with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari in the first ministerial level meeting between the two countries.

Botha will stay in Taiwan three days, during which he will meet with President Chiang Ching-kuo and senior government officials, Botha's press secretary Awire Marais said. Next Botha will go to Hong Kong for one or two days before returning home. Marais said Saturday he did not know the program in Hong Kong.

When reached by telephone Saturday Botha would not comment about the outcome of his surprise visit, during which he met with Diet members and influential businessmen. He only remarked that "a visit like this is like the wind blowing through the leaves of a tree."

Botha's Visit Defended

OW051319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 5 KYODO -- Senior Foreign Ministry official Friday said that the United Nation's criticism against the Japanese Government for having accepted South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha was a misunderstanding resulting from lack of knowledge. The official said that Japan has taken the strictest sanctions against South Africa and Botha's visit to Japan does not signify the relaxation of Japan's sanctions on South Africa.

He added that the Japanese Foreign Ministry thought it better to explain directly to Botha about Japan's position on South Africa while he was making a private trip to Japan.

The official revealed that Japan will introduce its conclusion on additional sanctions against South Africa within this month by carefully studying actions to be taken by EC countries and the United States.

REPORTAGE ON PYONGYANG PEACE CONFERENCE

Conference Previewed

SK060849 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 5 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September editorial: "The Korean Peninsula Should Be a Denuclearized Peace Zone"]

[Text] Amid great interest, expectations, support, and welcome from the peace-loving people of the world, the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of our Republic, from 6 through 8 September.

Participating in the conference -- which is being held under the joint sponsorship of the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea -- will be delegations of party, state, government, parliamentary, and struggle organizations of many countries in the world, delegations of international organizations and democratic organizations, and many peace-loving figures and social and political activists to discuss the issues of forcing nuclear weapons out of South Korea and making the Korean peninsula a denuclearized peace zone.

The Korean people warmly welcome as our close friends the delegations, delegates, and noted figures who came to the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The Pyongyang international conference is of great significance as it is being held at a time when preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and preserving world peace and security is an acute problem in international politics. The conference is clear proof that the world people's support for the solidarity with our people's just struggle for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea are increasing with each passing day and that the movement to establish a denuclearized peace zone on the Korean peninsula is becoming a powerful international trend and an urgent demand of the times.

The Pyongyang international conference is a historic meeting to help the danger of a nuclear war and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and develop a vigorous struggle to maintain world peace and prevent a new world war.

This meeting strongly encourages our people in their struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country, and will provide an important turning point in demonstrating the unity of the world's peace-loving forces and in intensifying and developing an international anti-imperialist, antiwar, antinuclear, and arms reduction movement.

The conference is another significant event decorating this year. which has been proclaimed the International Year of Peace. We wholeheartedly congratulate the Pyongyang international conference which opens today, and wish the conference a shining success.

Today, the world situation is extremely tense, and the danger of a new war is becoming greater with each passing day. In particular, peace on the Korean peninsula is facing a severe challenge and great danger.

The situation within and without is so greatly aggravated entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists, pursuing world domination, are implementing a violent policy of strength, following a reactionary world strategy, accelerating the arms buildup, especially the nuclear arms buildup, spending an enormous anount of money on it, and frenziedly engaging in preparations for a new world war, a thermonuclear war.

The United States is scheming to push ahead with the so-called star wars program to make space the site of a nuclear war, even attempting to develop third generation nuclear weapons. Their design is to dominate the world's progressive forces with nuclear superiority so the United States may hold everything in the world at its command.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to prepare a nuclear war, world peace and security is facing grave danger, and mankind is under the threat of a dreadful nuclear holocaust. The threat of a nuclear war, which is looming heavily over the earth is intensively manifest in the situation on the Korean peninsula today. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean peninsula is the place where the danger of a nuclear war is greatest today. Nuclear weapons of various types are more densely deployed in South Korea than anywhere else in the world.

The United States attaches importance to the Korean peninsula as its foremost front and has turned South Korea into a place for starting a nuclear war. South Korea is the greatest nuclear base in Asia where over half of the nuclear weapons the U.S. imperialists have deployed in Asia are intensively deployed, and where some 1,000 nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs called the devil's weapon of the 20th century, are deployed.

South Korea is the place where nuclear weapons are deployed more densely than anywhere else in the world. The U.S. warmongers are unhesitatingly raving about attacking our republic with nuclear weapons, including attacking even countries located beyond us, from a base in South Korea. Thus, the Korean peninsula has become a place where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest on earth.

In view of South Korea's position in the U.S. imperialists' world strategy, if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula it will immediately spread into a global thermonuclear war. A Korean nuclear holocaust would mean a world nuclear holocaust. Therefore, struggling to prevent nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is the most urgent demand not only for peace in Korea but also for world peace, and it is an important common task of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The government of our republic has made every effort for peace in Korea and the world and to prevent nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. In recent years, we have made proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, proposals for tripartite talks, and proposals for North-South parliamentary talks to alleviate tension and eliminate the danger of armed confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to promote the peaceful reunification of the country and a peaceful resolution of the Korean question. Some time ago we proposed that talks between military persons in authority be held to eliminate the state of confrontation and to take steps to alleviate military tension. However, none of these fair, just, and peace-loving proposals and initiatives have been realized because the United States opposed them and turned away from them. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors who do not want peace in and the reunification of Korea but who only indulge in division and war.

We should decisively eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

For this purpose, we should eliminate the source of misfortune that gives birth to it. This source of misfortune is the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, making South Korea a nuclear military base, and the nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations against our republic and other countries. Therefore, forcing the U.S. aggressor troops, military bases, and lethal weapons the United States has brought in, including nuclear weapons and chemical weapons, out of South Korea, bringing an end to its occupation, and bringing peace to the Korean peninsula are an essential prerequisite for eliminating such a misfortune and turning the situation for the better.

The proposal of the government of our republic to establish a denuclearized peace zone on the Korean peninsula is entirely in conformity with this prerequisite, and the proposal is a precise method for successfully realizing it.

The United States has no reason to oppose our initiative. What is required is that the United States withdraw all nuclear weapons from South Korea, not bring them in, and call off the operational plans for use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, just as we do not test, produce, store, nor bring in nuclear weapons, do not allow any foreign country to install a nuclear base, and do not allow passage of nuclear weapons. This will result in a situation in which the United States will have no reason to continuously maintain U.S. troops there even if it continuously holds South Korea as a front in the U.S. strategy.

If the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is brought to an end and South Korea is no longer a site for starting nuclear war, the dark clouds of war hanging over Korea will disappear, and the Korean peninsula will become a denuclearized peace zone, as desired by the people. This means that one of the most dangerous potential nuclear flashpoints in the world will be eliminated, and this will create a very advantageous situation for world peace and security.

The Pyongyang international conference is a just meeting held with the noble objective of solving this important task and drawing the world's great interest and expectation.

The Korean peninsula must become a nuclear-free zone of peace as demanded by the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. For this purpose, all peace-loving people of the world should raise the voice of justice to expose the U.S. scheme to press the button to start nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, and to force the United States to stop stockpiling nuclear arms in South Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and other lethal means from South Korea, and stop aggression and interference in Korea. They should also exert pressure so that the United States and the South Korean persons in authority will come to the negotiating table in connection with our peace proposals, such as for establishing a nuclear-free zone of peace and tripartite talks.

Peace in Korea is inseparably connected with world peace. The source of war should be eliminated not only in Korea, but in all parts of the world. The nuclear-free zone of peace should be established not only on the Korean peninsula, but in all other parts of the world. For this purpose, an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle for peace should be waged in all parts of the world. A nuclear-free zone of peace should be established in all parts of the world and be continuously expanded.

The nature of imperialism pursuing aggression, plunder, interference, and war has not changed. We cannot expect peace from the imperialists. Peace should be won by the people through struggle. Unity ensures victory in this struggle.

With firm unity, the progressive and peace-loving people of the world should form a common front and wage a vigorous anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle in all parts of the world to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, preparing for a new war, a thermonuclear war, so as to tie the imperialists hands in knots, thereby preventing nuclear war and maintaining and solidifying world peace.

We are certain that the Pyongyang international conference will be a meeting of unity and solidarity which will connect more firmly into one the struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and around the world, the struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula, and the struggle to establish nuclear-free zones of peace in many parts of the world.

Holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, our people will continue to actively support the cause of peace of the people of the world, and make consistent efforts for peace in and the reunification of Korea and for world peace.

We expect that socialist countries, nonaligned countries, Third World countries, and all peace-loving countries and people will continue to send sincere support to our people's struggle for peace and peaceful reunification. The cause of the Korean people and the people of the world for peace and progress is ever victorious and indestructible.

Yi Chong-ok Opens Conference

SK060552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, made a congratulatory speech at the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearisation and Peace on the Korean Peninsula which opened in Pyongyang today. He said the conference would powerfully inspire the Korean people in the struggle for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, demonstrate the unity of the world peaceloving forces and signify an important landmark in strengthening and developing the international anti-imperialist, anti-war and anti-nuclear movement for peace.

We hope that the Pyongyang international conference will be a significant meeting making a momentous contribution to the struggle to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, maintain and consolidate peace there and defend world peace and security of mankind, he said. Pointing out that the Korean peninsula is today one of the most dangerous hotbeds of nuclear war in the world, the vice president said:

Our people do not want the Korean question to spell a nuclear holocaust to the world people by triggering off another world war, a thermonuclear war. We will not test, produce, store or introduce nuclear weapons nor will allow the passage of foreign nuclear weapons through our territory, air and sea. And we hold that the U.S. Government should also stop the shipment of new nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce stage by stage all the nuclear weapons already introduced and, furthermore, completely withdraw them and cancel all its operational plans involving the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, in conformity with the desire of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

If a nuclear-free, peace zone were established on the Korean peninsula, this region would be cleared of the danger of nuclear war and this would greatly help towards the conversion of Asia into a continent of good neighbourhood and cooperation where a durable peace is guaranteed.

On this occasion we express our thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of different countries and all the foreign friends who always extend invariable support to the cause of justice of our party, government and people for guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and achieving a peaceful reunification of the country.

The world progressive forces and peaceloving people should wage a dynamic struggle with united efforts to thwart and frustrate the arms buildup and nuclear war moves of the imperialists and get the nuclear weapons reduced and completely eliminated. What is important in the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle for defending world peace and security is to wage a widespread struggle for the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones. All the progressive forces and peoples of the world should powerfully support the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and self-determination and give active backing to the struggle of all peoples for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society against all manner of aggressive and interventionist maneuvers of the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

Our party and people will as in the past, so in the future, too, fight energetically to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and defend peace and security in Asia and the world against the imperialists' moves of aggression and war, in close unity with all the progressive forces and peaceloving people of the world, under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

6 Sep Banquet

SK070415 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arranged a splended banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall yesterday evening for the participants of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

Participating in this banquet were Comrades Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administrative Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administrative Council; members of the DPRK delegation; and functionaries from sectors concerned. Also participating in the banquet were members of the delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] led by Comrade Cho Kwang-chae, member of the SKNDF Central Committee and propaganda department chief of the SKNDF, and members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan led by Hwang Pyong-tae, deputy chief of the Political Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK090953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song at a 6 September evening banquet he hosted at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall for delegates participating in the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean peninsula -- recorded]

[Text] Respected delegates, comrades, and friends: At a time when mankind has an acute task of preventing a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- and defending peace, an international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula has opened in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, reflecting the common aspiration and yearning of our people and the world's peace-loving people. I am very glad that an international conference for denuclearization and peace is being held in our country in the Year of International Peace and warmly welcome the delegates who are participating in the Pyongyang international conference with a lofty sense of mission for the cause of world peace and with firm solidarity with our people. [applause]

Easing tension and removing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is one of the urgent problems awaiting resolution in the international political arena. The present situation on the Korean peninsula is very tense, and the danger of nuclear war is growing with each passing day. Armed soldiers in the North and South of our country are aiming their guns at each other from both sides of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. In the south of the MDL there are over 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons and nearly 1 million South Korean soldiers. They are prepared to attack the North at any time.

Pyongyang, where you are participating in the conference, is a city at which U.S. nuclear warheads are constantly aimed. The fact that precisely here the delegates, peace champions, and preeminent figures from many countries are meeting in a conference for denuclearization and peace increases a keen awareness of the danger of nuclear war and the need to fight for peace, all of which underlines the great importance of this meeting. This Pyongyang international conference, which is attracting attention from the world public, will deal a heavy blow to the imperialist nuclear maniacs and bellicose elements. It will give our people and the world's peace-loving people great strength and inspiration in their struggle for peace. [applause]

The tense situation and the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula are a direct product of the U.S. Korean policy and its Asian strategy. The aim of the United States with regard to Korea is to divide our country permanently by making two Koreas, to maintain its domination over South Korea as its colony, and, with South Korea as its stepping-stone, to wage aggression against the northern half of the republic, the socialist countries in Asia, and, further, all of the Asian Continent.

In order to achieve their aggressive aim, the U.S. imperialists are building up their aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, on a large scale in South Korea, and are making frantic efforts to provoke another war. As you know well, the United States has brought into the small land of South Korea a great amount of nuclear weapons, an amount which is 4 times as large as it has in the NATO area in terms of density of deployment. Not satisfied with this, the United States is going to ship more new types of nuclear and chemical weapons into South Korea in the future and to build scores of special nuclear armories there. The U.S. imperialists are growing more enthusiastic about their maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war from South Korea. Because of this, not a day passes without the rumble of gunfire while the air is thick with the fumes of gunpowder in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming more blatantly to form a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea for the purpose of drawing in the Japanese militarists in implementing their aggressive Asian strategy. This shows that the U.S. maneuvers for aggression and war in the Far East are progressing at a more dangerous stage as the days go by.

In view of the aggressive policy of the United States, our party and the government of our republic are working hard to ease tension and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and to settle the Korean question by peaceful means. Holding fast to the basic policy of achieving national reunification in an independent and peaceful way true to our heavy responsibility to the Korean nation and with a noble sense of duty to the cause of world peace, we have put forward many reasonable and constructive proposals for peace and made all our sincere efforts to put them into effect.

Our fair and reasonable peace proposals, including the proposal for tripartite talks to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, have already been widely known to the people of the world. This year alone we made an important proposal for talks by those in military authority to remove tension and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, and, through the statement of the Government of the Republic, we also made a positive peace proposal to convert the Korean peninsula to a denuclearized peace zone.

However, none of our peace proposals have been put into effect even today, and the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming more aggravated with each passing day. This is entirely because the United States and the South Korean authorities do not want to alleviate tension and peace but to continue to pursue a policy of aggression and war.

As long as the Korean policy and Asian strategy of the United States remain unchanged and as long as U.S. troops remain in South Korea, resorting to maneuvers for aggression, it is impossible to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of reunification of our country. If we are to ease tension and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of reunifying Korea in a peaceful way, all nuclear weapons and U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea.

This issue of maintaining peace and security on the Korean peninsula is directly related to the question of preserving peace and security in the world, and apart from peace and security on the Korean peninsula, world peace and security is unthinkable.

Because South Korea has become a forward nuclear base, the largest of its kind in the Far East, and because the acute situation continues on the Korean peninsula, war can break out at any time in our contry. If war breaks out in Korea, it can immediately spread into a global nuclear war. Therefore, the present situation on the Korean peninsula cannot but be a grave threat not only to our people but to our neighboring countries and the people in the rest of the world. Today, the peace-loving governments and people of many countries of the world are watching and showing deep concern for the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle to prevent war, safeguard peace, and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and a denuclearized peace zone is established on the Korean peninsula through the joint struggle of our people and the progressive people of the world, one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war in the world will be removed and great progress will be made in preserving peace in Asia and the world. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity I extend, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and the government of our republic, my deep gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and all the other progressive countries and peace-loving people of the world for their positive support and encouragement to our people's struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country, and for their active support for and solidarity with our proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a denuclearized peace zone. [applause]

Delegates, dominating the world by force is an unchanging world strategy of U.S. imperialism. Its strategy for world domination is now all the more dangerous because of the adventurous attempt of the U.S. rulers to carry it out through nuclear superiority. With an evil design to gain nuclear superiority, the U.S. imperialists are now increasing nuclear armament, accelerating the large-scale development, renewal, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons, and stepping up their moves of aggression against progressive countries in all parts of the world. In particular, the U.S. imperialists are trying to extend the nuclear arms race to outer space by putting forward an adventurous "star wars" program. They are producing binary chemical weapons, new mass destruction weapons, in an attempt to deploy them in many parts of the world. Because of their war policy and plots to increase nuclear weapons, a black cloud of nuclear war is now hanging heavily over the globe, and mankind is being threatened with the danger of nuclear war. Unless nuclear war is prevented, mankind will suffer irretrievable calamities and a holocaust. The nuclear war that threatens the existence and civilization of mankind must be prevented in every possible way, and peace must be preserved.

In order to prevent a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- and to protect peace, we should vigorously wage a struggle on a global scale to check the imperialists' maneuvers for the nuclear arms race and for a nuclear war. The imperialists behave basely before the strong and become atrocious before the weak. If the people of the world, who love peace and justice, unite firmly, they can become invincibly strong. If the people struggle in unison, they can check the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for nuclear war and protect peace.

By forming a [word indistinct] united front and by vigorously carrying out the antiwar and peace-protecting movement, all the people of the world should thwart the imperialists' reckless maneuvers to increase nuclear weapons and militarize space, should completely abolish all nuclear weapons, and should check the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and to provoke a war, maneuvers which have become much more brazen with the passage of time. [applause]

As long as nuclear weapons exist on earth, the danger of a nuclear war will not be eliminated, and mankind will be unable to extricate itself from the threat of nuclear weapons. Therefore, the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons should be banned; various types of existing nuclear weapons should be reduced; and all nuclear weapons should be abolished. Only by so doing can mankind eventually extricate itself from the danger of nuclear disasters and can world peace be maintained on a firm foundation.

Today voices opposing nuclear weapons and advocating peace have been raised vigorously throughout the world, including Asia and Europe, and the antiwar and peace-protecting movement has been carried out fiercely. The CPSU and Soviet Government have advanced a positive peace proposal for banning nuclear tests, for reducing nuclear weapons, for preventing the militarization of space, and for completely abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons until the end of the present century.

They recently took the initiative to extend a proposal for unilaterally freezing nuclear tests until January 1987. This directly shows the responsible stand of the CPSU and Soviet Government toward eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and protecting world peace and security and their peace-loving foreign policy.

We positively support the USSR's peaceful proposal for protecting world peace and security and extend firm solidarity with the struggle of the Soviet people to implement this proposal. [applaluse]

Establishing and expanding a nuclear-free zone of peace is an important way to reduce nuclear weapons, prevent a nuclear war, and protect peace. We positively support and extend firm solidarity with the struggle of European socialist countries and the people in this region to establish nuclear-free zones of peace in various areas on the Balkan peninsula and Europe. [applause]

We positively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to establish nuclear-free zones of peace throughout the world, including in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and the South Pacific Ocean. [applause]

Our people love peace. It is the consistent policy of the WPK and the government of the republic to struggle to protect peace. Upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, our party and the government of the republic will resolutely struggle to prevent a nuclear war and protect peace by firmly uniting with the people of socialist and nonaligned countries and with all the peace-loving people of the world. [applause]

Hoping that the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula will be held smoothly and will attain good results, and wishing you representatives new victory in your struggle to oppose the imperialists and preserve peace, I propose a toast: to the militant friendship and unity among the peace-loving people of the world, including the Korean people and the people of socialist and nonaligned countries; to peace on the Korean peninsula free from nuclear weapons; to world peace and the prosperity of mankind; to the health of the representatives of various countries and international agencies; to the health of all foreign guests; and to the health of comrades and friends present here. [applause]

PRC Delegate Speaks 7 Sep

SK080522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The delegates of different countries, international organizations and friendship organizations and individuals took the floor at the second-day session of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula on September 7. [passage omitted]

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Deng Zhaoziang said: The Chinese people, a true friend of the Korean people, consistently support all reasonable proposals advanced by the Korean Government and people which are favorable for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and oppose any actions heightening the tension there. We have long demanded that the United States withdraw on its own initiative all its forces, nuclear weapons and equipment from South Korea unconditionally and the question of Korean reunification be solved by the Korean people themselves without fail free from foreign interference. [passage omitted]

ROK-JAPAN MINISTERIAL TALKS TO BE HELD AS PLANNED

SK090912 Seoul YONHAP in English 0908 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Tuesday accepted the Japanese Government's expression of regret over the controversial remarks made recently by Education Minister Masayuki Fujio about Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, indicating that the diplomatic row caused by the remarks has been settled. Fujio was dismissed from office on Monday.

The Korean Government had reversed its earlier decision to postpone the Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, in protest against Fujio's remarks, but has decided to hold the meeting as originally scheduled. Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su will leave for Tokyo early Wednesday for talks with his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari.

The government views the steps taken by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the wake of the Fujio incident as a sign of positive sincerity and effort to swiftly end the dispute and to develop Korean-Japanese relations. The "steps" referrred to were the removal of Fujio from office and the offer of regret.

On Tuesday morning, Choe called in Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mkianagi and informed him of the Korean Government's position. He told reporters that the Government has decided to participate in the foreign ministers' conference as originally scheduled, in the belief that escalation of the incident would not be in the interest of Korean-Japanese relations.

Nakasone is scheduled to fly into Seoul on Sept 20 to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games and to meet with Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan.

JAPAN DENIES VIOLENCE IN AUG FISHING INCIDENT

SK060125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Japanese Embassy in Seoul yesterday claimed that the earlier reports by some Korean papers on the collision between Korean and Japanese fishing boats on the highseas off Pusan last month were incorrect.

Japanese authorities conducted a thorough investigation on the incident and determined that the Japanese boat was not responsible for the damage on the Korean boat, it said.

The Japanese fishing boat was reported to have deliberately rammed into a Korean boat when it was trying to inspect its fishing gear thought to be damaged by the Japanese boat. It was also a groundless allegation that a Korean fisherman was thrown into the sea after being tied on to board by the Japanese, it said.

The embassy said it was the Korean boat and not Japanese which caused the accident and that one of the Korean fisherman jumped into a Japanese boat when the two boats collided.

The Korean boat must have mistakenly thought that their fishing gear was damaged by the Japanese vessel which was trawling near the fishing gear installed by the Korean boat, it said.

CHEA SIM MEETS GDR'S SINDERMANN 1 SEP

BK041232 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 4 -- Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and head of its delegation now on a visit to the German Democratic Republic, the third leg of its European tour, was received in Berlin on Sept 1st by Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and president of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

During the friendly meeting President Sindermann termed the visit by the Kampuchean delegation as an expression of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two states. He highly valued and fully supported the efforts being made by Kampuchea to lessen tension and create a zone of peace in Southeast Asia.

The two sides saw eyes to eyes on the Soviet peace programme aimed at warding the planet off nuclear weapons and on the Soviet decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. They stressed the importance of the strengthening of the parliamentary relations for the sake of safeguarding peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the effective aid given by the Soviet Union, the GDR and other fraternal socialist countries to Kampuchea.

Meets Willi Stoph

BK051220 Phnom Pehn SPK in English 1106 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 5 -- Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and head of a Kampuchean NA delegation now on a visit to the German Democratic Republic, met Tuesday with Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

On the occasion, Chea Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, spoke of all-sided development in Kampuchea and the foreign policy of detente and peace of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea. He also expressed his conviction that the Kampuchean people, with their own efforts and the support from the socialist countries, will successfully carry out the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the PRPK and develop their national economy.

For his party, Willi Stoph informed his guests of the efforts made by the people of the GDR in fulfilling the resolutions of the recent SED congress. He said that the GDR people saw the strengthening of socialism and important contribution to peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. [sentence as received]

Willi Stoph reaffirmed the GDR's support for the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium of nuclear tests until January 1987. He acknowledged that his country would continue to carry on the foreign policy of peace aimed at realizing the decision of the meeting in Budapest of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED; APPEALS TO HENG SAMRIN

BK071151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[4 September station correspondent interview with CGDK President and FUNCINPEC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- recorded]

[Text] [Sihanouk] I am glad and pleased to have the good opportunity today to meet all of you, outstanding representatives of our national radio, the Voice of the Khmer, within the framework of our Cambodian national liberation struggle. I therefore would like to thank you for paying me a visit. Please feel free to ask me any question. I will do my best to answer all your questions with delight.

[VOK correspondent] I would like to express my humblest gratitude to Your Highness for granting an audience to all of us today. We have the following questions to ask:

Question 1: What do you have to say to the common Cambodian people in Cambodia as well as the Vietnamese now occupying Cambodia?

[Sihanouk] Here is what I have to say to our compatriots, our blood brothers in the areas that we have not yet liberated, that is, those who are living under the yoke of colonialism of the Vietnamese, to all people except the small group of those who have decided to serve foreign interests, the interests of the Vietnamese and the Soviets: All our people in the country, although they have not been able to join us in the liberated zone, always uphold their loyalty to the nation, our fatherland, and our common ideal — the love for independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, mores, customs, and religion handed down to us by our forefathers and protected and preserved by all of us since time immemorial, including first of all Buddhism.

However, despite their loyalty to and love for the nation and independence, the majority of our people are hard-pressed by low living conditions, all kinds of difficulties, and all kinds of obstacles making it impossible for them to really contribute to national liberation. The army of our CGDK, especially our two [non-communist] nationalist armies, are producing efforts to make cordial contacts with our people in the rural areas, the provinces, districts, communes, and villages throughout Cambodia as well with our blood brothers, our true compatriots in Phnom Penh and in some cities that our agents can reach. We know very well the good hearts of our compatriots in the interior. We also know that it is very difficult for them to help us in the struggle against the Vietnamese. Many of our people cannot provide us with any significant aid and support, but their generosity is a very well-known fact. They are always ready to be of help when our nationalist combatants come to the villages. The local inhabitants normally deprive themselves of whatever they think would be of use to our combatants. Our combatants, for their part, also return the generosity by distributing some goods to the people. For example, the ANS -- the Sihanoukist Nationalist Army -- was recently instructed by me to bring along and distribute medicines and sarongs to the people who, in return, give us rice, fruits, and whatever they can give to us. Moreover, they also protect us. They would caution us, if they knew, about the whereabouts of the enemy forces. They would also scout for us, guide us, or inform us about enemy targets that we sought to attack and destroy. In short, they help us as much as they can. If they cannot help us because the enemy forces are so close to them, because they cannot make any movement, they still give us their sympathy because of their sense of patriotism. Some who kept helping us despite all odds have been severely punished by the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen authorities. Many of them have been jailed and some others have disappeared.

In the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen administration, in Phnom Penh especially, and in the army of these gentlemen Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, there are more and more patriots and more and more Vietnamese haters because they see the all-sided ugly festures of the Vietanemse. Therefore, we have greater advantage as these persons have intensified activities in the struggle. There are many who have deserted the administration and the army. Those who have deserted the Heng Samrin army have brought along for us arms and ammunition as they have joined our nationalist armies in order to hit back at the Vietnamese. Many of them have provided us with information, others have given us support when our army conduct operations in the interior. Others have led us to attack the enemy positions or have closely cooperated with our resistance movement.

Therefore, we see that all Cambodians are patriotic, except for a small group who are not loyal to the nation, the fatherland, and the national ideal. I take this occasion thus to pay my respect to all compatriots in the country who have good and pure feelings for the nation. I deem that should we call on you to rise up against the Vietnamese, it would not be of any good to you, for this may be dangerous to our compatriots, for incitement for uprising would be ridiculous as the people would be left with nothing in their hands against the Vietanmese enemy. It would be suicidal. My opinion is that it is not time yet for a general uprising. What is needed is to call upon the people's conscience. Let us awake those who have not been awakened to their duty and task as patriots, as the lovers of the Cambodian fatherland. Therefore, we should inform the people to be conscious of their Khmerness. As Khmer, we must not allow our country to become a Vietnamese province. In the past, our country lost Kampuchea Kraom. Kampuchea Kraom is now south Vietnam. Therefore, we must do our best according to each person's capability and means by trying to avoid as much damage and danger as possible. If possible, do it. If not possible, do not do it. See to it tht we are strong as Khmer, that we are capable in national liberation. Look for ways to completely liberate the nation. Failing that, let us work it out so that an international conference is held so that we can negotiate with the other side, that is with Vietnam, in order to settle the problem peacefully and fairly to bring back independence to our country according to the correct, just resolutions of the United Nations and according to the 8-point proposals of the CGDK.

I would like to stress again that we should declare this stand instead of inciting the people to insurrect, which is a more dangerous way. We know that once a Khmer, always a Khmer. As a patriotic Khmer, you must support us as much as possible. Avoid having untoward consequences. However, I beg you to continue seeking ways and means and a good opportunity to help us, but never to the detriment of the safety of yourselves or that of your families. If you can do it, please feel free to help our struggle efforts. According to the experience of the ANS, this kind of attitude is very much profitable, for it allows our people to have good conscience and encourages them to carry out secret activities in contribution to the struggle, thus enabling us to score even bigger successes on the battlefield. This is my personal opinion based on past and present observation and experience.

[Correspondent] In question 2, I would like to ask your highness what measure will you adopt after Vietnam withdraws troops from Cambodia in order to ensure that no particular political party would use forces to seize power from the other resistance factions?

[Sihanouk] The Republic of Singapore and I, Norodom Sihanouk, speaking on my own behalf and not in the name of the president of Democratic Kampuchea -- in my capacity as DK president, I resolutely support the CGDK's 8-point proposal made in March 1986; I remain unchanged in my stated position, in my support for the proposal -- believe that the United Nations must dispatch an international force after, or even before, Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia to provide us protection. I think that after Vietnam withdraws, it will be a little too late for the United Nations to send an international peace-keeping force. Therefore, it's my opinion that when Vietnam agrees in principle to withdraw its troops from Cambodia according to our 8-point proposal, an international force must be dispatched to Cambodia to defend peace and freedom for the Cambodian people. This international peace-keeping force must be supervised by the United Nations in the spirit of the UN resolutions adopted last year by 114 countries who helped us to recover our independence and to force Vietnam to pull out from our country. According to our tripartite agreement, we accept that a UN supervision is needed in the case of general election, but nothing was said about an international force. There is none, not any mention of an international peace-making force. [preceeding sentence in English]

International opinion knows only that there would be international supervision to ensure that our people regain their right to self-determination, their right to choose their own deputies who would elect a government, appoint a head of state, and name a president of the republic. Nothing has been said of a force. Singapore and I are of the opinion, when I met with Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew and Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, that we need a force, an international force. Which countries can I contact to send troops to Cambodia? France for one. Sweden for another. Sweden always is involved in such missions, sending troops to ensure peace in other countries. France now is no more a colonialist country. She does not want to get mixed up with our problem. There are other countries, such as Austria which is the chairman of the campaign to seek peace for our nation through the UN-sponsored International Conference for Independence and Neutrality of Cambodia. We can thus contact Austria to send some of its troops to Cambodia. Many other countries can be persuaded to do the same. There are many Arab and African countries that I can contact for this purpose, such as Senegal and Morocco. If Vietnam wants to have countries that may not be supportive of our side outright but that we trust, I can get some troops from Algeria for example. I know quite a few Arab countries to which we can appeal for the contribution of a battalion or a company of troops. We will accept 100 or 800 or 1,000 to 2,000 troops from all countries. But these troops must be [following phrase in English] under the sovereignty of the secretary general of the United Nations to control this matter. But I think I can ask these countries to send their troops under the authority or the secretary general of the United Nations to keep peace in Cambodia for at least 5 years. The larger this force, the better. This is my opinion.

[Correspondent] May I have permission to ask another question?

[Sihanouk] Please do.

[Correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Sihanouk] Yes, I have talked a lot about my sentiments toward my beloved compatriots, my beloved blood children in the country. Even at the beginning of this interview, I made an appeal to all my beloved children at home. I call on my children of all creeds, religions, and political tendencies: Please do not forget that as the father of independence, as the father of the nation, I love all of you, I miss all of you, indiscriminately. I pray to lord Buddha, to the three jewels of Buddhism for your health, long life, happiness, and all the blessings. May you score all the successes in your activities in service of the nation on the road toward jointly restoring peace, independence, neutrality, and nonalignment in the spirit of peace and reconstruction within territorial integrity. The CGDK, I -- Norodom Sihanouk -- and all Cambodian patriots do not recognize the Vietnamese occupation of our country. Now Vietnam has sent more than 700,000 Vietnamese settlers to Cambodia, driving Cambodians out of their hometowns, thus turning some of the villages into Vietnamese villages. In Phnom Penh now, the majority of the residents are Vietnamese, not Cambodian. Some of the areas, such as Chantrea south of Svay Rieng, are occupied by Vietnamese. No Cambodians can be found there.

According to reports I have received, the border between Cambodia and Vietnam seems to be somewhat modified. I fought successfully all along to protect the Cambodian-Vietnamese border up to the March 1970 coup d'etat of Mr Lon Nol. I preserved all our territorial integrity and islands. I have learned now that some of our islands are occupied by Vietnam. The offshore islands off Kep and Ream are now occupied by Vietnam and there are changes in the Cambodian-Vietnam border. I take this opportunity to inform our compatriots inside the country that I do not recognize the treaty between Vietnam and Phnom Penh and that the CGDK has already solemnly announced that it rejected it. Our government is Cambodia's legitimate government recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's sole lawful government. Therefore, the border of independent Cambodia represented by the CGDK is the former border of the time when I was the head of state, not the border agreed upon by Heng Samrin and Hun Sen and the Hanoi authorities.

I call on all my compatriots to support our stand: Do not let Vietnam change our border and violate our territory. Moreover, I talk to the conscience of the brothers in the Heng Samrin administration and the Heng Samrin army: Please do not forget tht you are Cambodians and as Cambodian patriots, if possible, please help our resistance. Help us if you can wthout risking your own safety. Please do not help or serve the Vietnamese and the Cambodian traitors. Preserve our national honor, our prestige as patriots. Live up to your reputation as patriots. Any brothers who want to defect to our side, be assured that you will be welcomed to the best of our ability. Be assured we will share food and water with you as much as we can afford it as we do not have that many resources except the fact that many friends are assisting us, such as the Kingdom of Thailand and several other great friends in the world who give us quite a lot of aid. Still, we do not live in great affluence. If you need freedom, we have plently of freedom. Please feel free to come. We welcome you. However, if there are obstacles preventing you from crossing over to our side, do not forget the teaching of President Ceausescu of Romania whom I and Mr Khieu Samphan met in Bucharest in 1982. He said: Samdech, do your best to lead Mr Heng Samrin and Mr Hun Sen and lead the Democratic Kampuchea faction, the KPNLF, and the front of the Samdech president toward bringing about a union in the spirit of Khmer unity. If the four of your factions are united, you do not need any foreign powers to interfere in your problem. If the four of you understand each other and unite with each other, there is no place for the Vietnamese to stay.

I therefore appeal to Heng Samrin and Hun Sen to make deals with us. I do not urge them to betray the Vietnamese. There is nothing about betraying Vietnam, there is only non-betrayal of the nation. I appeal to them to work out an understanding among us. One day, we will hold a secret meeting of the four parties and announce to the world and to the SRV that we have agreed to set up a quadripartite government and all foreigners are invited to behave accordingly. This point is very important. Therefore, it is my opinion that the DK side and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen [words indistinct]. This is my greatest suggestion. If Mr Heng Samrin and Mr Hun Sen are true Cambodia patriots and not Vietnamese, why don't you work out a deal with us without letting your boss know about it? Why don't you come to an agreement with us and give the Vietnamese the biggest surprise of their lives? However, I don't think you dare do it, Mr Heng Samrin, Mr Hun Sen. If this is correct, we beg you to help us by not serving the interest of the Vietnamese and of the Cambodian traitors. Help and serve only the resistance forces, that is the national liberation movement under the names of our two fronts: my front and that of His Excellency Son Sann, namely FUNCINPEC and its ANS and KPNLF and its KPNLA [Khmer People's National Liberation Army]. Please help our two fronts and two armies.

PRINCE RANNARIT ADDRESS MARKS ANS ANNIVERSARY

BK050001 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Address to combatants of Sihanoukist National Army by its commander in chief, Prince Norodom Rannarit, on the occasion of its 5th founding anniversary -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] On the 5th founding anniversary of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] with Samdech Euv [literally the prince father; popular appellation for Sihanouk], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the supreme commander, I, Norodom Rannarit, in my capacity as the commander in chief of the ANS and as the personal representative of our Samdech Euv to Cambodia and Asia, have the great honor to address the following message to all our valiant and courageous combatants and all beloved officers and noncommissioned officers of the ANS:

Five years after the birth of the ANS as a nationalist army among the three national armies now waging an extremely courageous struggle against the Vietnamese communist aggressors and land grabbers, the ANS has year after year become a national army with a strong position. Moreover, on all battlefields our ANS has won successes every year. This fact has been acknowledged and praised by international opinion an international observers who applauded the glorious struggle and results made possible by all of you, the noble members of the ANS. All these successes have been recognized as irrefutable by world opinion far and wide, except the Vietnamese annexations and their handful of lackeys.

The successes of the ANS, which resound all over the international arena, and its sweet name are the result of persistent struggle and all sorts of sacrifice made by all of you, combatants, officers, and noncommissioned officers. Without your support and without your struggle and sacrifices, we in the leadership and our ANS would not have been able to boast of such successes in the struggle to liberate our nation. For this reason, as the royal representative of our Samdech Euv and as the commander in chief of the ANS, I would like to attribute all these brilliant results and praise to our very valiant and courageous ANS combatants.

Lately, during the visit of our Samdech Euv to ASEAN countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Kingdom of Thailand, the eminent leaders of these ASEAN countries informed our prince that they were extremely satisfied and happy to have noted the great development and the good results of the attacks launched by the ANS against the Vietnamese aggressors. They also most warmly expressed greet admiration to our Samdec Euv. Moreover, all the ASEAN leaders promised him that in the future as at present they will resolutely, unhesitatingly, and unretreatingly continue to support the struggle for national liberation of the ANS and of the national armies in the tripartite CGDK with our Samdech Euv as president.

In Indonesia, His Excellency President Suharto told the Samdech that although it has won may successes on the battlefields so far, our ANS must continue to make sacrifices in the future, and when it can inflict the greatest difficulties on the Vietnamese in Cambodia, when we have evidence and can produce evidence of this for his Excellency Suharto and the leaders of other ASEAN countries, His Excellency Suharto and these other leaders of ASEAN will meet with the Vietnamese aggressors and urge them that the time is ripe for them to agree to sit at the negotiating table to settle the Cambodian question peacefully.

In other words, the ASEAN leaders as well as those of European countries and the United States believe that only when we, the Cambodian resistance fighters in the interior of the country, launch more effective attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors will the latter agree to settle the Cambodian question and return freedom and independence to our country. Therefore, the brothers who are wielding arms in the struggle for national liberation inside the country must carry on the struggle, consenting to make more sacrifices and enduring more hardship, so that our nation can survive.

On this occasion, in my capacity as the commander in chief of the ANS, I would like to remind all officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants of the ANS that in our national liberation struggle, we of course need all kinds of materiel. However, the thing that we need most of all is the support of the people, of our esteemed and beloved Khmer people living in the interior or in the zones under the temporary control of the enemy. For this reason, I would like to remind you of the importance of the political side of our national liberation struggle. This is to say that if our army enjoys no support from our brothers, parents, aunts, and uncles -- that is, our Khmer people in general -- we will never be able to carry on our national liberation struggle. Therefore, when you go to the hamlets and villages in the country, you must behave correctly toward our people in the interior. We must not rob them, steal their property, or commit any crimes against our people. On the contrary, we must help them in their daily chores, if possible. We should perform such courtesies as bringing along with us sarongs, cloth, and medicine, and so on that our Samdech Euv has received from friendly countries, which give them to our ANS so that it can bring them to our brothers in the interior.

Moreover, our ANS is an army of Samdech Euv. Do you know why our people in the interior love our Samduch Euv? It is because he symbolizes the freedom, prosperity, and independence of Cambodia; because he once gave the people, his children, peace, prosperity, and national independence. For this reason, we, the members of the ANS who are the samdech's close children, must do our best to preserve his good name and his popularity among our people inside Cambodia.

If we can do that, I firmly believe that in the not too distant future, under the enlightened leadership of our beloved Samduch Euv, all of us -- not only the ANS, but all other armies of the patriots, including particularly the nationalist fighters who are presently in the ranks of the Heng Samrin army -- all Khmer will be able to shake hands with each other and jointly build a government that can be called a quadripartite government representing the whole Cambodian nation in the fight to liberate the country from the yoke of the Vietnamese aggressors and restore to our Cambodia and to our people freedom, prosperity, happiness, and independence. All of us under the royal leadership of our Samdech Euv will be able to make our country once again independent and free, like all other countries in the world.

In concluding my message, I extend to all of you, valiant combatants of the ANS, the five blessings of Lord Buddha. I pray to the three jewels of Buddhism and the souls of past Cambodian kings who used to bestow peace and happiness upon the Khmer nation and people: Please provide protection for all oour combatants and brothers who are confronting the Vietnamese communist aggressors. May you encounter nothing but great successes in your noble mission to liberate our nation. May you have peace and prosperity, safety and success forever in your great task to liberate the Khmer nation and to safeguard our Khmer people. Thank you.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS DPRK NATIONAL DAY

BK090348 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] On 2 September, Vice President Khieu Samphan sent a message to His Excellency Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK, most warmly greeting him and and the fraternal Korean Government and people on the glorious Korean National Day. The message reads as follows:

To His Excellency Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Respected Excellency, on the solemn occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the DPRK, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am very happy to express to you, and through you, to the government of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean people, warmest congratulations and best wishes for new and greater successes in the tasks of building and defending the country as well as in the noble struggle to reunite the Korean fatherland independently and peacefully.

Since the beginning, under the bright light of the chuche ideal of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great, beloved, and respected leader of the Korean people, the DPRK has made great strides in its development in every field. In a short time, the DPRK has become a modern and strong socialist country with a blossoming socialist economy and culture and an independent and powerful capability to defend the country. In the international arena, the DPRK has firmly adhered to a policy of independence, friendship, peace, and nonaligned principles and has unswervingly stood on the side of the just cause of people and countries struggling for national liberation and the safeguarding of national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This has heightened the DPRK's influence and prestige in the international arena.

For this brilliant success of the fraternal Korean Government and people, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to express greatest admiration and respect. The anniversary of the DPRK National Day is a fine opportunity for our Cambodian people to recall with moving sentiments that despite facing serious and busy national tasks, the DPRK Government and fraternal people -- under the noble leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the eminent, beloved, and respected leader, and that of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the beloved leader -- have paid attention to providing wholehearted support and assistance to our just struggle to liberate our country and safeguard our race against foreign aggression and occupation.

More recently, on 10 April 1986, during talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in Pyongyang, His Excellency respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, on behalf of the DPRK, reaffirmed total support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically.

For all this, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to once again express with moving sentiments most profound gratitude to you, and through you, to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, eminent, beloved, and respected leader of the Korean people; His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the beloved leader; and to the fraternal Korean government and people.

On the same occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to reaffirm their unswerving stand to always support in every circumstance the cause of reuniting the Korean fatherland independently and peacefully in accordance with the principles and direction most correctly laid down by His Excellency repected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

With the conviction that the fine traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which bind our two nonaligned countries will further blossom and grow in strength, please accept my fraternal greetings and highest consideration.

On the same day, Vice President Khieu Samphan also sent a similar message to His Excellency Kim Yong-nam, deputy chairman of the Administrative Council and foreign minister of the DPRK.

PRESIDENT GREETS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KOREA

BK080502 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] On 6 September 1986, LPDR President Souphanouvong sent a greetings message to an international conference on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful zone. The conference is being held in Pyongyang 6-8 September. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the party, government, and people of Laos, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey warm and sincere saluations and greetings to all delegates attending this international conference on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful zone. This significant international conference is held amid a tense international situation that is the result of the implementation of a bellicose policy and an arms race, in particular a nuclear arms race, by the imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains. However, it is held at a time when the movements of struggle of various nations for peace and in opposition to war and arms race, in particular nuclear arms race, are extensively and vigorously expanding as never before. The conference is also held in an atmosphre in which the Soviet Union has taken significant initiatives aimed at turning the Asia-Pacific region into a peaceful and nuclear-free region.

The present situation in the Korean peninsula remains tense as a result of the aggression and intervention carried out by the U.S. imperialists who have taken control of the South Korean puppets and used them as tools to pursue a policy which is aimed at waging a new war in the Korean peninsula and permanently penetrating Korean territory. The Lao people and the LPDR Government vigorously support the initiatives of the DPRK which are aimed at building the Korean peninsula into a peaceful and nuclear-free zone. The Lao people resolutely maintain solarity with Korean people who have demanded that the United States put an end to all its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and that it totally withdraw troops from South Korea for the cause of a peaceful and independent reunification of the Korean nation.

I hope that this international conference on turning the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, free from nuclear weapons, will significantly contribute to the achievements of peace and security in the Korean peninsula as well as in Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

I wish the conference glorious success.

SISOMPHON LOVANSIA ATTENDS VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

BK080636 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A 6-day conference of cadres in the entire party organization of Vientiane Province closed with glorious success last Saturday afternoon. The conference was attended by comrade members of the provincial party standing committee, members of the provincial administrative committee, and a total of 152 comrade secretaries of party committees from 9 districts, from various services in the production bases, and from mass organizations attached to the provincial administration.

Attending as guests of honor at the closing ceremony were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council, and official in charge of guiding party ideological and political training work. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and chief of the party Central Committee organizing committee; and Comrade Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Vientiane Province party executive committee.

On behalf of the presidium of the conference, Comrade Lt Gen Siphon Phalikhan delivered a closing speech. He noted: During the conference, the delegates joined in studying and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the fourth congress of the party. Together they studied the economic and social development plan of the entire province for the next 5 years -- from this year to 1990. They also unanimously voted to elect outstanding delegates to represent the entire province of Vientiane at the forthcoming party congress.

Lt Gen Siphon Phalikhan said in an important part of his speech the following: [begin recording] Noteworthy in this conference was the address delivered by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. He conveyed affectionate sentiments from the party Central Commietee to our people in an atmoshere of joy, profound solidarity and love, and firm confidence. These sentiments have served as a sharp tool, guideline, and great encouragement for our entire party, army, and people of various tribes in Vientiane Province to fulfill the new stage of revolution in the province. He also gave details and reviewed the victories, weak points, remaining problems, and lessons which have been scored or learned following the implementation of the party's plans and policies over the past 10 years by the party committees at various levels, party members, cadres, workers, and people of various tribes of Vientiane Province. He then explained the present world situation as well as the situation in the region to our delegates. Simultaneously, he reiterated the situation in the country and the main duties, lines, plans, and policies to be implemented in the subsequent years. He clearly explained the working procedures and methods of making arrangements for the fulfillment of those duties, lines, plans, and policies. As a result, our comrade delegates have come to understand further and ever more profoundly those duties, lines, plans, and policies and how to implement them successfully. Our comrade delegates' confidence in the party has also been firmly strengthened.

On this occasion, on behalf of the presidium of the conference and of all the delegates here, I would like to pledge to Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai as well as to the party Central Committee Political Bureau and to the Secretariat of the party Central Committee that the party executive committee and all comrade delegates to this conference will further strengthen the solidarity in the ranks of the party and the solidarity with the people of various tribes around the party Central Comittee; will be determined to guide and lead the entire army and people in the province to organize and translate into reality various resolutions of the party Central Committee and of the state as well as the Second 5-Year Plan of the province; and will promote and expand the true, revolutionary nature and positively fulfill their leading roles in each level and each sector of work. Particularly, in the immediate future, we pledge to strive together to consolidate the new management mechanism by turning various enterprises into business enterprises and pledge o to organize to guide and boost the movements in scoring achievements to s welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress in an enthusiastic atmosphere in order to create a new life-style and new, progressive atmosphere in our Vientiane Province and to lead our province to fimrly advance step by step. [end recording]

LUANG NAMTHA DIVISION C HOLDS SECOND CONGRESS

BK070533 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The second congress of the party committee of Division C ended with fine success on 23 August at the division's club after 3 days of work. In attendance were Comrade Kon Keomani, secretary of the party committee of Luang Namtha Province; the comrade commander of the division; the comrade chief of the political office of the division; and 65 representatives of emulation combatants and from various battalions, demibattalions, and independent units under the division.

The congress heard a political report read by the chief of the political office reviewing achievements recorded in the past 5 years in national construction work as well as the task of national defense and public security. Regarding the logistics work carried out during the period, the division built 471 small houses worth more than 4.8 million kip, 18 semipermanent houses worth 5.4 million kip, 1 water reservoir worth 1.7 million kip, and 1 small hydroelectric dam worth 17 million kip. [passage omitted]

POLITICAL LIFE CAMPAIGNS END IN XIENG KHOUANG

BK291511 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Important political life campaigns for studying and contributing views to the draft political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the coming fourth party congress have ended in Xieng Khouang Province.

Thanks to these campaigns, cadres, party members, and people profoundly understand the great achievements and victories recorded by our people and are aware of the weaknesses and remaining problems experienced in the past 10 years as well as the true economic and social situation in our country. During the campaigns they conducted criticism extensively and profoundly with regard to the various weaknesses and remaining problems so that they can be corrected to suit the true situation. Everyone studied the strategic orientation, tasks, and line for each period as outlined in the political report.

After concluding the important campaigns, various sectors from the provincial level down to the production units in Xieng Khouang Province, began a socialist emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress.

ECONOMIC ZONE ESTABLISHED IN SAVANNAKHET

BK070538 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The establishment of a new economic construction zone in Savannakhet Province was officially announced on 2 September in accordance with the decision and approval of the party committee and the administrative committee of the province.

At the meeting held under the chairmanship of Boun-Gnang Volachit, member of the LPRP Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, to announce the establishment, (Khamneung), member of the provincial party committee and chief of the provincial organizational board, read the decree on the establishment of the new economic construction zone and a resolution appointing the guidance committee in charge of the economic zone, which is composed of 13 comrades. The zone enjoys a status equivalent to a district.

In his speech at the meeting, Boun-Gnang Volachit mentioned the importance of the establishment of the new economic construction zone, which is based on the implementation of the party Central Committee's line in which a district is regarded as a key economic unit. The zone was established due to the vast area of the province and in accordance with the new management mechanism system being implemented throughout the country to turn economic sectors into financially viable socialist enterprises.

The economic construction zone is located in the northeastern part of Savannakhet Province and is comprised of 9 cantons and 92 villages inhabited by 3,964 families and 27,437 people. The zone covers an area which was part of Champhon and (?Atsaphangthong) Districts. The organizational system is firm and equivalent to the district level.

LPA FINANCIAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT HOLDS CONGRESS

BK081527 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 3 August, the Army Financial Planning Department held a congress to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee. Attending were the comrade deputy chief of the department and comrade party members and cadres from various offices, branches of work, and schools under the department.

The congress studied and contributed views to the draft political report and summed up the weak and strong points experienced carrying out the party committee's tasks in the past year concerning party building, training of cadres, political and ideological work, and specialized work.

After completing the study of the draft political report of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the party members attending the congress are aware of and deeply grasp our party's line and policies in the new period. The congress also passed a new line and tasks for 1987. It assessed the general situation of the party committee's leadership work and the task of further improving the party, youth union, and other organizations at all levels as well as the specialized task.

In conclusion, the congress voted to select full and alternate members of a delegation to attend the coming congress of the party organization attached to the Army.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON TRADE WITH U.S.

BK060306 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 86 p 5

["Full text" of 5 September speech bv Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Phatthaya at United States Information Service-sponsored economic seminar]

[Text] Last month, not far down the coast from where you are sitting right now, there was a joint Thai-U.S. military exercise code-named Cobra Gold. That exercise symbolished so well the friendship between our two countries. It is a friendship which is more than a hundred and fifty years old. It has been tested in battle. Our soldiers have fought side by side from the muddy fields of France in the First World War to the frozen hills of Korea in the Korean War. During the WW II, the Free Thai, including myself, together with their OSS friends, fought to liberate this country. After the War, the U.S. helped us to restore our position in the world. Thereafter, the U.S. gave us considerable military, economic and technical assistance which enabled us to develop into the modern, prosperous, democratic and stable country that it is today. Meanwhile, our friendship became an alliance through the Manila Pact and the Thanat-Rusk Communique. The extensive, close and long-standing relations between Thailand and the U.S. is fundamental to the stability and security of Southeast Asia which is of strategic importance to the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

This relationship between friends and allies is, however, going through difficult times these days. Two weeks ago, the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp sold nearly 150,000 tons of sugar to the People's Republic of China at less than the nominal world price. Actual sugar prices fell immediately throughout the world as a result of the subsidized sale. They fell even more this past week at the news of the possibility of additional sugar disposal by the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp estimated at approximately 250,000 tons. Here in Thailand, uncertainty as to the future disposal by the U.S. has already almost halved the sugarcane price expected to be paid to farmers from 450 baht per metric ton to 290 baht per metric ton. We have urged the U.S. Government to refrain from making any additional sugar disposal because it will hurt our poor sugarcane farmers badly. Our poor rice-farmers are already suffering more than enough from the rice provisions of the Food Security Act. It is measures such as these, which hit at the very livelihood of the nation, that have led many Thai people to question the value of the friendship between Thailand and the Unlimited States.

Thai-U.S. trade has therefore become the central issue in Thai-U.S. relations. It has become a matter of heated debate. In order to have a clear perspective on the problem, I wish to make a distinction, at the outset, between trade and trading relations. Trading relations involve exporters and importers and products purchased and sold between them. The health of these relations is normally measured by the volume and value of goods traded; where this is high and growing, it will be said that trading relations are excellent. Where it is low or declining, then it is bad. Since trade between two market economies is generally conducted by the private sector, there is neither conflict nor cooperation. Rather it is a competitive exploitation of trade opportunities based on comparative advantages which are mutually beneficial to the parties concerned.

Trade relations, however, are a different matter altogether. These relations are the interaction of policies and measures conducted by the governments involved in the pursuit of their respective national interests. Where the interaction results in increased benefits to the two countries concerned, this is called cooperation. Where it reduces benefits of one in favor of the other, it is considered a conflict.

Trading relations between the U.S. and Thailand began a long time ago, but the last ten years saw exceptionally rapid growth in the total value of trade between the two countries, rising from approximately 16,000 million baht in 1976 to just under 70,000 million baht in 1985. During this ten-year period, both exports to and imports from the U.S. expanded substantially. But it was not until last year that exports exceeded imports for the first time by some 9,500 million baht. Another record was also set in that year when the U.S. replaced the ten-member European Economic Community as Thailand's most important export market by a narrow margin of US $80 million. As for imports, the ten-member European Economic Community, after many years of alternating with the U.S., beat the U.S. into third place as Thailand's source of imports. Both, however, are some long way behind Japan but not surprisingly so in view of Japan's considerable investments in Thailand.

Trade relations, however, by its very nature of being narrowly based on the protection of national interest, are always a conflict which requires constant compromise. A compromise which may involve actual trade loss but a gain for national interests elsewhere. The name of the game is, therefore, "trade off." Unfortunately the game is never easy to play, particularly for a small player like Thailand who finds herself always reacting defensively to the ever changing rules. And it is the big players who are always changing the rules and not playing ball. At times, they even take away the ball from the smaller players to play among themselves.

I wish therefore to remind the U.S. side that, throughout the history of Thai-U.S. trade relations, which was formalized two decades ago with the conclusion of the Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations in 1966, these relations rest in fact on two fundamental principles.

First, the principle of Most Favoured Nation. This is a principle that Thailand has always followed in the conduct of her trade relations with the rest of the world and has no intention of departing from it now or in the future.

Secondly, the commitment to an open multilateral trading system, inherent to which is the parallel commitment to a market oriented economy and a free enterprise-system as well as adherence to the spirit and provisions of the General Agreement of Tariff and Trade.

There is also a third dimension to our trade relations and that is the special and differential treatment accorded to developing countries by developed countries. The most, and perhaps, the only visible manifestation of this dimension is the Generalized System of Preferences given unilaterally, and without reciprocity, by developed countries, including the U.S., to developing countries, including Thailand.

Within and governed by these principles, the United States and Thailand have been able always to reach a compromise when potential conflicts of interest arise as they do from time to time. This happy ending was not too dificult to achieve when both countries prospered.

However, the persisting slow-down in the world economy, the long term decline of commodity and agricultural prices, the recent over-valuation of the U.S. currency and the huge and growing U.S. trade deficits have all converged to propel trade conflicts between the United States and Thailand into the forefront, beginning in the year 1984, with an avalanche in 1985 and continuing without sign of abating into 1986 and beyond.

What are the complaints coming from the Thai side?

-- The complaint and the subsequent investigation by the U.S. International Trade Commission of the injuries alleged to be caused to U.S. tuna industries, by imports including those from Thailand.

-- The investigation and final determination against Thailand in countervailing cases on textile and apparel, rice and steel pipes and tubes as well as anti-dumping duty on Thai steel pipes.

-- The promulgation of the Food Security Act of 1985 with huge subsidies to U.S. rice and other agricultural exports

-- The demand for reciprocity, where no reciprocity was previously expected, in the review of Thai benefits under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.

-- The recent subsidized sale of sugar to China with threat of more to come, that I have just mentioned.

-- The large number of protectionist bills outstanding in the Congress.

Many people in Thailand look at all of these and see a pattern of trade harassment, trade destruction targeting and, more important, an erosion of the basic principles that had governed trade relations between Thailand and the United States.

We realize that this is not the intention of the U.S. President, nor the Congress. The measures have been taken in reaction to the general fright of some of the U.S. private sector, particularly those industries and farming sectors which are no longer competitive that are calling for protectionism, instead of looking to restructuring and productivity improvement as a solution to their plight. Nevertheless, such erosion of basic principles, the targeting of specific countries, the weakening commitment to the open multilateral trading system and the demand for reciprocity in areas hitherto unheard of between developed and developing countries, has made it increasingly difficult for governments to seek compromise. It is ironical that, here we are, two friendly and allied countries, both believing in free and fair trade, finding ourselves in conflict.

Thailand on her part is trying to contribute to the preservation of cooperation so vital to our relations. To this end, we have

-- reduced tariff on wheat and cotton;

-- drafted a new trade mark protection law to extend protection to service and certification mark;

-- strengthened enforcement of intellectual property rights with the establishment of a special police task force to investigate and proceed against offenders. (Let me make a point here: the owners of these rights must lodge compliants before the police can act.) We are:

-- in the process of amending the Copy Right Law to give protection to U.S. copyrights, although the U.S. is not a member of the Berne Convention;

-- keeping under continuing review other trade and trade related issues raised by the U.S. including patent protection for pharmaceuticals and will act on them when economic and social conditions permit.

Between conflict and cooperation, there is no choice. We always choose cooperation. The totality of Thai-U.S. relations is greater than its parts. We seek cooperation in Thai-U.S. trade in the greater interest of Thai-U.S. friendship. We know that there are problems, and when there are problems, we should speak to each other both bilaterally and in the multilateral context. We appreciate the fact that President Reagan, his administration and many far-sighted members of the Congress understand the problems of world trade. They know that we in Thailand are only a small part of these problems. But given the circumstances, measures taken by the U.S. hit us rather than their intended targets who are in fact bigger and better able to absorb the blows on thei economies.

Prosperity is relative. Our standard of living is still relatively low. Uninterrupted development is essential to us if we are to be able to continue as the front-line state in Southeast Asia. The Food Security Act hits us very hard. The majority of our population consists of poor rice-farmers. Their livelihood depends on the price of rice. The Thai economy in turn still depends heavily on rice export. That is why it is so sensitive to the price of rice on the world market which has gone down as a result of the pricing of U.S. subsidized rice. Like President Reagan, we too want free and fair trade; and in a world of free and fair trade, everyone has to be really fair. On some matters, as mentioned earlier, we have to take measures in response to U.S. complaints. On other matters, the U.S. should give us adequate warning before taking action. Abrupt measures have many repercussions and affect otherwise friendly relations.

We share the concern of the U.S. on the urgent need for global political will to preserve and strengthen the open world trading system. That is why we were among the first to support the call for the launching of the New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. We believe that subsidies are wrong. They distort the world trading system even further. By limiting market access, economic problems are turned into political problems. This affects the ASEAN countries which have always endeavoured to be a moderating force on international economic issues and a bridge between the developed and developing countries. In particular, it undermines Thailand's vital role as the front-line state on the East-West ideological frontier in Southeast Asia. It also weakens Thailand's ability to extend assistance to the U.S. and other Western countries in the suppression of narcotics and narcotics trafficking from the Golden Triangle and her contribution in extending humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons seeking first asylum from oppression.

We urge upon the U.S. that, at a time of global economic competition, the free and open societies of the world have to cooperate positively. We are confident that the U.S. Administration and the Thai Government understand each other well. The U.S. mass media have to help to explain the true situation to the American people. Wrong economic decisions were some of the factors which led to the Second World War. Such mistakes must not be repeated. No amount of subsidies can solve the problems of uneconomic sectors of the economy of any country in the long run. Measures of protectionism, including aggressive undercutting of prices of competitors, merely prolong the drift into endless conflict. The man who beggars his neighbours usually ends up with no friends. As the leader of the Western world, I do not believe that the U.S. can afford to make all the nations of the Third World suffer as a result of her economic measures.

Speaking as an old friend of the U.S., I know and live with those agonizing moments when a choice has to be made between basic principles and international commitments and the protection of domestic interests. I have made difficult decisions with a heavy heart. In the case of the Thai-U.S. trade, we do not want conflict, we want cooperation. We want free and fair trade, in which all, whether large or small, can live together and prosper. On our part, we appreciate the more than a hundred and fifty years of friendship that we have had with the United States. We wish that the U.S. would reciprocate this feeling through concrete measures so that we would be able to live in peace and stability and continue to be friends. Let it not be said here, as it is said elsewhere, that the U.S. never gave enough but took more than enough. We wish Thai-U.S. relations to be a show-case of friendship to the rest of the world.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PLANNING NEW TOP POST

BK080145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Defense Ministry is planning to create a new top military post -- chairman of the joint chiefs-of-staff -- to take over responsibilities of the Supreme Commander.

Sources said the creation of the new post was likely under the ministry's plans for organisational changes in the Supreme Command designed to give the ministry a greater role to play.

The chairman of the joint chiefs-of-staff would serve as an adviser to the Defence Minister, the sources said.

A source at the Supreme Command said organisational changes were necessary to relieve the Supreme Command of its workload.

At the moment too much work had been dumped onto the Supreme Command, while the Defence Ministry and the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence had "too little or nothing to do", the source said.

The source said there had been considerations on what should be done to reorganise the Supreme Command since the time when Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was the Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief.

As part of the changes, a group of chiefs-of-staff from the three armed forces would be appointed to coordinate armed forces affairs and give advice to the Defence Ministry. At present it is the Supreme Commander's responsibility to coordinate work of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

The posts of Supreme Commander and his deputies would not be abolished, but no one would be appointed to these positions, the source said.

The source pointed out the fact that nobody had been named deputy to the current Supreme Commander, Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, adding that there would be no successor to Adm Supha when he retired.

Defence Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said recently that plans to reorganise the Supreme Command had already been submitted to his ministry, but they had been returned for reconsideration. ACM Phaniang also confirmed that the posts of Supreme Commander and his deputies would be kept vacant but not abolished.

CSC NORASING FORCE TO BE DISSOLVED

BK070253 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] An army working group has decided to dissolve the Norasing Force as part of a major restructuring in the Capital Security Command (CSC), an informed military source told THE NATION yesterday.

The annual shake-up in the military hierarchy will also bring about a reshuffle at the CSC, according to the source.

The decision to dissolve the Norasing Force was adopted by an ad-hoc committee chaired by newly-appointed Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun.

The committee, he said, has reached a conclusion to dissolve the elite force as since was not necessary to maintain it under the present circumstances as prospect urban terrorism by the weakening Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has become more remote than ever.

The Norasing Force, which comprises a tank and an infantry company, has been stationed at the Supreme Command headquarters in Sanam Suapa since the 1981 abortive coup engineered by former "Young Turk" officers. The companies were moved back to their original units last month.

The source, who requested anonymity, said the ad-hoc committee will soon submit in writing the proposed dissolution of the force to Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Upon his rise to the top army slot in May, Gen Chawalit set up the ad-hoc committee to explore ways and means of restructuring the CSC to suit the current situation.

The source said a major reorganization in the line of command in the CSC is in the offing, as a result of last week's reshuffle of senior officers of the three armed forces.

"There will be replacements of some senior CSC officers because they have been promoted to higher positions in the latest annual military shake-up," he said.

Under the current organization chart, Gen Chawalit is the CSC commander, while Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai and newly-appointed Air Force Chief-of-Staff Air Marshal Kaset Rotchananin serve as assistant commanders.

Other senior officers in the CSC include Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of the CSC army force, Vice Admiral Amnuai Iam-suro, the CSC navy force commander, Air Vice Marshal Prayat Ditsayasarin, the CSC air force commander, and Pol Lt Gen Panet Ritrucha, the CSC police force commander.

ARMY OFFICERS MEET MUSLIM LEADERS IN SOUTH

BK080149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Songkhla -- Officers of the Fourth Army Region last week held a meeting with senior leaders of Muslim communities from five southern provinces to discuss ways to end local conflicts and Muslim terrorism, a senior army official said yesterday.

Maj Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, who is commander of a Thai-Malaysian combined forces, told THE NATION that the main purpose of the meeting was to make it clear to Muslim people in the south that the government is not discriminating against them and their religion.

He said the Muslim leaders came from Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, Satun and Songkhla.

Maj Gen Kitti did not give details of the meeting but said the army officers told the Muslim leaders that the government wants all the Thai Muslims to participate in the process of solving the country's problems. He said the majority of the Muslim people in the five southern provinces understand the government's policy well but there are a few who still support the terrorist movements.

Maj Gen Kitti said both Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and the National Security Council agreed with his proposal that problems among Muslim people should be handled by themselves.

The government has been successful in alienating the myriad of Muslim terrorist bands operating along the Thai-Malaysian border. Their number has been significantly reduced and their activities limited in the past few years.

An army intelligence report early this year said that the Muslim terrorists had formed a new movement known as "Mujahid" in a move to gain more support.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' VIEWS DENG XIAOPING'S REMARKS

BK090954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 9 Sep 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Vietnam said on Tuesday that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's suggestion that Moscow pressure Hanoi into withdrawing its troops from Cambodia was doomed to fail. An official source said Mr. Deng's call, addressed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, was a futile attempt to divide the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"The Soviet Union and Vietnam are totally unanimous on all international and regional questions," the source said, giving Vietnam's first reaction to China's latest initiative toward Moscow. The source said this unanimity had been expressed in various meetings between Mr. Gorbachev and Le Duan, the secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party who died in July. It had also been confirmed during last month's meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Le Duan's successor, Truong Chinh, the source added.

"The Soviet position on Cambodia was expressed clearly in Mr. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok on July 28," the source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "Any attempt to divide Vietnam and the Soviet Union will be met by failure," the source said.

Mr. Deng said in a U.S. television interview broadcast last weekend that he was ready to meet Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow if the Soviet Union pressed Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Vietnam has an estimated 140,000 troops in Cambodia, supporting the Phnom Penh government against a tripartite guerilla coalition led by former Cambodian ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk. One of the groups which make up the coalition is the Khmer Rouge, which is backed by Beijing.

Mr. Deng said Moscow's support of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia was "the main obstacle" standing in the way of normal Sino-Soviet relations.

In Vladivostok, the Soviet Asian port where he announced a major Asian initiative, Mr. Gorbachev steered clear of the Cambodian issue. He only said it was inadmissible to drag the country back toward its tragic past, or to decide its fate from distant capitals or the United Nations.

But he also said Cambodia and other Southeast Asian problems depended on a normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, apparently suggesting that China and Vietnam ought to settle their differences directly.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW082030 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 8 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent greetings to their counterparts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on their country's 38th National Day (Sept. 9).

In his message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, said:

"Over the past 38 years the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have recorded spendid successes in building and defending their homeland.

"The Vietnamese people now as in the past always support the Korean people's struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons, and to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, in his message to Premier Kang Sang-san, said:

"I sincerely wish the Korean people new and even greater achievements in socialist building and in the struggle for national reunification in peace and sovereignty."

"On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his greetings to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

PRC, OTHER LEADERS GREET SRV NATIONAL DAY

OW090325 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 9 -- Leaders of India, China, Nicaragua and Ethiopia have sent their greetings to their Vietnamese counterparts on the 41st National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message of Indian President G.Z. Singh to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong reads:

"We are confident that the close friendship between Vietnam and India will keep on developing and expanding in the coming years." The message of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong says:

"The Indo-Vietnamese relations are marked by mutual understanding and close friendship. We admire the Vietnamese people's achievements in the task of rebuilding their country. May the expanding cooperation further enhance the friendship between our two nations."

Chinese President Li Xiannian's message to President Truong Chinh says: "The two peoples of China and Vietnam are bound by a long-standing traditional friendship. The Chinese Government and people greatly treasure that friendship and wish for the restoration and development of the cooperative and friendly relations which have been built and cultivated by the efforts of the two peoples."

Nicaraguan Acting President S.R. Mercado's message to President Truong Chinh, Chairman Pham Van Dong and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho says:

"The teachings of President Ho Chi Minh and Sandino have led our two peoples in their just struggle for independence, freedom and the right to self-determination. They are legacies which have been preserved by the heroic Vietnamese people through their worthy contributions to peace. The people of Sandino regard this anniversary (Vietnam's National Day) as their own and extend to the heroic Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV Government their sincere gratitude for the solidarity and friendship that characterize the close fraternal relations between our two nations."

The message from M.H. Mariam, general secretary of the Ethiopian Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces, to President and General Secretary Truong Chinh, says:

"I am confident that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of a firm stance against imperialism and colonialism will be further strengthened for the benefits of our two peoples."

FAMILY CAMPAIGN YIELDS INITIAL RESULTS

OW080737 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 8 — From 1884 to 1985, the population of Vietnam grew 8.35 times, from 7,171,000 to 59,870,000, and the density increased from 21.47 to 179.25 per square kilometre. Meanwhile, the cultivated area per capita has shrunk to a mere 868 square metres and continues to shrink, especially in the delta regions where part of the farm land has been turned into residential or industrial areas.

The family campaign was started in 1960. So far it has yeilded initial results. The population growth rate dropped from 2.4 per cent in 1981 to 2.15 in 1985. In some major cities and provinces such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, Thai Binh and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces the rate has gone down to 1.7 per cent and even lower.

In the five-year plan (1981-85), the natural population increase was 6,140,000, or an annual average of 1,230,000. By 1990 the population is expected to have risen to 68 million at the present rate, that is an increase of around two per cent or 1,230,000 persons a year. To keep the population at around 66 million in 1990, it is obvious that the "two-children family" formula is no longer compatible. The birth rate must be brought down to 22 or 23 per cent which would keep the population growth rate at 1.7 per cent or less.

ARMY JOURNAL EXAMINES BUILDING ARMED FORCES

BK021229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 31 Aug 86

[TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN September 1986 issue, article by Truong Dung: "Concerning the Matter of Building the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee's draft political report has pointed out the situation and national defense tasks as well as the need to link the duty of the People's Armed Forces with the task of building socialism. A problem arising is how to build the People's Armed Forces.

The correct way to solve this problem is that we must base ourselves on our situation and tasks, as well as on the conditions and capabilities of the national economy. Considering only requirements without taking into account capabilities, or emphasizing capabilities without considering requirements is wrong. It is necessary to find the most effective solution that reflects the close combination between requirements and capabilities in accordance with the party's military lines and concepts. It is also necessary to be fully aware of a realistic concept -- the concept of achieving growth in construction and combat among our People's Armed Forces.

Our country does not face a large-scale war now and, therefore, there is no need to build an army of the size needed for a large-scale war. Our country also does not have complete peace and is, therefore, unable to maintain a certain number of regular peacetime troops as is the case of many other countries. Our country is now in a situation in which there are both war and peace in certain proportions. Therefore, we need a people's army or a people's armed forces strong enough to meet the demands of the present combat and combat readiness tasks. Simultaneously, the People's Army must be ready to expand its force when required by the situation in keeping with requirements arising from the long-term national defense tasks.

Once there is a most effective solution, it is important for us to resolve correctly the relationship between quantity and quality. If we resolve this incorrectly, we may end up having an army which is large in numbers but not strong. Obversely we may have a very strong army which does not need to be large. In most cases, it is due to its large numerical strength that an army is not strong enough if its organizational structure is irrational, bulky, ineffective, and there is a laxity in the enforcement of discipline, if necessary material-technical conditions are inadequate and nonuniform due to too great a numerical strength, and if the activities of component organizations are not synchronized or overlap due to poor leadership or unsuitable organizational structure.

Our solution is that we must have an army with appropriate numerical strength but with high quality. Using our army's high quality to prevail over the enemy's large numerical strength is a vital strategic measure aimed at tackling differences between requirements and capabilities.

An army, though not large in numbers, may be very strong chiefly due to its modern equipment, powerful weapons, highly maneuverable means of transportation, and fast and accurate means of leadership communications. If we pay attention to renovating our equipment and weapons, know how to make full use of all different types of technical equipment -- modern, relatively modern, and rudimentary -- and are determined to resolve those problems regarding the guarantee of material-technical requirements, the strength of the army -- including the three types of forces -- will be very great and we will have conditions to develop the superiority of people's war to the fullest.

Nevertheless, an army cannot become strong only because of modern equipment. Modern equipment is the material base of fighting strength. The factors that directly decide fighting strength are the organization and those people forming the organization, including cadres and combatants with the contingent of cadres playing the core role. Organization is a scientific art. The military organization of people's war is a major problem of the military science of people's war. It is necessary to achieve a rational balance between the three types of forces, ensure a rational structure for various armed services and combat branches of the People's Army, have a strong regular force and a powerful reserve force, and ensure rational organization and staffing for large units and staff organs.

We must strengthen combat units, the frontline, and all agencies directly involved in combat and productive labor; reduce personnel strength in the rear agencies; and reconsider the network of staff agencies and schools. Staff agencies must be compact, competent, effective, and able to influence units, leadership, and command.

We must have some forms of reserve force organization and mobilization suitable to our experience and tradition and in line with the Soviet Union's advanced experience in quickly mobilizing and increasing the Army in case of a major war. Particularly, strategic agencies and staff agencies of the various central military party committees and the Defense Ministry play the important role of influencing all troops both inside and outside the country.

The responsibility and combat strength of our Army and Armed Forces is closely linked to the tasks of thoroughly understanding the party's military line; developing and applying Vietnam's military science and arts in national defense; and in military technology, mastering, operating, developing, and maintaining all technical equipment in the people's war to defend the country under modern conditions.

We must review and develop our fruitful experiences and attentively study the military concepts and work of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan, and other leaders. At the same time, we must strive to select and learn from modern military knowledge and the advanced experience of the Soviet Union's military science, to acquire, study, and apply the latest world achievements in military science and technology without being mechanically imitative, without being conservative or empirical. On this basis, we will train cadres and troops in a basic, systematic, and comprehensive manner in order to meet immediate and long-range requirements.

In training, we must emphasize combat procedures with combined armed services and branches, using the three troop categories and integrating regular army corps with the local people's militias on all levels.

In order to raise the quality of the troops we must now solve the urgent problem of stabilizing and gradually improving the cadres' and combatants' living conditions. We must precisely implement all the Army's rear policies, paying special attention to the task of logistical and technical services, and continue to build the national defense industries within the general industrial structure of the country. Special attention must be paid to all the existing material and technical bases of the Army, understanding how to use them properly to meet immediate combat requirements and how to maintain them for long-range requirements should a large-scale war ever occur.

We must completely understand the spirit of thriftily building the army, strictly economizing on all expenses for national defense, seeking the best projects for all military operations, ensuring minimum cost for maximum effectiveness, and actively opposing waste, corruption, exhibitionism, and formalism.

Troops must strive to work toward equalizing the national defense budget and gradually reduce the people's contributions while constantly enhancing the quality and combat strength of the Army. The troops' economic building task has been deemed an unchanging, long-term strategic duty. Also, it is an urgent task given the country's present economic situation.

Among the factors that create our Armed Forces' integrated strength, the political fator always remains fundamental. This is not an abstract issue. It is closely related to all the Army's activites and is mainly demonstrated the fulfillment of the political tasks assigned by the party.

The fierce ordeals of the past decade, especially during the wars of national defense along the country's two borders and the performance of our international duty have proved that the revolutionary nature and fine traditions of our People's Army continue to be firmly maintained and developed.

As an organic component of society, our Army has received all the new regime's positivism while also being strongly influenced by negativism in society. We would be very subjective if we expect to end negativism in the Army overnight. However, we would be wrong were we to remain objective, fail to promote dynamism to the the highest extent and the effectiveness of the party's political tasks including the ideological, organizational, and policy-making tasks, in order to reduce negativism in the Army.

A powerful army must have strong primary units. Wholesome, firm, and strong basic party organizations serve as a core to build strong primary units.

The draft political report of the party Central Committee set forth various concrete measures to improve the party's leadership capability and combat strength. We should apply these measures to reinforce each party organization's strong points and improve its weak points discovered during the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, strengthen the party building task, strive to fulfill the political tasks of the entire Army and in each unit for the immediate future and for the years ahead.

The invincible strength of the CPV and the People's Army has been maintained by the internal unity, consciousness, and just cause of our people on the basis of party policy and positions, the revolutionary objective, and the Army's ideals and combat objectives. The Army's unanimity stemmed from the party's unity -- from the Central Committee to the Political Bureau and party comittees of various echelons -- and from the close solidarity between the Army and the people, other party and state organizations and sectors. All forms of disunity, division, and factionalism to whatever degree and in any unit run counter to the party's and the Army's revolutionary essence and weaken the combat strength of the party and Army, thereby creating a serious break through which for the enemy can undermine us.

The strength of our unity and unanimity has been developed on the basis of democratic centralism. We must strengthen democratic centralism to develop the strength of our organization and consolidate our party and army discipline. Along with enhancing the capabilities of party cadres and members, we must effectively improve our training method to help them maintain the revolutionary quality, firmly develop their titles as members of the Communist Party and officers of the VPA. We must pay attention to the training, managment, and inspection roles of party chapters over party members, including leading party cadres. Measures against those party cadres and members who violated law and regulations must be taken in a just and clear-sighted manner.

The main combat strength of our Army relies on the strength of our people's collective mastery which is led by the party and the socialism which is being gradually built nationwide and at each locality in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. As a result, in addition to enhancing the quality of the Army, we must pay attention to stabilizing and gradually improving the people's daily life and production, eliminating negative phenomena in society, and accelerating the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland. We must combine economic tasks with national defense and vice versa. We must build a firm and strong all-people national defense system, build and strengthen the people's war position in each locality and throughout the country, especially at the frontline areas and other important strategic zones.

We must develop the effectiveness and solidity of the party leadership apparatus in the VPA and the cause of national defense set forth by the party Central Committee Political Bureau to ensure the success of all activities, combat, and building of our Armed Forces at present and under all complex circumstances.

The strength of our Armed Forces is in close association with the acitivities of the new era; that is, to consolidate and strengthen the strategic and combat alliance with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples in the unified Indochinese battleground, and strengthen the militant solidarity and friendship with the great Soviet people and the world socialist community. Realizing the great and effective role of international assistance, our officers and combatants understand and always strive to fulfill their glorious internationalist obligation under all circumstances.

NHA TRANG HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK040342 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] After holding basic party organization congresses at the two pilot sites -- the Chuyen Huan city ward and the automobile major overhaul enterprise -- party organizations have held congresses in 156 out of 162 grass-roots-level installations in Nha Trang City, Phu Khanh Province.

As Nha Trang has been appointed by the Phu Khanh provincial party committee to lead the party congresses at all levels, nearly all basic party organizations have adequately prepared their documents and lecturers to transmit and discuss the draft documents of the central, provincial and city party committees.

In the basic party organization congresses, many delegates were able to point out the major issues related to the local situation and clarify the party-state lines and policies as well as the qualifications and ethics of cadres and party members, creating unity and confidence in the party.

The Nha Trang party committee has launched an emulation drive to accelerate production, fully use land in growing many vegetables and other food crops, procure and control the sources of goods, and contribute to stabilizing the people's livelihood.

AUSTRALIA

OFFICIALS CITE WAN LI ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

BK081251 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From the "International Report" moderated by (Collin Johnson)]

[Text] The Chinese vice premier, Mr Wan Li, has expressed skepticism at Moscow's overtures to China. Australian officials say in talks with the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, Mr Wan Li said China was being cautious in its response to proposals by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to improve relations. Graham Dobell reports from Canberra.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Mr Wan Li said that the approach taken by Mr Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech in July on relations with Asia was not realistic. The Chinese vice premier told Mr Hawke that there had been no real progress on the three obstacles to better relations -- Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and the Sino-Soviet border. Mr Wan Li said that Beijing particuluarly wanted some movement from Moscow on the whole question of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Australian officials said he expressed skepticism and caution about any Chinese response to the overtures from Mr Gorbachev. They said this cautious view had been echoed by Mr Hawke in his comments on the Soviet approach to Asia and (?the Pacific). [Passage indistinct] framework for the relationship between China and Australia was consistently improving. He said the two countries faced new challenges posed by changes in the world economic order and the need to ensure that the Asia-Pacific region maintained its (?steady) growth.

[Hawke] It's now up to respective peoples in our two countries, the entrepreneurs, the scientists, the professionals, the artists, sportsmen, and others to build on that framework and create relationships solely based on genuine understanding. As you are so well aware of, Your Excellency, we face a world environment in which Australia and China continually face new challenges, challenges posed by changes in the world economic order and the need to continue to ensure that our Asia-Pacific region maintains its dynamic growth and becomes increasingly a region of peace and stability. Working as closely together as we are, I know that we will succeed.

[Dobell] Mr Wan Li said Australia and China were exploring ways to strengthen cooperation in steel, communications, and transport. He said China's policy of opening up to the outside world had yielded marked results, and China would introduce necessary reforms in the existing political structure to ensure the deepening of economic reforms. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS; COMMENTS ON HARARE SUMMIT

BK090740 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah has said that a decision on the venue of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit, due to be held 3 years from now, will be made at the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in Cyprus in 1988 at the latest. Briefing newsmen upon arrival in Jakarta this morning after he led the Indonesian delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, the vice president said that Indonesia bid to host the next summit because, as a founder of the Nonaligned Movement, it has never hosted a nonaligned movement.

Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah said that the Harare nonaligned summit proceeded smoothly because all member countries refrained from raising controversial issues. The Indonesian delegation was successful in the summit, as reflected in the exclusion of the East Timor issue from the agenda and final declaration of the conference. Answering questions on Indonesia's assistance to SWAPO, the vice president said that the SWAPO leader welcomed the Indonesian assistance. Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah was welcomed at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma Airport by ministers of the fourth development cabinet.

SUHARTO, MURDANI ADDRESS ARMED FORCES MEETING

BK051021 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

["By our reporter"]

[Text] The Armed Forces leaders uphold their staunch stand to confront every heavy challenge that may appear due to economic uncertainty and the next year's general election.

It is one of the major points produced in the Armed Forces (ABRI) Commanders' Call taking pace from August 27 to 29 in Jakarta. The Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, L. Benni Murdani, gave his report to President Suharto when the military leaders met the President at the State Palace Saturday.

The senior officers included the chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Tri Sutrisno: the chief of the Navy, vice-Admiral R. Kasenda: the chief of the Air force, Vice Marshal Utomo; the chief of Police Lieutenant General M. Sanusi; as well as senior officials of the ABRI's headquarters and regional commanders.

President Suharto in his address reminded the top officers that the current world economic situation, was bringing the nation into an unfavourable situation in which the country was confronted by heavy challenges. However, Suharto was confident that "with an iron will we will be able to make new breakthroughs to overcome those challenges."

"We have to take every possible chance, even if necessary to make temporary sacrifices, to achieve greater gains in the future," Suharto added.

One of the new breakthroughs, according to the President, is to increase nationwide efficiency and productivity in all sectors.

Suharto described major decisions concluded in the meeting as reflecting the understanding and strategic concepts of ABRI's upcoming generation on the future development of the nation, "its problems, challenges and their appropriate responses."

"The decisions reflect ABRI's full responsibility of the nation's historical process," Suharto added.

Suharto expressed his gratitude that in their first appearance, the succeeding generation of ABRI has been able to produce brilliant concepts over strategic and basic issues which the nation is facing to succeed in national development.

General Murdani reported that in accordance with problems identifications made in the meeting, the trends which would happen both at home and abroad did not show any indication that the internal situation would negatively affect the nation. However, ABRI would remain vigilant. National stability, particularly national security, is normal and under control.

For the 1987 general elections, the meeting had outlined the measures to be taken in order to maintain and improve national stability.

General Murdani, in a press conference later, said that the political situation preceding the election "is normal, nothing is to happen". "The situation will not heat up if no one creates the contrary," he added. He asked the press not print stories that could heat up the political situation preceding the elections.

Answering a question, Gen. Murdani said that there was no difference between open and closed campaign rallies. "The important thing is that the crowd should not turn into a mob," he added.

The ABRI meeting, according to Gen Murdani is aimed at strengthening the development of the Armed Forces. The meeting had evaluated the implementation of 1985/1986 working programs, and had discussed the submitted 86/87 programs. Realizing the heavy challenges which would be faced in the near future, said Gen Murdani, the meeting decided a theme; "ABRI together with the people work hand in hand to secure national development and to succeed in the 1987 general elections.

The meeting had discussed a keynote speech by Defence and Security Minister General Poniman and a description on the national economic development by Prof. Wijoyo Nitisastro.

The meeting asserted that ABRI's build-up program, which covers the creation of battle power, territorial buildup and social capabilities, have achieved the initially scheduled advances.

The build-up program of ABRI's strength, which covers the outcome of reorganization within the ABRI, the strengthening of battle units, territorial commands, battle deployment units and administrative units, had achieved the scheduled strength.

The meeting evaluated that socio-political role played by ABRI as stabilizer and dynamiser had been realized and applied by the next generation of ABRI.

Before the meeting, the ABRI had a seminar to draft ABRI's concepts to make the national development a success and to forward inputs for the formulation of the Broad Outlines on the State's Policy (GBHN) preceding the National People's Consultative Assembly general session in 1988.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

BK080947 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0922 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 8 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said today that many leaders at the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, were sympathetic to countries which were the "targets" of the United States. "Many were sympathetic", he told a press conference at the prime minister's department here.

Dr Mahathir, who returned from the summit yesterday, said Malaysia might not have been aware of the actual situation because reports received from "pro-U.S." news agencies were not necessarily true. "But from what the leaders said, we learnt that the U.S. actions were not fair," he said.

Dr Mahathir cited the U.S. action in laying mines at the waters of Nicaragua and said the World Court decided that the Americans were wrong in their action. "But the U.S. does not want to accept the decision of the World Court. If the U.S. does not want to accept the decision of the World Court, then who else would?" he asked.

He said another incident brought up at the summit by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and which required attention was the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi in March. It was very clear that the U.S. bombing was aimed at assassinating Col al-Qadhdhafi, he said. "It was an attempt by a country to assassinate...if it is a war, then it is a different matter altogether, here there is no war," Dr Mahathir said. Although Malaysia was aware that U.S. anger was in retaliation against terrorism allegedly committed by Libya, "Malaysia does not believe in allowing anyone to commit murder."

He said that the Israeli bombing of the headquarters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis in October was a similar case.

More on Mahathir's Remarks

BK080659 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0633 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 8 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Monday leaders he met at the eight summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Harare, Zimbabwe, have agreed to accept and implement the proposals to be submitted by the commission for the South on development issues.

"They gave their commitment, in principle, saying that they did not want to see the birth of another Brandt report which had only ended up being sold in bookshops," the prime minister told a press conference here.

The Brandt Commission had compiled its report in 1980 following its study of ways of overcoming obstacles in North-South relations.

Dr Mahathir, who returned from Harare Sunday, said the leaders did not want the South Commission to embark on another academic exercise in futility but wanted to see concrete proposals that could be implemented for the betterment of the Third World. Among the leaders he met were those from Zimbabwe, Pakistan, India, Zambia, Tanzania, Bhutan, Nepal and Peru. Dr Mahathir is chairman of the steering committee to set up the commission.

On the commission's membership, the prime minister stressed that members should not be government leaders but "intellectuals who are not associated with any governments."

The summit gave its blessing for the setting up of the commission to be chaired by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Dr Mahathir also spoke of a proposal to set up a network of international universities in the South. He said there were between 300,000 and 400,000 students from the South who were studying in countries in the North and consequently there was an outflow of funds to these countries which were already rich. "This network of universities will foster closer relations among South students who in return can bring about better understanding among South countries," he said.

He also said that there was a proposal to create a data centre to enable the dissemination of information pertaining to a wide range of activities among the South countries. "Every country in the South can refer to the centre for information pertaining to, for instance, business regulations or the lack or excess of goods."

The prime minister said for example, there was no bilateral trade between Malaysia and Zimbabwe due to the lack or total absence of information on the activities carried out by the two countries.

On Kampuchea, he said Malaysia was disappointed with the failure of NAM to overcome the problem, particularly in determining the criteria for sacking a member from the movement. Dr Mahathir said, however, that there were many countries which supported Malaysia's stand on Kampuchea and pledged continued moral support to Malaysia.

He also said that there were many members of the NAM which were surprised with Malaysia's stand on apartheid. He said Malaysia had imposed sanctions on and also broken off relations with South Africa since 1961 and added that at that time, many countries in Africa were still colonies.

Asked why the summit did not seek mandatory sanctions, he said several African countries faced problems which were created by Britain. There was heavy dependence on South Africa by the frontline states and any move for mandatory sanctions would only lead to greater problems as these states received all kinds of supplies from and through South Africa. The alternative was to get supplies through the ports of Mozambique and Tanzania but this was also difficult due to guerrilla activities "purposely created" in the south of Mozambique.

JOLO MEETING TERMED 'BREAKTHROUGH OF SORTS'

HK090301 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 7 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Meeting in Jolo"]

[Text] A meeting between President Aquino and MNLF chairman Nur Misuari resulted in a formal cessation of hostilities in Mindanao, a breakthrough of sorts in the search for peace in the troubled southern island.

There is every reason to believe that both Mrs. Aquino and Misuari are sincere in the search for a lasting solution to the more than 14 years of bloody armed confrontation which has claimed more than 10,000 deaths on both sides and a serious disruption of economic and social conditions in Mindanao.

The President's willingness to break protocol by going to Jolo and Misuari's returning from many years of self-exile in the Middle East to negotiate reflect the atmosphere of trust and conciliation so crucial to any peace negotiation.

Now that a ceasefire is formally in place, both parties should exert every effort to observe it. This would give the negotiators, when they take over the peace talks, the confidence and goodwill to explore all possible avenues towards genuine and lasting peace.

Both sides should discard rigid and utterly unacceptable positions. As long as both the government and the MNLF are willing to give an take in an atmosphere of mutual respect, the promise for peace and harmony in Mindanao is within grasp.

MISUARI, INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT LEADER COLLABORATE

HK081143 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and Reuben Canoy, chairman of the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM), have entered into a secret agreement to join forces in pursuing the total independence of Mindanao, sources said yesterday.

The sources reported that Canoy attended the Bangsa Moro Congress held Sept. 3-4 in the hills outside Mainmbung, Sulu, upon the invitation of Misuari who contacted Canoy in Cagayan de Oro City through an MNLF commander from Lanao del Sur.

The congress culminated in a meeting between Misuari and President Aquino in Jolo on Sept. 5.

Before a cheering crowd of 10,000 Muslims, Misuari and Canoy embraced one another in an act symbolizing the unity of the people of Mindanao, the sources said.

In a speech, Canoy stressed that the people of Mindanao have always lived in peace and could very well solve their own problems.

He blamed the meddling of Manila politicians, power brokers, and big businessmen as the cause of the conflict and underdevelopment of the region.

"Not only the Muslims but the Christians who consider Mindanao as their homeland have been badly mistreated and discriminated against by the central government," Canoy was quoted as saying.

Like the Muslims, many Christians have lost their lands to alien and Filipino exploiters with powerful connections in Manila, he said.

The Bangsa Moro Congress was held to enable Misuari to secure a consensus on the question of limited autonomy or full independence for Mindanao.

The sources said that although some MNLF quarters favor autonomy, many appeared to be firm on the establishment of an independent state, a stand which Misuari has taken for the past 14 years.

To achieve this, Misuari will need the support of Christians who comprise about 78 percent of the island's population. Major opposition to an independent Mindanao comes mainly from Christians in areas claimed by the MNLF as part of Moro land.

American and multinational companies engaged in large-scale agriculture, forest, mineral, and other industrial activities also object to the idea for fear that an independent Mindanao would be dominated by Muslims and, eventually, by hostile Arab countries, particularly Libya.

With the reported MIM-MNLF tieup, observers believe the creation of the Republic of Mindanao is nearing to reality.

Canoy has repeatedly stressed that the MIM seeks Mindanao independence through peaceful means, including a United Nations supervised plebiscite. But thousands of Christians who have armed themselves for protection has reportedly joined the movement as volunteers.

MILITARY SAYS MUSLIMS SABOTAGED POWERLINE

HK090931 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The military said that armed Muslims protesting the cease-fire were responsible for the power line sabotage which caused a blackout in four provinces in Mindanao last Sunday. According to Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Arias, spokesman for the Southern Command, the armed Muslims committed the act to protest the government's recognition of the faction involved in the cease-fire negotiations as the leading representative of the Moro National Liberation Front. Colonel Arias said the bombing took place at Magsaysay, Lanao del Norte, which is where most of MNLF Leader Misuari's followers live.

'PROMINENT UNIDO LEADER' SHOT DEAD IN ISABELA

HK090319 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 16

[By Raymond Catindig]

[Text] Cauayan, Isabela -- A prominent Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] leader was gunned down the other night in front of his wife and eight-year-old son by two unidentified assassins inside the victim's house along the Maharlika Highway here.

Killed was lawyer Ruben Banez, leader of the local Unido affiliated with the "Timek Ti Umili" party which Isabela Acting Governor Melanio Singson heads.

Banez died from gunshot wounds in different parts of his body. He was shot three times.

A helper, identified as Roger Esta, was also shot dead when he rushed to help Banez.

According to sketchy reports reaching the MANILA TIMES, the victim together with his wife and son were watching television when the armed men entered the house through the back door.

Once inside, the assailants herded all the helpers into the victim's law office.

Banez is the third in the family to fall to an assassin's bullet.

His brother, Samuel, also a lawyer, was gunned down in the 1940s while a cousin, Manuel Banez, also a lawyer, was shot dead in 1970.

Identity of the suspects and the motive behind the killing have not yet been established at press time yesterday.

However, police are looking into the theory that Banez was killed by an opponent in one of the cases the victim was handling before his killing.

ENRILE NOT TO ACCOMPANY AQUINO TO U.S.

HK090827 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Malacanang said yesterday that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has declined the invitation of President Aquino to join her in her visit to the United States starting next week.

Enrile has expressed the wish to be left behind in Manila "to help mind the store," according to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, coordinator of the President's U.S. visit working committee.

Enrile had earlier been included among the government officials accompanying the President during her trip to the U.S. starting Sept 15.

Saguisag said Malacanang did not insist on having Enrile on board because the trip's main thrust is economic development.

Mrs Aquino's entourage includes Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] Director General Solita Monsod, and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr.

Saguisag said the President is taking a Philippine Airlines (PAL) commercial flight and this explains why her arrival in Washington, DC, will be in the evening of Sept 15.

Mrs Aquino will have a full schedule the following day, including meetings with the heads of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

She will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan at 11:30 a.m. on Sept 17 and have lunch with him along with some of his top officials.

It will be the beginning of a non-stop tour and speaking engagements that will bring her to New York City, Boston, back to New York, and then San Francisco over the next seven days.

In all, Mrs Aquino will have 47 engagements during her nine day visit to the United States.

The engagements range from an address before a joint session of the U.S. Congress and the United Nations General Assembly to a walk through a Peace Corps anniversary meeting at a Washington, DC mall, and a question-and-answer session with fifth-grade pupils at a school in San Francisco.

Aquino 'Not Worried'

HK090537 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino expressed belief that she still has the Filipino nation behind her and that she is not worried that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile will grab power while she is visiting the United States next week. The president made the declaration in an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS. In the same interview, she also revealed that she has personally intervened in the cease-fire negotiations with communist emissaries in order to achieve an earlier cease-fire. The president is confident that the majority of the nation still supports her and she also knows that she is also popular in the United States.

ENRILE MAKES 'STRONGEST SPEECH' AGAINST CRITICS

HK090531 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Philippine defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, has hinted that he might resign from the Aquino government because of disagreements about his counterinsurgency policy. He has said that President Aquino's officials were biased against the armed forces by not condemning communist abuses. Keith Dalton reports from Manila:

[Begin recording] Speaking to more than a thousand officers and men of the Philippine Army, Mr Enrile did what has been described here as the strongest speech so far against his criticis in government.

In the past few days, four members of the Aquino cabinet -- the ministers of justice, local government, political affairs, and agriculture -- have expressed concern that Mr Enrile's views on the propriety and handling of peace negotiations could jeopardize chances of a cease-fire. Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel went so far as to accuse Mr Enrile of sabotaging the talks and suggested that he should resign if he could not support President Aquino's peace initiatives.

Mr Enrile has been hitting back. In the past week, he has spoken to senior officers and men of the air force, the navy, and now the army. His latest speech, however, is his strongest. He said he is losing patience with certain unnamed government officials who he believes are allowing themselves to be used by the communists to discredit the military, to condemn abuses by the military but never abuses by the communists. Siding with the armed forces, he said, there is a limit to our patience. If they say they don't want us, we'll say we don't want them either. And he warned his government critics that if he lost his patience, he could be like Rambo, referring to the American film character that single-handedly fights communists. It was the closest Mr Enrile has come to announcing his disaffection with the government. He earlier warned that the communists were presenting tricky demands and could not be trusted, and he said the armed forces remain the only barrier to a communist takeover in the Philippines. [end recording]

'Gradually Losing His Patience'

HK090557 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that he is gradually losing his patience and challenged his critics to come out and tell the people the true picture in the country. Enrile made the statement before officers and men of the Philippine Army in Fort Bonifacio. His speech concentrated on the counterinsurgency drive and the government-National Democratic Front cease-fire talks. Enrile said he is not concerned over the criticisms hurled at him by other members of the cabinet. According to him, it is the right of everyone to know the conditions demanded by the other side.

Lashes Out Against Communists

HK090313 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[By Bing Formento]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday lashed anew at the communist movement even as he urged the military to be "always on guard" to forestall "intentions and plans of the local communists to take over the government."

"They (the communists) are trying to convince our people that their system of politics and government is the better alternative to our present system. But we know too well that is not ture," Enrile said in a speech during the turn-over of command at the Philippine Navy headquarters in Manila.

Rear Admiral Serafio Martillano was succeeded by Commodore Tagumpay Jardiniano.

"But whenever such a system of government and politics succeeds, the result was not prosperity and more freedom but rather misery and lack of freedom," Enrile said, adding "that is way I call your attention to this menace to our national life."

On this note, Enrile in his extemporaneous speech, asked the men and women in the military "to be on guard to perform their duties as guardians of the freedom of the Filipino people so that this country and its people shall remain free."

"I call on you to prepare for that eventuality, because we have repeatedly said in the past, and I am repeating it before you, that we are for peace and we will support the president and her government for peace. We are not willing to attain that peace to dishonor the republic, to sacrifice the interest of the Filipino people and let alone to cause dishonor to the soldiery of this land," Enrile said.

PARTIDO NG BAYAN DENIES FRONTING FOR COMMUNISTS

HK051549 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] "Stop witch-hunting and mouthing irresponsible statements. Face us in the electoral arena."

This was the reaction of the newly-formed Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] (PNB) to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's allegation that it is a political front of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

Enrile can send all his intelligence agents to examine PNB "in and out" and find out if there is anything illegal, subversive or communistic in the party, Alan Jazmines, secretary general, said.

Jazmines categorically denied that PNB is a communist front, saying that it is clear in the party's programme that it is geared toward all forms of parliamentary struggles.

The PNB has nothing to do with violence and it has no links with the CPP or the New People's Army, Jazmines added.

He said it is a party of the masses and the middle class, not of the proletariat as the CPP is supposed to be.

"The formulation of the PNB assumes the existence and continuation of democratic space when President Aquino assumed the presidency. The PNB wants to pursue and even extend this democratic space as far as possible through the exercise of our democratic rights," Jazmines said.

He likewise vehemently denied Enrile's charge that it considers President Aquino a "villain," saying that on the contrary PNB appreciates the "progressive and liberal aspects" of the Aquino government.

"If political parties like the PNB will not be allowed to enter the parliamentary struggle arena, what would be left for the people?" Jazmaines asked.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile challenged Jose Ma. Sison and Bernabe "Dante" Buscayno Wednesday to publicly renounce their ties with the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

Enrile issued the challenge at the testimonial dinner of the Alpha Phi Omega fraternity where he also announced that he will be joining President Corazon Aquino in her trip to the South for talks with exiled Moro National Liberation Front leader Nur Misuari. Enrile leaves today together with Mrs. Aquino aboard the presidential plane.

In the same occasion, Enrile said the newly formed Partido ng Bayan (PNB) of which Sison and Buscayno are among the leaders, is the new political front of the CPP/NPA.

COMMUNISTS REJECT GOVERNMENT CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

HK090551 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Communist emissaries yesterday rejected the government's 30-day cease-fire proposal. At the same time, they accused Enrile of slanders against the rebel negotiators.

Meanwhile, the president said she is not afraid of Marcos returning on 11 Sep, when the former president celebrates his birthday. Aquino said that should Marcos return to the country while she is away, he will not be arrested but will instead have to face charges and he will be detained in a safe place where his enemies cannot get him.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFERS COALITION AS SOLUTION

HK091331 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) cited yesterday two of what it called possible bases of political settlement in the ongoing peace negotiations between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front (NDF).

These are, the CPP said, the resolution of the basic causes of the problems spawning social unrest and the possibility of establishing a coalition between the Aquino government and the revolutionary movement.

The CPP, however, did not spell out how these two measures could be undertaken. It said, however, the party and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA), are upholding the position of the NDF that the revolutionary movement is joining the peace talks to bring in "bold relief" the political questions that underpin the armed struggle, and not the military questions [sentence as published].

The CPP said there is "a big possibility of tactical cooperation and alliance between the Aquino government and the revolutionary movement as the government is imperiled by the threat of diehard reactionaries in and out of the government" while it is implementing democratic reforms.

Any proposal on temporary cessation of hostilities can be meaningful only if anchored on the question of attaining a just peace through the resolution of basic social problems.

"We truly desire peace, but not the peace of slaves. We are sacrificing and struggling precisely because we and the Filipino people dearly desire genuine peace -- a peace that is free from oppression, from exploitation, and from injustice. The word peace will remain abstract for as long as these evils that push people to take up arms and to fight continue to exist," the CPP said.

The CPP also accused the Reagan government of "going through the motions" of supporting the negotiations, but only to serve its own "counter-revolutionary designs." It said that the Reagan government is trying to "optimize" the popularity of the Aquino government and its "political methods" to isolate and crush the CPP and the revolutionary movement which are, according to it, a threat to U.S. domination and to the ruling system.

It said that the posture of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, favoring a military solution to the insurgency problem is a "crucial obstacle" to the ceasefire negotiations.

The ceasefire negotiations is [as published] an "important political challenge to the correctness" of the armed struggle and its objectives that could result in major implications on the political situation and its future direction, the CPP said.

The ceasefire negotiations is [as published] an excellent opportunity to explain to the people the kind of peace that the revolutionary movement is fighting for and the peace that is being offered to it, the CPP said.

NDF LAWYERS CLARIFY ROLE IN PEACE TALKS

HK011228 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] The two lawyers named to provide legal assistance to the National Democratic Front (NDF) in the current peace negotiations said yesterday that they don't need safe conduct passes since they are not rebels and are "practising attorneys whose services have been professionally engaged."

Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad made this clarification in a letter to Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., government peace negotiator who said Friday that the NDF had asked for safe conduct passes for the two lawyers.

"What we sought was accreditation," said Capulong who described himself as a human rights lawyer and political activist.

Capulong said that he and Sanidad do not need safe conduct passes because these are only issued to those whom the government considers as operating or working outside of the prevailing legal system, "which we are not."

The government had earlier issued safe conduct passes for NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo, Antonio Zumel and Satur's wife, Carolina.

Capulong also took exception to Mitra's statement to the press when he said he was not sure whether the NDF lawyers are rebels or not.

He said Mitra should be more careful next time "because such statements jeopardize not only our personal safety but our lives as well."

Capulong also defended the decision of the NDF to seek legal assistance after Mitra had said that lawyers are not needed in resolving the question of war or peace.

"The government has all the facilities at its command to assist its panel in the negotiations while the NDF is severely hampered by the fact that it is an underground and proscribed organization," Capulong and Sanidad said.

"It is only fair and in keeping with the mutual desire of both parties for a smooth and expeditious peace process that the NDF be given the rights to engage the services of lawyers. You may deem it unnecessary to have your own lawyers because all three government negotiators are top caliber lawyers," the two added.

"In our view," Capulong and Sanidad said, "the lawyers' role in the peace talks, whether acting for the government or the NDF, is important because of the legal questions that will arise at every stage of the peace talks."

COLUMNIST PRINTS LETTER FROM COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR

HK051559 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Sep 86 pp 6, 12

[Column by Jese Bigornia: "Tony Straightens 'Concoctions' on NDF Terms"]

[Text] Comments on the on-again, off-again peace talks with local communists that have appeared in this space have at last drawn a strong rejoinder from National Liberation [as received] Front (NDF) negotiator Antonio Zumel. In a very personal letter which could not, however, veil his impatience, "Tony," as colleagues in the newspapers used to call him fondly, protests against "misinformation and misconceptions" that have, in his view, "sneaked" into this column lately.

A recent item is perceived as making him and co-negotiator Satur Ocampo "seem so scheming and sinister" appears to have triggered a long held desire to write to explain the NDF's position in the on-going talks. In the interest of fair play on which he insisted as news editor of the then MANILA DAILY BULLETIN, this column reprints as much of "Tony's" letter as space allows, leaving out only personal references to past association:

"You say that we have served a 'virtual ultimatum' on the Aquino government. This is not so, and anybody who tells you otherwise is obviously pulling your leg. What we have submitted to the government is a set of proposals for security guarantees, immunities and related matters to ensure for the negotiators' freedom from harassment, arrest and prosecution while they go about their assigned tasks.

"You say that we are seeking belligerency status for the Communist Party and the New People's Army. In our limited dealings so far with the government negotiators, neither verbally nor in writing has this question arisen.

"You say that Satur and I want unhampered movement in the course of the negotiations. True, but what's wrong with that? When we finally surface, we'd like to be able to go to the National Press Club, pay a courtesy call at the BULLETIN, visit friends and relatives we'd not seen in 14 years, and perhaps see a movie or two. You certainly don't want any Armed Forces of the Philippines 'spooks' to be looking over our shoulders while you buy us a drink, do you?

"You say that Satur and I have 'reserved the right to conduct talks in such areas of the country they claim are communist territories.' Not true. What we did say is that there may be occasions in the future when, by mutual consent, we will have to continue our talks in an NDF area, i.e., in an NPA guerrilla base. Possible purposes cited are to conduct ocular inspections or to listen to the people in those areas. In such an event, it would be our responsibility to see to the negotiators' safety. Now, what is wrong with that? If the government guarantees our security while in Metro Manila, the least we can do is offer similar guarantees to its negotiators when they are in our areas. It's a matter of elementary reciprocal courtesy, don't you think?

"You say that one of the terms laid down by us 'is for the communist flag to fly opposite the Philippine Flag...' This is pure bovine ordure, if I may borrow a phrase favored by Larry Henares. This is the product of the inventive minds of Minister (of Defense Juan Ponce) Enrile and the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] so-called psywar experts who, in recent weeks, have likewise concocted such tall tales as the following: 1) that the supposed 'Special Operations Group' (non-existant) is vehemently against the peace talks; 2) that there is a CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] or NDF armed city partisans are out to assassinate President Aquino and other ranking government officials. (Is it possible that the purveyors of this yarn themselves have such a scheme and later blame it on the NPA, as in the assassination of Ninoy?) The first time I read about the hammer-and-sickle flag, it was Mr. Enrile talking. It was such a transparent demagogic trick that we did not bother to deny it. But I am belying this tall tale now that you have seen fit to accord it with an aura of truth. What we wish to have is the NDF flag.

"You deplore the 'secrecy' surrounding our talks with the government negotiators, and demand that subjects of our conversatons be made public. You may have satisfaction sooner than you think -- if the government agrees. It is our position -- Satur's and mine -- that the negotiations affect the very lives of our country and people, and for this reason the talks should not be concealed from the public.

"Satur joins me in thanking you for your reference to the two of us as 'well liked gentlemen.'" It may sound immodest when I say this, but actually most of the men, women and children in the NDF and its member organizations are well liked by our people.

"Do extend my warmest regards to Pol (Apolonio Batalla), Ben (Rodriguez), Jun (Icban) and the rest of the staff and to the workers downstairs. Amang, too. I miss you all. I miss working in the BULLETIN."

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SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 10 SEP

OW100335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su arrived here Wednesday for the first regular consultation with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. Choe and Kuranari will have two rounds of talks Wednesday afternoon, Japanese officials said. The Korean foreign minister will leave Japan for home Friday.

LDP TO CHANGE RULES FOR NAKASONE EXTENSION

OW090849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will gain the formal endorsement from the Liberal-Democratic Party Thursday to stay in power, LDP officials said Tuesday.

The ruling party will adopt the new rule which says the two-year tenure of an LDP president can be extended for up to one year if over two-thirds of all the LDP Diet members support it. There are currently 452 LDP Diet members -- 309 in the 512-seat lower house and 143 in the 252-seat upper house.

The new rule will provide Nakasone with the legal authority to remain prime minister beyond October 30 when his second two-year term of office as LDP president expires. The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister under an LDP-controled Diet. The present rules limit the leadership tenure to four years in two consecutive terms.

Kanemaru on Nakasone Extension

OW091121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Vice Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE Tuesday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will stay in power until next summer and denied that Nakasone's term is being extended for a full year.

In referring to news stories claiming that leaders of the five major factions of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party had agreed Saturday to extend Nakasone's tenure as party president for another year, Kanemaru said, "Nakasone need not serve a full year. The requests for fiscal 1988 budgetary appropriations (slated for next summer) should be made under a new party president and prime minister."

He went on to say, "The next ordinary Diet session will discuss a budget bill for fiscal 1987 until early April next year and other bills until May next year. There could also be an extension of the session. To extend Nakasone's term as party president for another year means that it is impossible to change prime minister during that time." Kanemaru thus expressed his understanding that the agreement allows Nakasone to stay in power until the end of the next ordinary Diet session.

Kanemaru also said that men in power -- even Ronald Reagan -- cannot escape becoming "lame ducks," countering Nakasone's expressed anxiety that he will be a "lame duck" because his term is limited to only one more year.

Nakasone's second and final two-year term of office was originally due to run out on October 30 under normal party rules. But following a landslide victory in the July 6 election of both houses of the Diet, Nakasone gained support from the party to extend his term.

NAKASONE VIEWS U.S.-USSR, DOMESTIC ISSUES

OW031131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 3 Sept 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he sees a second U.S.-Soviet summit, expected later this year, hearalding a new dialogue rather than seeking a detente between the two superpowers. Nakasone said U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "will sincerely move in the direction of nuclear disarmament." Nakasone made the remarks at an editorial seminar held at the Tokyo head office of KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Analyzing the current global situation, the prime minister stressed that the superpowers now see that use of military force does not pay any more as proved in the cases of international terrorism, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

However, Nakasone supported the research phase of Reagan's strategic defense initiative (SDI) known as the "star wars" space-based antimissile program, saying that it will contribute to scientific progress comparable to the Apollo program.

"In the face of a 'new industrial revolution,' Japan should proceed with internationalism, stressing expansion of its cultural influence with a touch of Japanese identity," Nakasone added.

Nakasone said the landslide victory of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in the July 6 national elections was due to successful appeal of its policies to the public. "Of the 55 lower house seats the LDP increased from the previous general election in 1983 to get 304 seats this time, 45 came from those of No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party and the middle-of-the-road Democratic Socialist Party."

The prime minister continued, "That means the LDP succeeded in winning a wide spectrum of support from the left wing. The LDP apparently succeeded in garnering about 40 percent of voters with no political commitment." Nakasone expresed his intention to further expand party strength by targeting voters in urban areas.

Referring to his political goal often labeled as "new nationalism" because of his policies stressing Japan's military buildup, Nakasone said, "It should rather be interpreted as 'new populism' targeted for the benefit of the people."

"While aiming at Japan becoming an international power with stress on traditional values and culture, the government will carry out administrative, educational and tax reforms," the prime minister said. Those remarks were seen by political analysts as meaning that he intends to stay in office for a long time beyond October when his current second two-year term as LDP leader expires. Asked about the proposed tax reform, Nakasone reiterated his government's position, saying it will announce a plan combining both tax increase and reduction in autumn.

NEW EDUCATION MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW090953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Newly installed Education Minister Masajuro Shiokawa, commenting on the dismissal of his predecessor Masayuki Fujio Tuesday, said that the cabinet ministers must take responsibility for their remarks to the public. "Fujio was just stating his own opinion, which is acceptable for an individual," Shiokawa said, adding, "but a government representative, and a minister at that, has the responsibility to consider important factors such as international relations."

In his first press conference after receiving the portfolio Tuesday, 64-year-old Shiokawa took a stab at the powerful Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso), pointing out, "We'll have them under control someday." He stressed that it is important to instill in children respect for the "hinomaru" (rising sun) flag and the "kimigayo" (his majesty's reign) national anthem, also a pet theme of Fujio, who was fired Monday by Prime Minister Yasuhire Nakasone.

Shiokawa, a member of the Education Advisory Committee, also agreed with Fujio on the issue of discipline for children. "More discipline as a whole is necessary in everyday life," he said, adding, "I'm not saying it's a social problem but it should be taught to a degree in school and everyone should make efforts to solve the problem."

Prior to the press meeting, Shiokawa and Fujio took part in a ceremony at the Education Ministry held to mark the end of one era and the start of another. Fujio told ministry officials that while his 49 days in office represent a "very short period," he had attempted to establish what he believed were the basics of education -- the nurturing of patriotic and international Japanese citizens. Although he admitted that his controversial remarks concerning Japan's role in Asian history may have created "wounds," Fujio maintained he had made "no mistakes."

Fujio's dismissal followed a protest by South Korea Monday over the minister's remarks in an interview with the monthly BUNGEI SHUNJU, to be published Wednesday, claiming that Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea had been agreed upon by both nations and was therefore "justified." When South Korea announced the same day that the first regular foreign ministerial meeting, scheduled to open in Tokyo Wednesday, would be postponed, leading members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) called on Fujio to resign and thereby solve the diplomatic row. Fujio, however, refused, maintaining that he had not erred in his remarks concerning Japan's colonization of Korea. Nakasone summoned Fujio late Monday and stripped him of his portfolio, making Fujio the third cabinet minister in postwar times to have been dismissed.

The outspoken Fujio also aroused the indignation of China and South Korea shortly after taking up his post July 22 when he indicated that those countries which complain about Japan's approval of a conservative history textbook were guilty of acts of invasion themselves at some time in history.

OPPOSITION PARTIES DENOUNCE SDI DECISION

OW090621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Opposition parties denounced the government Tuesday for its decision to participate in the research phase of the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) program. The Japan Socialist Party said it opposes Japan's participation in SDI, which it said will breach not only a 1969 Diet resolution on the peaceful use of space but also the war-renouncing provisions of the constitution. The top opposition party demanded that the government retract the decision.

Komeito said there are fears that the SDI program, to develop a space-based antimissile system, will put nuclear weapons in space and criticized the government decision for contravening Japan's long-established peace principles. The Japan Communist Party also blasted the decision, which it said was designed to extend the U.S. nuclear arms into space. It demanded that the government retract the decision.

The government announcement also brought mixed reactions from Japanese scientists and researchers. A group of physicists is staging a signature-collecting campaign against the SDI program, while some scientists and researchers regard the prospect of SDI research as an opportunity to work on technical innovations.

NAKASONE, NAKAYAMA ON MICRONESIA INDEPENDENCE

OW081137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday met Tosiwo Nakayama, president of the Federated States of Micronesia to exchange views on the territory's future, Japanese officials said. The Japanese-descended president of the United States Pacific Trust Territory told Nakasone that the Federated States wish to gain their independence, while still keeping security ties with the U.S. and asked Nakasone for Japan's support to put an end to the U.S. trusteeship over the territory.

Nakasone congratulated Nakayama for the territory's preparation in becoming a liberal federation. "We would like to promote our economic and cultural cooperation," Nakasone was quoted as saying.

Nakayama is in Japan from September 3 to 12 primarily to attend the "Kumamoto green summit," an environmental conference by researchers and officials scheduled in Kumamoto in Kyushu between Wednesday and Friday.

DIET OPENS 11 SEP; NAKASONE TO SPEAK 12 SEP

OW101115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Both houses of the Diet (parliament) will convene Thursday [11 September] for an extra session to discuss government-prepared bills for privatization of Japanese National Railways (JNR), Japan's decision to participate in research on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, a supplementary budget and other items.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone calls the JNR bills the "most critical point" of an administrative reform program the government has been pushing for years. The government plans to submit eight bills aimed at dividing and denationalizing the money-losing nationwide railway system next April.

The socialists and communists say they will oppose the bills in the first full debate in the Diet since the July 6 national election in which the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) increased its seats in the 512-member House of Representatives to an historic 304 from 250 before the elections. The LDP has later increased its lower house seats to 308.

The 107th Extraodinary Diet Session will open in a ceremony to be held in the House of Councillors, the upper house, in the presence of Emperor Hirohito at 2 p.m. Thursday. The session will last 80 days until November 29, according to Diet sources.

Japan's decision to take part in research for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), a space-based antimissile program commonly known as the "star wars" project, will be another major topic of discussion in the Diet session. The decision, made Tuesday, has opened the way for Japanese Government agencies and private corporations to take part in the research phase of the program. Opposition parties object to Japan's participation.

Discussion is also expected to center on a tax reform and supplementary budget the government plans to draw up in October to stimulate the domestic economy.

Nakasone will deliver a major policy speech in a plenary session of the two houses Friday afternoon [12 September]. It will be followed by three days of question and answer sessions beginning next Tuesday, the sources said.

REPORTAGE ON PYONGYANG PEACE CONFERENCE

Kim Hwan Speaks

SK080820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0850 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee, and head of the DPRK delegation to the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula, delivered at the conference's 1st-day morning session in Pyongyang on 6 September -- recorded]

[Text] Respected delegates, comrades, and friends: Our Pyongyang conference is being held amid the great interest and expectation of the progressive forces and peace-loving peoples of the world. Living in peace is the unanimous aspiration of mankind. As master of the world and master of his destiny, man wants to live independently and creatively. At the same time, men want to live by loving and cooperating with one another. Peace is the noblest and most beautiful idea, which agrees with man's social nature and is a fundamental requirement for true friendship and cooperation between peoples and for guaranteeing the prosperity of countries and nations.

The reactionary ruling class of the past and present [yoktae], which has survived by exploiting and (?oppressing) the working masses, considered violence the main asset for living and war an essential means of existence for the state. Thus, it has ceaselessly sought aggression and war and imposed indescribably great agonies and misfortunes on mankind. Nonetheless, today the imperialists are scheming to ignite a war very much greater than all the wars ignited by the reationary forces of the past and present [yoktae] and to impose on mankind a disaster incomparably greater than the damage done by all wars up to now.

Mankind can never allow this. Today, mankind is ushering in a period of great change in which the history of exploitation and oppression of man by man and the history of domination and oppression of nation by nation are ending and the new history of independence, friendship, and peace is opening. The progressive people of the world have unyieldingly overcome the mounting difficulties and trials for a long period. By so doing, they have made great material and cultural progress. If mankind uses all this material strength and all these scientific and technological assets, which have been attained by noble blood and sweat, in a peaceful way, in the not too distant future a new world, in which all people will live independent and create lives according to their characters, will be built. There will be no doubt concerning this.

For we who live during such a historic turn in which the bright prospect of mankind's ceaseless development is clearly seen, the most precious thing is peace and the most important task is to struggle unyieldingly to oppose war and defend peace.

Today, mankind's sacred cause of peace is facing an outrageous challenge. The current of our era is certainly flowing along the course of independence, peace, and progress. On the other hand, however, the imperialist force, which seeks aggression and war, is gravely threatening peace. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the international situation is very complicated and tense. The imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war are being intensified with every passing day and the danger of a new world war, the danger of a thermonuclear war, is growing increasingly.

At present, the imperialists, who are suffering serious political and economic crises internally and externally, are intensifying their exploitation of the developing countries and trying to find a way out through militarizing the economy and through arms expansion. Thus, they are moving forward along the road of aggravating international tension to the extreme. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, with a wicked ambition to gain supremacy [che-ap] over socialist countries and progressive countries by strength and realize domination and control over the world, are drastically expanding their armaments and accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons. They are undisguisedly seeking aggressive war provocation maneuvers everywhere in the world. Because of this, the sovereignties of many countries are being fringed upon, peace and security are being disturbed, and the danger of war is growing in many areas such as Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa.

Though a new historic era has come as the masses of people have emerged as masters on the stage of history and are pioneering their destinies idependently and creatively, the wicked ambition of the imperialists, -- who have not abandoned their animal-like nature of the law of the jungle and their scheme to invade other countries and dominate the world by the force of arms, -- is, it is true, indeed shameless and criminal and completely anachronistic.

However, as history shows, in all eras the aggressors have ignited war not because they could win. Today, the adventurous war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists, the reactionaries of history, whose day is over, will inevitably bring about a world thermonuclear war, even if this accelerates the ruin of the provokers. There is no doubt that this will impose an irretrievably destructive catastrophe on mankind.

Today, defending peace is a very serious question in defending mankind's civilization and its existence, and defending world peace and security is the most important and urgent task in the history of mankind facing the peoples of all countries in our era.

Respected delegates, comrades, and friends, opposing aggression and war and struggling for peace and security are a firm policy of the WPK. The Korean people love peace the most. It is natural that the Korean people, who suffered the disasters of the war imposed by the imperialists and who have built modern urban and rural villages over the ravages of war by being self-reliant and waging arduous struggle, oppose war and demand peace. Our people's urgent desire for peace has been fully displayed by the basic idea of the WPK's peace-loving foreign policy.

The basic ideal -- independence, friendship, peace -- consistently pursued by our party in external activities reflects its firm will to guarantee durable world peace and security by struggling against the imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a war. Despite the positive effort of the people of the world and the Korean people to prevent war and protect peace, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become much more acute with the passage of time. This is a dangerous factor extremely endangering peace and security in Asia and the world.

Dreaming of world conquest and recently coming up with a policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists have attached greater strategic significance to the Korean peninsula, which is directly linked to the Asian Continent and which is close to Japan. While accelerating the work of concocting a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea in accordance with an aggressive Asian strategy, they have brazenly designated the Korean peninsula as the first frontline in the U.S. strategy.

Harboring a wild desire to invade the northern half of our republic by using South Korea as a forward stronghold and to militarily control all of Northeast Asia, they have deployed various sophisticated military means in South Korea in a full-fledged manner and have continuously staged large-scale war exercises to complete preparations for a nuclear war in South Korea and in areas surrounding it. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a most dangerous powderkeg of a nuclear war and into the forward base of a nuclear war for the United States, and the Korean peninsula has been in constant danger to the effect that a war could be touched off there at any moment. This is a grave threat to not only the Korean people but also the peace-loving people of Asia and the world.

Preventing war in Korea and achieving peace and peaceful reunification pose a vital question related to the destiny of the Korean people and also constitute part of the common cause of the people of the world for peace and social progress. Peace in Korea poses an urgent question for world peace. Peace in Korea is a prerequisite to achieving Korea's peaceful reunification. Peace in Korea is an important guarantee for eliminating the source of war on the Korean peninsula and achieving durable peace in Korea, Asia, and the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The continuous division of Korea is a constant danger to peace in Asia and the world. In order to meet the basic interests of the Korean people and achieve durable peace in Asia and the world, Korea should not be divided. Korea should instead be reunified.

Proceeding from a sense of great responsibility for the fatherland and the people and from a noble sense of duty for the cause of world peace, our party has exerted every possible effort to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. Reunification policies set forth by our party, including the 3-point principle of the fatherland's reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea, correctly reflect the just stand of the WPK and the Korean people.

In recent years, we have advanced many peaceful proposals for preventing a nuclear war in Korea, for achieving durable peace, and for peacefully resolving the Korean question -- including proposals for holding tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea; proposals for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement; and proposals for adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South. We have exerted a positive effort to implement these proposals. In addition, we recently advanced a proposal to hold talks between those in military authority from us, the United States, and South Korea in order to discuss urgent questions arising, for the time being, in alleviating military tension on the Korean peninsula. Our proposals proceed from a historic lesson that without meeting our party's consistent stand for valuing peace and without taking a practical step to ease tension, we cannot guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, nor can we improve relations between the North and South.

In particular, proceeding from a sincere desire to preserve durable peace on the Korean peninsula, Asia, and the world, the DPRK government on 23 June advanced a new and important proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. If a nuclear-free zone of peace is established on the Korean peninsula as demanded by our proposal because of positive support from the peace-loving people of the world and through the joint struggle of our people and the progressive people of the world, one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war in the world will be eliminated, and accordingly, great progress will be made in preserving peace and security in Asia and the world and in saving mankind from the danger of a nuclear war.

However, babbling about the threat of southward invasion, the United States and South Korean authorities have accepted none of our repeated rational and peaceful proposals. Instead, they have willfully and further heightened tension on the Korean peninsula. As for the threat of southward invasion, it cannot exist and is unimaginable in light of the 3-point principle of the fatherland's reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grant national unity -- firmly abided by our part and in light of the military capabilities of the North and South.

What actually exists on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion. That the struggle of students and the people has been staged vigorously in South Korea to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces and U.S. nuclear bases proves that the South Korean people do not acknowledge a threat from the North and, moreover, achknowledge that the threat which actually exists on the Korean peninsula is the threat from the U.S. occupation of South Korea and from its war maneuvers, especially maneuvers for a nuclear war.

The U.S. act of clamorously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion is a deceitful trick to excuse its continued use of South Korea as an aggressive military bridgehead and an offensive nuclear base. If the United States had desired to oppose our republic alone, it would not have needed to deploy in South Korea a large number of nuclear weapons, which have very great explosive power and long firing ranges.

U.S. maneuvers to concoct two Koreas today by offering military and economic aid to South Korea and through the international Olympics are eventually aimed at maintaining the shaky colonial puppet ruling system in South Korea, at justifying the U.S. occupation of South Korea, and at holding on to South Korea forever as an aggressive base in Asia.

The basic cause of the failure to resolve the Korean question and of the existence of the constant danger of war on the Korean peninsula are the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and the U.S. policy of division and war against Korea. The United States has no ground or excuse whatsoever for deploying its aggressive forces in South Korea. In order to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States should accept our peaceful proposals, withdraw its war means, including its aggressive forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and should take its interfering hands off Korea.

The Korean people, who are confronting vast and very dangerous war forces, are shouldering a heavy burden to protect peace. Because of this, our people have been greatly hampered in socialist construction. However, our party and people consider the struggle to protect peace in Korea as an important national mission assigned to them and as a noble duty of internationalism designed to guarantee world peace and mankind's security.

The maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula under circumstances in which military confrontation has continued between the North and South in a strained manner and in which the enemy's maneuvers to provoke a new war have become much more brazen with the passage of time is entirely the product of our party's stand for loving peace and of our people's patient effort to preserve world peace.

No matter what may occur, the Korean people will never allow a new war, a thermonuclear war, to be touched off in Korea and will positively aid the cause of peace in Asia and around the world by exerting every possible effort to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. [applause]

Comrades and friends, the progressive people of the world are at the important crossroad at which they should determine whether to allow the imperialist to misuse the treasures mankind has amassed over a long period of time for the criminal aim of annihilating men or to build a free and peaceful world by using these treasures as assets.

The struggle to protect peace is not merely designed to prevent war. This struggle is a great political movement to save mankind and civilization from nuclear disaster, with which the imperialists have threatened us, and to build a new world in which the people of all countries work equally and lead equally happy lives under free circumstances. Opposing war and protecting peace are not only the work of humanitarians and those who advocate peace, but also a sacred cause that the people of all countries around the world who are concerned about the the destiny of mankind should jointly achieve.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The most important tasks before the progressive people of the world are to check and thwart the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and to protect world peace and security.

Although the danger of war is great today, war is by no means unavoidable. The peace-loving forces of the world are superior to the imperialist war forces. Whether we can prevent a thermonuclear war, a new war, and protect world peace and mankind's security entirely depends on how successfully the people of the world struggle. It is important in the struggle to prevent war and protect peace that we help the broader strata of the people of the world join the movement to protect peace and further expand and strengthen the antiwar and peace-protecting forces on a global scale.

Like all other social and historic movements, the masters of the peace-protecting movement are the masses of the people in all countries. Although concrete problems, which individual countries should resolve, may differ from one another, the people have a common interest in their desire to live as the masters of the world and their own destinies, free from all manner of domination and control, as far as peace is concerned.

Although men act as directed by their demands and interests, the practical demand raised by them depends on their level of ideological consciousness toward independence. Only when the masses of the people -- the party in charge of all political movements -- are guided by a correct ideology can they become an organized and powerful force.

When we view the issue on a global scale, the work of laying an ideological foundation lags behind the work of laying a material foundation in meeting the people's demand for independence. Because of this, we have failed to completely eliminate the phenomenon in which men exploit men and in which one people dominates another people. Because of this, the earth's sources of aggression and war remain and we have failed to prevent the misuse of scientific and technical treasures, the product of modern civilization, for the criminal aim of destruction and holocaust.

Arming the masses of the people with an advanced ideology that reflects the basic demand and common interest of the people and leading them are a prerequisite for the ideological and organizational nature of the peace-protecting movement and for increasing the influence of this movement in various ways. This is a reliable guarantee for much more extensively expanding and developing the peace-protecting movement on a world-wide scale.

It is important above all in this regard to concentrate on arming the masses of the people with a self-reliant ideology so they can meet their demand for independence and their interest as the masters of the world and of their own destiny and vigorously rise in the struggle to make the world independent.

The progressive political parties and organizations, which take responsibility for the destiny of the people, should take the initiative in this work. Thus, they should raise their voices to oppose aggression, plunder, and domination raised further in all countries, and a larger number of circles in all countries should positively join the antiwar and peace-protecting movement. They should also help the people in the United States extensively rise against the policy of their government for aggression and war.

What is also important in the struggle to prevent war and defend peace is to vigorously wage a practical struggle to establish a practical international order to check and thwart the imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers and guarantee peace. Mankind's cause of peace can be achieved only through an unyielding and active struggle of all the people of the world. Above all, the peace-loving people of the world, with their united strength, should expose and denounce the imperialists' nuclear arms buildup maneuvers, should check the nuclear arms race, and should deal firm blows to the imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers everywhere.

As long as nuclear weapons exist, the danger of nuclear war cannot be eliminated and mankind cannot be freed from the continuing nuclear danger. Therefore, struggle should be vigorously waged to freeze the existing nuclear armories, oppose the militarization of space, and abolish nuclear weapons completely.

What is important in the antiwar and antinuclear struggle is to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many areas of the world and expand them. The struggle to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones is a powerful peace-loving movement to eliminate the practicality of nuclear war and its danger and guaratnee world peace and mankind's security by not allowing the testing, production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons and by not allowing nuclear bases or military bases in foreign countries or the introduction, deployment, and transport of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. Today, this struggle encompasses hundreds of millions of people in those vast areas of the world from Northeast Asia, where the danger of nuclear war is growing, to Central and Western Europe, from North Europe and the Balkan peninsula to the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific, and Latin America. At the same time, with each passing day, governments, political parties, and people of more countries put forth good initiatives to establish nuclear-free, chemical-free, and peace zones and struggle for their implementation. The nonaligned summit and the U.N. General Assembly and many other international meetings have also adopted just resolutions reflecting the people's aspiration.

When nuclear-free zones and peace zones are established everywhere around the world and are expanded continuously, the danger of nuclear war can be prevented and, ultimately, all nuclear weapons can be completely liquidated. To alleviate international tension and prevent the danger of thermonuclear war, along with the people's powerful antiwar and antinuclear struggle, states and governments responsible for the destinies of their countries and nations should responsibly take practical measures to this end.

Following the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva in November of last year, the people of the world expected that the principled agreement reached at the summit would affirmatively function in preventing nuclear war and defending world peace, and hoped that the agreement would be put into practice at an early date. Nearly a year has passed since then. However, no progress has been made for the agreement reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit and, in the international community, the two lines of detente and confrontation still tensely confront one another.

Following the Geneva talks, during this year alone the Soviet Union has put forth the proposal to completely liquidate nuclear weapons throughout the world and, along with the Warsaw member nations, has put forth an initiative to drastically reduce troops and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to Urals and to make this region free from nuclear weapons. At the same time, it put forth proposals to oppose the arms buildup, the nuclear arms buildup in particular, in Asia and the Pacific region and guarantee peace and security in this area. In addition, it has recently made public a decision to again extend the priod of the general nuclear test freeze, which has been in force since August of last year, to 1 January 1987.

From the beginning of its first nuclear test, the PRC has declared that it would never use nuclear weapons before others. It is invariably demanding the reduction of nuclear weapons and their complete liquidation.

The leaders of India, Tanzania, Argentina, Mexico, Greece, Sweden -- countries from four continents -- held a meeting in (?Ixtepec), Mexico some time ago and issued a declaration proposing a halt to all nuclear tests as the first measure for the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

All these are expressions of a sincere desire for peace and security and are affirmative measures which can practically contribute to preventing the danger of a new world war thermonuclear war, preserving world peace, and improving overall international relations.

Our people and the progressive people of the world highly assess and actively support and welcome the efforts the socialist countries and all other peace-loving countries exert to alleviate international tension and prevent thermonuclear war by putting forth many national and constructive peace-loving proposals and initiatives. [applause]

Nonetheless, the United States ignores the sincere efforts of the peace-loving countries and the unanimous will of progressive mankind and, behind the scenes of dialogue and peace, destroys international stability and more undisguisedly seeks the lien of confrontation to secure general U.S. military superiority. It openly continues nuclear testing and persistently tries to realize the adventurous star wars plan. Instead of raving about detente and international stability, the imperialists must accept the peace-loving countries' just peace proposals and, by responding to the demand of the era, must not commit an anachronistic act to settle world questions by strength.

One of the urgent questions in preventing war and defending world peace is to destroy the old international economic order established by the imperialists and establish a fair new international economic order. [applause]

Today, the major cause of the complicated international situation and the growing aggressive war provocation maneuvers is the reactionary policy of the imperialists, who are trying to extricate themselves from their serious economic crisis by plundering the people of other countries, the developing countries in particular. Since World War II, the major imperialist powers have newly colluded with one another, with U.S. monopoly capital at the center of these moves. Over the past 40 years they have collectively plundered the developing countries in a neo-colonial way and through the old international economic order. As a result, the major imperialist powers have become even richer and have hoarded tremendous wealth. On the other hand, the developing countries have become even poorer and have come to suffer enormous foreign debts. Their purchasing power and solvency are dwindling with each passing day. The developing countries are now unable to pay their debts to the major international capitalist powers and are even unable to serve as markets for their goods.

Meanwhile, international capitalism now has no more markets into which to expand, unless they find them on other planets. This is precisely the basic cause of the imperialists' present economic crisis.

The imperialists are trying to find a way out from this crisis by militarizing their economies and in the aggravation of international tension. However, this will further foment the chronic disease of capitalism, increasing commodity prices, worsening inflation, and augmenting unemployment.

To free themselves from their prolonged and serious economic crisis, the major imperialist powers must stop plundering the developing countries, which they seek to do based on their neo-colonial policies and the old international economic order, and must realize South-North cooperation through a new international economic order, contributing to realizing the self-reliant development of the national economies of those countries.

Only when a fair new international economic order is established and when the economies of the developing countries develop will the imperialist countries be able to solve their problems of raw materials, fuel, and markets, free themselves from the current economic crisis, continue to develop their economies, and survive without war.

To oppose aggression and war and defend world peace and security, all progressive forces and the peace-loving people of the world should firmly unite and strengthen international solidarity.

There are powerful progressive forces on earth today opposing war and advocating peace, including socialist forces, the Nonaligned Movement, national liberation forces, and the democratic movement. With each passing day, people from an increasing number of countries are joining the antiwar movement for peace, closely combining the fate of themselves, their country, and their nation with peace. The peace movement of all countries and all nations based on common interests are connected with each other to form a great international political force.

The might of the world's anti-imperialist forces for peace consist of unity and cooperation. The world's peace-loving forces should be united, cooperate with each other, and strengthen solidarity so they can carry out their noble mission and duty for the times and for mankind. In particular, today when the reactionary imperialist forces are in close collusion with each other, collectively challenging the cause of world peace, cunningly maneuvering to fish in troubled waters by creating hostility and dissension in many places of the world and making peoples of other countries fight with each other, strengthening unity, cooperation, and solidarity is more important than ever before. All the world's progressive forces and peace-loving people, above all, should firmly unite under the antiwar banner for peace, jointly resist the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, form a broad united front, and inflict a collective counterattack on the imperialists everywhere where the evil hand of aggression is extended.

At the same time, all the peace-loving countries, progressive political parties, organizations, and figures should strengthen the cooperative ties among themselves, actively maintain mutual relations and contacts, and further strengthen and develop joint actions and solidarity in the international arena in the struggle to defend world peace and security. Thus, if the peoples of all countries join their efforts and make an offensive and if the peace-loving countries and the progressive forces step up their joint struggle, they can tie the imperialist aggressors' hands and feet in knots, prevent them from running wild recklessly, and check and frustrate their frenzied arms buildup and war provocation maneuvers.

At present, actively supporting the struggle of the peoples of all countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism and to realize completion of the national liberation cause and independent development is a noble work to eliminate the principle source of the threat of war and to make international progress. It is also an essential part of the international joint struggle for world peace and security.

In an attempt to sustain their crumbling last colonial system and to expand the accumulation of wealth by the monopolistic military suppliers, the imperialists are suppressing the people's liberation cause by force of arms. Actively defending their puppets and cat's-paws, such as the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique of South Korea, the South African racists, and the Israeli Zionists, the imperialists are driving them to suppression of their people, subversion and destructive activities, and military invasion.

It is far from tolerable for those of us who are in the era of independence to allow the vestiges of imperialism and colonialism to remain on earth and to allow the colonial puppets and the racists to run wild as they please. All the progressive forces of the world should vigorously support the oppressed people's struggle for national liberation and self-determination and should send active support and solidarity to the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples' struggle to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and interference and to realize independence and build a new society. [applause]

Our party and people actively support the struggle of the people of Namibia, South Africa, and the frontline countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and to realize freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial stability, and the complete liberation of Africa, and express firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples to oppose imperialism and Zionism, to regain the occupied Arab land, to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate and national rights, and to defend the country's sovereignty. [applause]

We also highly value the fraternal Cuban people, who are actively endeavoring, holding up the banner of anti-imperialist struggle at the head of the progressive Latin American forces, to defeat the U.S. imperialists' violent maneuvers for aggression and interference, to realize the Latin American people's freedom, liberation, and progress, and to realize peace and security in the Caribbean and Central American region. We send firm solidarity to the struggle of all the Latin American peoples, including the Nicaraguan people who are struggling to solidify national independence and to preserve sovereignty and the Salvadoran people who are struggling for freedom and liberation. [applause]

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the antinuclear struggle for peace being vigorously waged in South Korea -- which is the most dangerous place in which a nuclear war can be started and which is the U.S. imperialists' colony and military base -- are an important matter to which the world's progressive people ought to pay attention. The anti-U.S. antidictatorship, and antiwar struggle of the students and people under the slogan of independence, democracy, and reunification, which is continuously taking place all over South Korea, is a just struggle reflecting their consistent aspiration and will to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, to regain national dignity and sovereignty, and to ensure solid peace in Korea.

The South Korean people's struggle is not only in conformity with the aspiration of the world people desiring peace and social progress, but is a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of turning South Korea into a military base and their maneuvers to provoke nuclear war.

Therefore, the world's progressive forces and peace-loving people are supporting it, highly valuing the South Korean people's struggle as contributing to the cause of peace of Asia and the world. I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the parties, governments, peoples of many countries of the world and the international organizations and figures of various circles for their support and solidarity with all the Korean people's struggle. [applause]

Today's tense situation in which mankind's survival itself is threatened requires that anyone who truly values independence and loves justice -- regardless of differences in country, nation, political view, and religion -- must vigorously join mankind's crusade, wherever he is and whatever he does, to oppose aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. Mankind's aspiration for peace cannot be curbed by any force. It is inevitable that the cause of peace of progressive mankind will be victorious as the unalterable and inevitable result of history.

Let us all wage a vigorous struggle for the victory of the cause of world peace and firm unity under the banner of the antiwar and antinuclear struggle for peace. [applause]

Kim Il-song Speaks 7 Sep

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[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at a banquet for Dr Bruno Kreisky, honorary president of the Socialist Party of Austria, vice president of the Socialist International, and former Austrian chancellor, in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, Pyongyang on 7 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Dr Bruno Kreisky and Austrian guests: We are very glad to significantly meet with respected Dr Bruno Kreisky, honorary president of the Socialist Party of Austria and vice president of the Socialist International.

Mr Bruno Kreisky has visited our country by making a long journey to the Far East. This is his expression of deep trust in and feelings of intimacy with us. We are greatly moved by this. Expressing noble respect for Mr Bruno Kreisky, who has visited us, willingly traveling a long way, I heartily welcome your visit to our country. I am glad to make friends and cultivate relations of intimacy with Mr Bruno Kreisky, a long-time antifascist fighter and renowned social and policital activist who has carried out positive activies to achieve freedom, democracy, peace, and social justice.

Although Korea and Austria are geographically far apart, the WPK and the Socialist Party of Austria have been linked together with ties of friendship because of their common aspiration for independence. Independence is the basic sign of an independent country and the lifeline of a country and people. By exercising sovereignty a country can protect the dignity and honor of its people and achieve the prosperity and development of the country to meet the desire of the people. If all countries and all peoples oppose all forms of domination and control and if they achieve independence, they can build an independent and peaceful new world free from aggression and war. By assuming a practical stand for resolving all questions to suit the trend of the present era for following the course of indpendence, Mr Bruno Kreisky has extensively won support from the Austrian people and sympathy from international social circles.

Assuming heavy responsibility for a long time as president of the Socialist Party of Austria and as chancellor of the Republic of Austria, you have carried out energetic activities to build a democratic and progressive society in which social equality, freedom, and economic stability is guaranteed. Under complicated circumstances in Western Europe, the Socialist Party of Austria and the Austrian Government have carried out a policy of permanent neutrality and have exerted efforts to guarantee world peace and security.

It is the consistent stand of our party to abide by the principle of independence. Always considering protecting independence as the most basic question in state politics, our party has uniquely formulated all foreign and domestic policies to meet the situation in our country and the interest of our people and has implemented these policies through the independent effort of our people.

The most important question looming before our party today in completely achieving the sovereignty of the people is to end the division of the country and achieve the fatherland's reunification. Division is the way toward subjugation and national ruin. Reunification alone is the way toward independence and prosperity.

Considering the practical condition in which difference ideologies and systems exist in the North and South of our country, our party is struggling to peacefully achieve the country's reunification by founding a completely independent, nonaligned, and neutral confederal republic, which will not be the satellite state of any country and will not rely on any foreign forces. Alleviating tension in Korea, guaranteeing peace there, and peacefully achieving the country's reunification are an important key to easing international tension and to achieving the cause of world peace.

Through their historical experience and proceeding from noble feelings of justice, the friends of the Socialist Party of Austria have expressed feelings of understanding of and sympathy with our people's cause for opposing war and division and for achieving peace and reunification. We are proud to have such an excellent friend as you in Europe.

Eliminating the dange of nuclear war and protecting peace are the solemn task of the present era and the unanimous desire of mankind. All the peace-loving people should unit and struggle to check the arms race, abolish nuclear weapons, and establish and continuously expand the nuclear-free zones of peace in various areas in the world.

Mr Bruno Kreisky has greatly contributed to developing relations between Korea and Austria. Your visit to our country this time will open the new stage of successfully developing friendship between the people of our two countries. Availing myself of this opportunity, which is overflowing with feelings of harmony, I propose a toast to friendship between the WPK and the Socialist Party of Austria and between the Korean and the Austrian peoples, to the victory of the cause of independence and peace, to the long life of respected Dr Bruno Kreisky, and to the good health of the Austrian guests and comrades and friends present here.

So Yun-sok at 8 Sep Banquet

SK090448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee gave a banquet Monday upon the successful conclusion of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Invited to the banquet were 125 delegations, delegates and individuals from 80 countries on the five continents of the world and from international organizations and democratic organizations who had attended the Pyongyang international conference. Present there were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials.

So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech at the banquet. He expressed respects and thanks to the delegates for their sincere efforts for the success of the Pyongyang international conference and said that the conference was a historical meeting which has brought the international movement of solidarity with the Korean people to a higher stage and a political event which has provided a new milestone in the struggle of the world's people for peace.

He continued: The speech of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the banquet arranged in honor of the delegates to the Pyongyang international conference was a programmatic document which gives a scientific exposition of the burning problem facing mankind in our era and illumines the road to be followed by the world's peaceloving people. It is a guiding compass in the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle. We are confronted with a heavy and responsible task to further organize and develop in scope the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, upholding the spirit of the Pyongyang international conference. He expressed the belief that the participants in the conference will invariably support the just cause of the Korean people and wage vigorous forms of struggle against the forces of war and for peace in the future, too. [passage omitted]

'Text' of Conference Declaration

SK090510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- A declaration was adopted at the closing session of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula. The full text of the declaration reads:

Declaration of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula

The International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula, attended by 93 delegations and delegates representing political parties, states, governments, and organizations from 80 countries and 32 international and national organizations, as well as by a great many outstanding personalities involved in the struggle for democracy and peace, took place in Pyongyang, capital of the DPR of Korea, from the 6th to 8th of September, 1986.

Given the audience by H.E. Mr. Kim Il-song, president of the DPR of Korea, the participants have decided unanimously to adopt as an official document of the conference the important speech that he delivered to them.

The conference, in reflection of the preoccupations of the peace-loving peoples of the world, expressed the profound concern about the continuous speeding-up of nuclear arms race in face of the grave threat to world peace and security of humanity, in spite of the International Year of Peace decided by the U.N.

The conference has unanimously stated that denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula where the present-day strained situation constitutes a problem of crucial importance closely linked to the fate of peace and security in Asia and all over the world, and it has made an in-depth analysis of ways and means of how to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace.

Humankind is currently facing a serious dilemma: thermonuclear war or peace. It is the unanimous aspiration of mankind to say no to war and to secure peace needed for social progress and happy life of peoples.

The threat of nuclear war has cast its shadow over all of mankind with immeasurable arsenals of nuclear weapons stockpiled and deployed everywhere -- on continents, oceans and in air -- which have the capacity to destroy several times our planet. Nevertheless the arms race, nuclear arms race, is frantically going ahead with designing, testing, producing and deploying new types of nuclear weaponry and other sophisticated arms of mass extermination. The arms race threatens to have further developments due to the implementation of the U.S.-sponsored "star wars" project.

Following the logics of the policy of confrontation of the imperialists, the nuclear armed forces are being concentrated in strategic points of military interest as well as in the regions with relevant sources which turn these regions into dangerous hotbeds of nuclear war. The Korean peninsula is currently the most sensitive point in the world for triggering a nuclear conflict.

By virtue of its "thesis on the importance of the Asian and Pacific region," the United States has declared the Korean peninsula decisive region of "crucial interest" for the implementation of its strategy in the Far East. It seeks to make "two Koreas" in order to turn definitively the south of Korea into its military headbridge and nuclear first-line position for aggression against the Asian Continent.

In violation of the 1953 Armistice Agreement nuclear warheads and carriers with a destructive power equalling more than thousand "A" bombs dropped on Hiroshima is deployed in South Korea and this arsenal represents more than a half of U.S. nuclear weapons stationed in the Far East.

Envisaging a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, the United States has already completed offensive plan and is gradually implementing it in the framework of the U.S.-South Korea joint annual "Team Spirit" war games. In accordance with an operation plan for a "blitzkrieg," the units of U.S. and South Korean armies have been stationed in first-line position in South Korea and their mobile capabilities have considerably increased, which are sharpening tension in Korea every day.

Considering that the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful zone is a question of major significance directly linked to the fate of peace in Asia and throughout the world, the conference declares:

1. That the design, test, production, stockpile, possession, deployment, proliferation, and use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula should all be prohibited.

In its statement of June 23, 1986, the government of the DPRK, a signature country of the non-proliferation treaty has reaffirmed that it will abstain from testing, producing, stockpiling and introducing nuclear weapons and that it will not allow the transfer of nuclear weapons on its territory, in territorial air and on territorial sea. Respecting the wishes of the Korean people and of world public opinion, the U.S. Government, too, should immediately give up introducing new nuclear weapons and their carriers into South Korea, reduce stage by stage all the existing nuclear weapons up to their total withdrawal.

2) That the installation of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops on the Korean peninsula should not be allowed. In the northern part of the Korean peninsula there exist no foreign military bases nor foreign troops, but the South is filled with a great number of U.S. military bases and more than 40,000 U.S. troops have been stationed there for more than four decades. The United States has to abandon its policy of military occupation of South Korea and to dismantle all its bases, first of all the nuclear ones, and to withdraw its troops putting in this way an end to attacks on national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Korean nation.

3) That any military treaty of aggressive character on the Korean peninsula and in the neighbouring regions should be cancelled and that all manoeuvres designed to establish a new military alliance be foiled. It is important for peace in Asia and all over the world to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of complete peace and total security, a zone of strict neutrality with no connections with any military bloc. The DPRK, dignified member country of the Non-Aligned Movement, consistently respects the fundamental principles of this movement: anti-imperialism, independence, neutralism and it has stated time and again that it will join in no political-military alliance nor any bloc of this kind, even after the reunification of the country. The United States should put an end to its attempt to put in place a new military bloc axis on the tripartite U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance and respect the policy on making the Korean peninsula neutral and non-aligned.

4) That military war games and increases in the size of its armed forces which are in the factors responsible for the aggravation of the tensions and of the war danger on the Korean peninsula, should be ended and that the number of troops and weapons be reduced. The DPRK put forward proposals aimed at putting an end to any large extent war games on the whole territory of both North and South and at diminishing and eliminating the state of confrontation between the North and the South. The U.S. and the South Korean authorities must put an end to any joint military war games of large extent such as the "Team Spirit" one and, first of all, abstain from increasing the size of their Armed Forces and from introducing new kinds of weaponry from the outside of Korean territory.

5) That a dialogue designed to create first conditions favourable to detente, peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula must be set up. It is indispensable that tripartite talks must be initiated between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea enabling them to conclude a Korea-U.S. peace agreement replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement and that a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South be adopted. This done, the state of confrontation characterizing DPRK-U.S. and the North-South relationship will be put to an end and peace and security on the Korean peninsula be guaranteed.

The absence of tripartite talks requires at present that the talks be held at the level of minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, commander-in-chief of allied forces in South Korea and minister of defense of South Korea which would permit to take concrete measures aimed at detente and at creating a climate favourable to the dialogue. The dialogue between the North and the South which has been suspended must be resumed.

6) That to promote detente in Korea and encourage the national unity of the Korean people the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted on a joint basis between the North and the South. The co-hosting of the Olympic Games by both the North and the South of Korea on a joint basis would help to overcome current difficulties facing the Olympic movement and secure a normal holding of the games and it would create a climate favourable to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

7) The national reunification of the Korean people is fundamental means to eliminate the causes of tenson on the Korean peninsula and to secure an everlasting peace. The artificial partition of the territory and the division of the Korean nation by foreign forces constitute a permanent factor in sharpening the tension and the war danger on the Korean peninsula. Korea must not be made into "two Koreas", both in the interest of the Korean people and for the sake of peace throughout the world, but it must be reunified into one Korea based on the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity, which was clarified in the July 4, 1972, joint statement.

The conference expresses its hope that the governments, political parties and progressive organizations from all countries of the world, the international institutions, international organizations, democratic personalities as well as all peoples of the world will pay utmost attention to the serious situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and that they will strongly affirm their support to and their solidarity with the Korean people in its struggle against the danger of nuclear war, for peace and reunification of its homeland. Peace in Korea is a component of world peace and the struggle for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula is inseparately linked with the international peace movement.

Considering that the intensification of the international peace movement in the interest of security for all the people on our planet constitutes a direct support to the Korean people who are double victims due to their national division and threat of nuclear holocaust, the conference appeals to the peace-loving people to carry on a broader anti-war, anti-nuclear movement.

Manoeuvres of imperialists for strengthening the nuclear arms buildup and militarizing the outer space should be checked and an active struggle be conducted to realize the complete abolition of all nuclear weapons. Establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and expanding them is an important way to effect nuclear arms reduction and preventing nuclear war.

The conference extends its support to and solidarity with all the peace-loving countries and their peoples in the struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Europe, the Nordic region, the Balkans, Middle and Near East, the Mediterranean, Africa and Indian Ocean, South Pacific, Latin America and other regions.

The conference is conscious that the prevention of a war and the maintenance of world peace and security presuppose the elimination of the hotbeds of war and the independent development of all the countries.

Peace-loving countries and progressive forces throughout the world should fight against all forms of aggression, intervention and plunder of imperialists, colonialists and racists which are ingredients for tension, division and conflict, fully support the struggle for national liberation and independence and wage an energetic struggle to do away with an old, unfair international economic order and establish a new, fair international economic order.

The danger of a world thermonuclear war is daily increasing but a war is not inevitable. The peace forces over the world can preserve peace on the condition that they unite and fight resolutely and enlarge and strengthen their ranks uninterruptedly. Peace-loving peoples throughout the world should strengthen their joint struggle internationally against aggression and the threat of nuclear war, transcending the differences of their social system, political view, philosophy or religious belief and culture.

The conference expresses its conviction that all the countries, political parties, organizations and peoples that love peace and justice, liberty and progress will perform their mission before the history.

September 8, 1986. Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song Meets With Kreisky

SK091127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met today Dr. Bruno Kreisky, honorary president of the Socialist Party of Austria, vice-president of the Socialist International and ex-chancellor of Austria, and his party and gave a luncheon. Present on hand were Secretary Hwang Chang-yop, and first vice-director of a department Kim Yong-sun, of the WPK Central Committee, and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria Choe Ki-chol.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Dr. Bruno Kreisky in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and gave a luncheon for him. The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

O CHIN-U CONFERS WITH UGANDAN MILITARY DELEGATION

SK070521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on September 6 met and had a friendly talk with the Ugandan Government military delegation headed by Bata Ronald, minister of state for defence of the Republic of Urganda, when it paid a courtesy call on him. On hand was Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk.

EFFECT OF JAPANESE MINISTER'S REMARKS ON TIES VIEWED

No Wants 'Convincing' Apology

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Taegu — No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday he expects the Japanese Government to apologize for the Masayuki Fujio controversy "in a convincing manner."

No said, "It is natural that Prime Minsiter Yasuhiro Nakasone dismissed Education Minister Fujio." No said, "Judging from the action, the Japanese Government is expected to offer a convincing form of apology to Korea."

The DJP chairman, who came here as part of his provincial tour aimed at publicizing the parliamentary system, met with reporters at a hotel.

He said he also expects Tokyo will assure "in any form" that no similar "absurd" remarks will be reiterated.

"It is a well-known fact that all the Korean people are indignant over such irresponsible remarks. I hope Japan will take measures to help restore the damaged pride and prestige of the Korean people," he said.

Fujio triggered a storm of anger and resentment among the Korean people over the weeked by saying that Korean should share responsibility for Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910.

DJP Chairman No said he thinks Korea and Japan should take advantage of the occasion to resolve their outstanding issues one by one "in a desirable way."

Turning to domestic politics, he said the National Assembly Special Constitution Revision Committee will continue to make efforts to live up to the people's aspirations for compromise constitutional reform.

The majority chairman said he will meet with the leaders of opposition parties any time, if necessary, to tackle the deadlock of the operation of the committee.

Asked if he is willing to run in a local district in the next general election, No, who was elected to the incumbent National Assembly on a national constituency, said, "I will determine my political plan only after rival parties conclude negotiations over election laws."

Following the press meeting, he attended a local party unity rally held at the provincial gymnasium here.

Speaking before an audience of about 15,000 DJP members, No said the nation's conditions are mature enough to adopt the Cabinet system and achieve full democracy.

The Cabinet system, he said, would put an end to dictatorship and ensure coexistence between rival parties.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS OPPOSED

SK100013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition lawmakers yesterday raised strong objections to the holding of the first annual meeting of foreign ministers of Korea and Japan scheduled for today in Tokyo.

Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the second opposition Korea National Party, asserted in an unofficial session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly that "We oppose the foreign ministers' meeting and the projected visit to Seoul by Japanese Premier Nakasone under a circumstance like this."

The New Korea Democratic Party boycotted the unofficial meeting, claiming that an official session of the Foreign Affairs Committee should be held today as agreed upon between the floor leaders of the rival parties.

The major opposition party insisted that Foreign Minister Choe should not participate in the meeting "at a time when the whole nation is enraged by Fujio's remarks."

KNP's Yi said in the session, "Who will welcome the Japanese premier to the Asian Games while the Japanese are bent on justifying its past colonial rule of neighboring countries?"

Daily Wants Nakasone Apology

SK090130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Japanese Absurdity"]

[Text] There have been many claims and indeed hopes, along with lingering misgivings, that post-war Japan has been rebuilt into a "new Japan" based on democracy and, moreover, devoid of its past militarism and colonialism which had devasted so many Asian countries.

However, illustratively belying the claims, at least in part, were repeated absurd remarks by none other than an incumbent Cabinet minister of the Japanese Government, who has challenged the Asian nations by publicly defending Japan's past wrongs inflicted on them.

Of the controversial statements by the man, Masayuki Fujio, on four occasions since he became the education minister seven weeks ago, the latest one was most astonishing and outrageous.

In a magazine interview, he openly disputed historical facts about Japan's forceful annexation of Korea in 1910, by asserting that Korea itself should share responsibility for the Japanese takeover as it had been based on a "formal agreement" and that, even without the Japanese action, Korea might have fallen under the sway of either Russia or China.

While it is deemed not worthy of discussing the absurdity of his assertion which, in a sense, resembles a robber assailing the robbed for his house's loose security, a point at issue is how an incumbent Cabinet member dares to make such abusive and challenging remarks in public.

Noteworthy in this connection are indications that Japan's Liberal Democratic government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, especially since the ruling party won a landslide victory in general elections last July, is oriented to a "neo-nationalism": that is, to build Japan into a global political power to match its economic might, though carefully sidestepping public debate on its becoming a military power.

Accordingly, Fujio's "venture" to speak out in defense of Japan's past may be seen as a deliberate attempt by the Japanese to restore their nation's pre-war "glory." If so, the crucial question hinges not necessarily on whether or not Fujio be dismissed from the Cabinet portfolio, but more fundamentally on the Japanese perception and approach to justify and even glorify their past wrongs.

Should Japanese Premier Nakasone ever visit Seoul on the occasion of the Asian Games' opening, as previously announced, he would be obliged to make a sincere apology in person to the Korean people and other Asians for his Cabinet member's astounding misbehavior, rather than attempting to seize the opportunity to demonstrate Japan's self-conceived role as a leader of Asia.

Government Actions 'Perplexing'

SK100020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Firm Diplomatic Stance"]

[Text] It is perplexing to learn that the government has reversed -- and, at that, in a matter of one day -- its earlier decision to postpone a foreign ministers' meeting with Japan, originally slated for today in Tokyo, in protest against a Japanese Cabinet minister's provocative remarks defending Japan's forceful annexation of Korea in 1910.

The reversal followed the dismissal of the man at issue, Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, along with a "statement of regret" issued by a Tokyo government spokesman over the controversy which upset the Korean people and government as well.

According to Foreign Ministry quarters, such actions by the Japanese Government were deemed as an expression of its intent to redress the situation in favor of sustaining cooperative relations between the two neighboring countries.

However, it is doubtful if those Japanese actions alone can soothe the shock and outrage aroused among the Korean people by the ousted Japanese Cabinet member -- all the more so in light of the prevailing apprehensions among Koreans that his derogatory remarks, the fourth of its kind in less than two months, might represent a shrewd "venture" by Japanese conservatives to restore Japan's pre-war "glory."

If the binational ministerial meeting was to be ever held, a preferable alternative could have been to have the Japanese foreign minister visit Seoul, however tight his business schedule may be, with a dual mission of representing his government as an "emissary of apology" as well as participating in the conference.

Now that the government has renewed its decision to hold the meeting in Tokyo as previously scheduled, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su is shouldered with an overriding task of fully reflecting the Korean people's irritated sentiment in his talks with Japanese Government leaders.

Of course, we understand that, in international relations, pragmatism counts more than the people's sentiment, and that an amicable and cooperative relationship between Korea and Japan is essential not only for mutual benefits but for regional peace and prosperity.

There are indeed piles of perennial issues to be tackled at the ministerial talks, ranging from trade friction to the status of Korean residents in Japan. And, a more fundamental question concerns the rectification of Japanese perception about Korea so as to forestall a recurrence of controversies like the latest one.

Accordingly, the government is expected to assume a firm diplomatic stance toward Japan in the process of building binational relationship on a solid base of mutual understanding.

On the part of the Tokyo government, it should reciprocate Seoul's forward-looking decision on the ministerial talks by taking really sincere and earnest actions, not mere lip services as in the past, in settling the outstanding bilateral issues.

ROK AGAINST DPRK HOSTING MORE OLYMPIC EVENTS

OW100839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 10 KYODO -- The head of the (South) Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) has brushed aside North Korea's request for increasing the number of sports events it can host in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. In an exclusive interview with KYODO news service Tuesday at the KOC headquarters here, Kim Chong-ha said South Korea is in 100 percent agreement with what the International Olympic Committee (IOC) proposed in the third round of sports talks between the two Koreas in Lausanne, Switzerland this past June. The proposal would allow Pyongyang to host two sports, archery and table tennis, along with parts of two other sports -- road-race cycling and preliminary rounds of soccer.

Kim said this is the final proposal and that South Korea will not yield any more ground in the negotiations. Asked about the prospects of a fourth round of sports talks mediated by the IOC, Kim said there is little time to have the talks before a General Assembly of the IOC in Lausanne in mid-October. [passage omitted]

NORTH'S FAILURE AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT VIEWED

SK090151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] North Korea suffered a major diplomatic setback when its anti-Seoul maneuvers flopped during the recently-concluded nonaligned Third World summit conference.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday Pyongyang failed to obtain international support for its bid to cohost the 1988 Seoul Olympics during the triennial conference held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 6.

Pyongyang was also unsuccessful in its attempt to have its proposal on the withdrawal of American troops from the South included in the final conference declaration, the ministry said.

It also had to give up its proposal to host the 1988 nonaligned foreign ministers' conference because of strong opposition from many of the conference participants.

Describing the outcome of the conference as a diplomatic success on the part of Seoul, a ministry official said, "Our continued effort to expand substantial ties with nonaligned Third World countries have born fruits."

He noted that Seoul has steadily strengthened cooperative ties with the Third World nations through summit diplomacy and various other channels.

"By taking advantage of its membership in the Nonaligned Movement, Pyongyang has employed all kinds of diplomatic schemes to press ahead with its call for the cohosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics," the official said.

"The movement, however, has virtually rejected the North Korean demand. Most Third World countries have backed up Seoul's position that the Olympic issue should be handled by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), not by the movement," he added.

Pyongyang has a membership in the Nonaligned Movement, while Seoul does not.

During the conference, the North Korean delegation futilely attempted to include in the conference's final declaration such proposals as the withdrawal of American troops from the South and the replacement of the cease-fire agreement of the Korean War (1950-53) with a peace treaty.

A majority of the conference attendants opposed the North Korean idea, noting that the conference should not deal with the Korean issue without Seoul's participation.

The atmosphere in the conference, generally favorable to Korea, also stopped the Pyongyang delegation from presenting its recent idea for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, the official said.

He said North Korea also failed in its bid to attract the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference to Pyongyang in 1988 when it faced opposition from such moderate movement members as Saudi Arabia, Argentina and Oman.

STUDENTS, BUDDHISTS BATTLE POLICE IN PROTESTS

9 Sep Student Protests

HK091146 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Dozens of students and policemen were hurt in fighting here Tuesday as dissident students' protests against South Korea's hosting of the Asian Games continued unabated on Seoul campuses, witnesses said.

On the campus of Yonsei University some 500 students armed with stones and petrol bombs fought a five-hour battle with four companies of riot police, who replied with tear gas, the witnesses said. The police deployed a large net to protect themselves from petrol bombs. The witnesses said dozens of students and several riot policemen had been wounded during the clash, the largest and violent on campus since the beginning of the fall semester last week.

Witnesses reported similar but smaller protest demonstrations on other campuses in Seoul, including Korea University. On Monday student demonstrations were reported at five universities around the country.

The students were protesting against the hosting of the 1986 Asian Games, due to begin here September 20, which they say will heighten tension on the Korean peninsula because of North Korea's absence from the competition. They also allege that the government is putting too much emphasis on the games at the expense of the poor and underprivileged.

Meanwhile three universities, including Seoul National University, have decided to temporarily cease classes during the games to prevent militant students from obstructing the events to be held on their campuses.

In another development, the government has decided to scrap plans to force the closure of some industrial plants, halt work on construction and demolition sites and limit road traffic to prevent pollution during the games, officials said. The idea was abandoned because it was undesirable for the games to disrupt people's daily lives or cause them economic loss, the officials said.

12 Buddhist Monks Arrested

HK100950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Seoul, Sept 10 (AFP) -- The South Korean authorities ordered Wednesday the arrest of the newly elected student leader at Seoul National University for allegedly seditious remarks he made during his election campaign, the police said. Oh Kyung-hoon, who was elected chairman of the university's Students' Assciation Tuesday, was put on the police wanted list together with the unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship, Yo Hun-chul, and a student who had helped arrange the election. According to the police, the two candidates made "leftist-leaning" election promises such as pledges of opposition to South Korea's hosting of the 1986 Asian Games, support for the establishment of a democratic people's republic and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. The police also said it was feared the association would lead violent protests in the run-up to the opening here of the Asian Games on September 20.

On Tuesday alone, a total of 3,000 students joined demonstrations at 13 universities across the country, mostly to oppose the hosting of the games and a special parliamentary committee revising the Constitution, the police said.

Meanwhile, the police said they had arrested 12 Buddhist monks for the leading roles they played in an anti-government demonstration at a Buddhist temple here on Monday in which some 150 Buddhist monks took part.

2,000 Monks Stage Rally

SK090144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Approximately 2,000 Buddhist monks staged a rally on the plaza in front of the Haein-sa Temple in Hyopchon, Kyongsang-namdo, Sunday, calling for the abolishment of what they insisted were "evil" clauses of the law on Buddhism.

In a 10-point resolution issued at the gathering, they demanded that temples can no longer be included in the national park programs.

Among the participants was Rev. So Ui-hyon, director general of the KBCO [Korean Buddhist Chogye Order] Secretariat. All the monks attending the Haein-sa rally were members of the Korean Buddhist Chogye Order.

The protestors demanded that monk Son-yon, who is under arrest in connection with the so-called Inchon case, should be released immediately. In addition, members of the agencies concerned should refrain from entering temples for official purpose and the mass media should stop biased and distorted reports.

The government should clarify why monks had been taken en masse by the authorities concerned on Oct. 27, 1980, they said.

The rally was followed by march with various pickets in their hands to the entrance of the temple some 3.5 kilometers away.

They destroyed windows of ticket booths at the entrance of the temple and erased the signs on rocks indicating the direction toward the temple.

Some 150 student monks of Shanga Buddhist Academy staged a violent demonstration in Kaeun Temple, near Korea University, yesterday, calling for a repeal of the religion law which they said was discriminating against Buddhism.

They violently confronted with riot police forces hurling stones and wielding wooden bars at around 5 p.m. when their attempt to take to the street was blocked by 150 police force firing tear gas bombs.

The academy, belonging to the Korean Buddhist Chogye Order, demanded that the government grant the autonomous management of Buddhist properties.

2 KIMS ISSUE 'ULTIMATUM' AGAINST GOVERNMENT

SK040152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung issued an ultimatum of a sort against the government in a joint statement Tuesday.

The two opposition leaders warned that they would launch a campaign to bring down the government unless leaders of the ruling camp start meaningful dialogue with them.

The sudden statement put an end to a relative lull in the activities of the opposition force during the summer season, which was characterized by stepped up publicity activities on the part of the government party.

The two Kims specifically expressed hope to have direct dialogue with President Chon Tu-hwan, who they said is the only one who can make a decision on the deadlocked constitutional amendment problem.

The immediate response from the Democratic Justice Party was negative. DJP Chairman No said any conference involving Kim Tae-chung would be inconceivable in view of his legal status of being a criminal convict having no freedom of political activities.

He did not, however, close the doors to dialogues with Kim Yong-sam or Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party.

The two top opposition leaders' tough statement indicated that both now have little hope for the activities of the special House committee on constitutional amendment which has been stalled over a dispute on operational matters.

It was Kim Yong-sam who has favored NKDP's joining in the ad hoc committee while Kim Tae-chung maintained a negative position on it from the beginning.

The long delay in the committee's first planned action of holding public debates in major cities due to disagreement on televising the sessions dashed hope of the opposition party to use them for their amendment campaign.

As time went by, the two opposition leaders recognized the hardening attitude on the part of the government party as to the basic stand on the question of power structure in the new constitution and the mode of negotiation in the special House panel.

Meanwhile, in their meeting with representatives of dissident groups Tuesday, they were pressed against taking any flexible posture concerning the direct presidential election system, the ultimate goal of the opposition force.

The Asian Games were approaching only some two weeks away and even the opposition camp is in general consensus of holding a political truce during the games period.

Orginally, the NKDP had joined the constitutional amendment panel with a time limit of three months, which will expire at the end of September. By any account, time was running out and the opposition camp now needed a momentum for a dramatic turn of events.

Thus the two Kims chose to issue the ultimatum with the warning of going out to the street from October, or immediately after the closure of the Asian Games.

The Aug. 30 rally in Pusan is believed to have given them considerable confidence as to the success of any "out-of-the-parliament campaigns." Though it was held away from the city center and there was not much publicity, close to 50,000 people gathered on the bank of the Naktong River to applaud NKDP slogans.

It looks unlikely that the top leadership of the ruling camp will change its mind and accept the call for dialogue "betwen the real power sources" within the next couple of weeks.

If the opposition camp was to mount a street campaign, it will have to face the risk of getting the unwanted "reinforcements" from radical elements, namely students and workers.

The opposition leaders demanded tough options of the government but they themselves face hard choices on the future course of actions, whether they be struggles for constitutional reforms or the outright moves to bring down the government.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT ON GROWTH OF MULTINATIONALS

BK311339 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 31 Aug, 1 Sep 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] International cooperation among private monopoly capitalists will be explained.

1. The post-war period saw the rapid growth and development of transnational or multinational corporations. These international corporations reflect one aspect of international monopoly organizations, and they are established when business ventures which own or control certain financial sectors in major capitalist countries diversify their finances and recruit member organizations through direct investment in many different nations. These international corporations practice a global strategy of undertaking production, sale, and other related work on an international scale through their proxies — monopoly groups -- with the goal of reaping massive profits. In 1982, it was reported that their investments and capital buildup amounted to almost $100,000 billion which represents 40 percent of all industry and 50 percent of all foreign trade in semincolonial and dependent nations.

2. Multinationals emerged rapidly in the United States after the Second World War, and they dominated production, distribution, trade, and finance in the capitalist world. Although multinationals invest primarily in industrialized and developed nations, the developing countries are the main source of massive profit. Profits from developing nations are twice that gained from developed nations.

3. The following [words indistinct] were observed in the decade between 1970 and 1980:

a. The disparity in politics and economics of capitalism led to uneven expansion abroad. The multinationals in the United States, Britain, and France experienced a slowdown in their expansion overseas while there was also a decrease in German and Japanese multinationals. Capital from Western Europe and Japan flowed into the United States, and the gap between reciprocal direct investments narrowed.

b. The proportion of multinational investments in the developing countries decreased by one-third to one-quarter while investments increased in politically stable and economically sound developing nations, the oil producing countries, free ports, the Bahamas, [name indistinct], Bermuda, [name indistinct], Dutch Indies, and Panama.

c. Multinationals adopted more flexible approaches in the developing countries. They no longer try to maintain control over ventures and to hold major shares, instead they resort to other means like selling management and technical services.

d. They avoided risk ventures in a world witnessing continuous technological advancement, and in order to maintain their trade advantage, they instead resorted to forming conglomerates involving different product line ventures at the international level, formed international trading [words indistinct], extended production in all aspects, and diversified into different services.

4. The technological revolution caused rapid development of the productive forces. The arrival of automation made strict quality control a requirement and also helped diversify the product lines. It also made monopoly ventures specialize in production, engage in research work and produce [words indistinct] and also created grounds for work divisions to step up autonomous operations while increasing cooperation. There was also greater joint efforts between the divisions in foreign countries and corporate members and work became more cost effective. Thus, multinationals became involved in internationally common and specialized ventures.

The technological revolution in the transport and communications fields also led to massive reduction in transportation costs, speeded up travel between countries, and created conditions for production and capital to assume an international character. However, the technological revolution cannot be a replacement for social revolution.

5. [Words indistinct], and the production in the capitalist world came under the control of the minority multinationals with passing time. In addition, the trade in the capitalist world grew by leaps and bounds because of the export of large quantitites of machinery, finished goods, semifinished goods, and raw materials in the post-war period. Capitalist countries experienced rapid growth in their international trade which surpassed development in the industrial and agricultural sectors. The growth of multinationals led to the manipulation of international trade. Countries which are original producers of goods suffer because of the miltinationals' control on prices.

6. The vast capital holdings of the multinationals as well as their capital circulation influence the stability of the international (?currency) market. They hold large amounts of bank deposits and liquid assets. In the early 1970's, liquid assets throughout the world in the hands of multinationals amounted to U.S. $260 billion with the major portion of this amount belonging to the American multinationals -- the fountainhead of Eurodollars. The unceasing circulation of short-term capital among countries forms the source of capital used in the manipulation of international markets, and this ruins the balance of payment of host countries, affects the stability of exchange rates, and nullifies the effectiveness of loan and savings policies.

7. The exploitation of multinationals has far-reaching and profound ill-effects not only on workers in host and developing countries but also in industrialized nations. The gap between poor and rich within a country and among nations has grown wider with the passing of time, and for this reason, the fundamental antagonisms of the capitalist world -- the antagonisms between labor and capital, between the developing and the developed nations, and between imperialist nations -- have unavoidably worsened. All the facts stated above, therefore, are manifestations in different forms of the cooperation at the international level of private monopoly capital principally in the production, exchange, and financial areas. International corporations are pillars of the international character of production, marketing, and capital, and they collectively reflect the cooperation at the international level of private monopoly capital.

In the case of state monopoly capital however, the cooperation at the international level is not generally direct involvement in the production, exchange, and financial areas. They assume the following principal forms.

a. International economic conferences of all kinds which regulate international economic relations,

b. International economic agreements of all kinds,

c. International economic organizations of all sorts,

d. Trading blocs derived from international economic agreements, and tariff, financial, and economic blocs.

The main goal of the cooperation of state monopoly capital at international level is to regulate international economic relations, and it serves to further the cooperation at international level of private monopoly capital. The first factor develops on the basis of the second, and the development of the first factor also helps the development of the second factor. The two mutually cooperate with each other and defend to the last ditch to preserve decaying and moribund imperialism.

Whatever their attempts to preserve imperialism, the revolutionary struggle of the international proletariat, and the oppressed peoples and nations of the world will definitely put an end to it, and this is a certainty.

The facts stated above are our observations regarding imperialism in the 20th century following the Second World War.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES DEPARTING POLISH AMBASSADOR

BK051218 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 5 -- Ludwik Klockowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Polish People's Republic, paid a farewell visit this morning to State Council President Heng Samrin, at the end of his mission in Kampuchea.

Ludwik Klockowski said that while in Kampuchea, he had witnessed with his own eyes the all-round achievements gained by the Kampuchean people in the past seven years. The Polish diplomat expressed his belief that the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries would further develop and strengthen. He thanked the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea for creating favourable conditions for him to fulfill his mission in Kampuchea.

President Heng Samrin, for his part, praised the diplomat's contributions to the constant consolidation of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, governments and two peoples of Poland and Kampuchea. He hailed the success of the recent 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party. He also thanked the party, government and people of Poland for their moral and material support for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

CHEA SIM RETURNS FROM USSR, POLAND, GDR

BK080545 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The PRK National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, returned home safely this morning at 0915 after paying a successful official friendship visit to the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the GDR for 21 days.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh municipality's provisional party committee; the comrades members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; and the comrades leaders from various members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; and the comrades leaders from various state institutes and mass organiztions. Also on hand at the airport to greet the delegation were Comrade Yuriy Razdukhov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; Comrade Ludwik Klockowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenpotentiary of the GDR to the PRK.

HUN SEN COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

BK040733 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers visited Svay Rieng, a province located some 100 km southeast of Phnom Penh, from 27 to 31 August. During his stay, Hun Sen, also a member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, met with responsible officials of the province's provisional party committee and people's committee. He visited a number of irrigation projects, intensive cropping ricefields, and handicraft workshops and called on several families in various districts.

Chairman Hun Sen congratulated the authorities and local population for the achievements they had recorded in all fields and urged them to continue implementing the three objectives of the party.

On the international situation, the Cambodian leader said that the situation remains constantly tense in Southeast Asia because U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism, and the Thai rightist circles continue to support the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups in opposing the Cambodian people. Hun Sen also stressed the just stand and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries and voiced total support for the peace initiatives of the USSR, particularly its latest decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

PRACHEACHON VIEWS PARTY-MASSES RELATIONS

BK051143 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON Editorial: "Ceaselessly Strengthen and Enhance the Close Relations Between the Party and the Masses" -- date not given]

[Text] The masses, the working people, are the essential productive force of society. Without the productive movement of the millions of working people, one cannot talk about a social entity or societal development. The masses and people are not only the frontline producers of material property but also the modifiers and direct creators of society's spiritual values. It is these masses, these working people, who are the makers and the molders of history. The strength of the masses is the factor determining the victory of the revolution. However, this strength can be maximized only when the masses are conscious of the objectives, the goals, the revolutionary ideal and are meticulously organized and correctly supervised and counseled. This means that the strength of the masses can be brought into full play in a revolutionary movement under party leadership. Having a correct political line to follow; having correct principles; and having loyal, courageous, and valiant cadres and party members are essential conditions for the victory of a revolution. Nevertheless, without agitating the masses and organizing revolutionary movements, one cannot transform the party's political line and principles into concrete reality that can bring success to the revolution.

In history, no revolution has been successful without the active participation of the masses. In fact, during the 7 years since liberation, under the correct and enlightened leadership of the party and relying on and developing the great masses of the people, our party has pushed all revolutionary movements toward achieving successes one after another, scoring brilliant victories in all fields -- political, military, economic, social, and diplomatic -- building genuine revolutionary forces, and ceaselessly continuing to develop our position of advantage and victory. This is brilliant proof of the benefits deriving from closely linking the party with the masses. It all boils down to having the masses and people happily and firmly trusting the correct political line of the party and resolutely and simultaneously supporting and defending the new regime.

All this testifies to the beautiful character of our party, the vanguard of the working class and an authentic Marxist-Leninist party representing the genuine collective interest of the Cambodian working class and working people. The party struggled ceaselessly to liberate the people from the chains and fetters of colonialism and from the hell on earth of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, bringing about national independence, rights, and freedom for the country and plentiful and happy life for the people. What is different from the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime is that the latter betrayed the interests of the nation and opposed the people most brutally by massacring them by the millions and regarding them as slaves.

The party members, the vanguard of the Cambodian working class, are the best persons of the Cambodian working class and working people. Through the revolutionary movement of the masses, our party has recruited the most outstanding persons for training and indoctrination before inducting them into the party.

At present, along with the cadres, party members are models, wholeheartedly engaged in the struggle. They are valiant, courageous, and loyal to the interests of the party and of the people. However, there are a number of cadres and party members who have not yet become exemplary, have not correctly implemented the party's political line, have not respected the laws and regulations of the state, have failed to respect the legitimate interests of the people, and have misused their own rights and powers to oppress and exploit the masses. They are bureaucratic, arrogant, aloof from the masses, extravagent, and wasteful; they misappropriate collective property for their own interests and create misunderstandings among the people, thus reducing the party's prestige.

Speaking on the occasion of the recent conference of leading cadres, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin stressed that only national independence and socialism can bring the people freedom, the right to mastery, prosperity, and happiness. This is the longstanding, earnest aspiration of our people, and because of this aspiration our people have found themselves very closely linked with the new regime. Nevertheless, at present there are several instances causing discontent to the people because of the failure to abide by the aspirations of the masses according to the line and views of the party.

Our party represents the collective interests of the working class and all working people. It does not seek the exclusive interest of any group or any individual. Cadres and party members are representatives of the party. Therefore, all party members must always hold aloft their vanguard role and model. All words and deeds of party members, be they correct or erroneous, always affect the understanding and actions of the masses and concern the revolutionary cause.

Each party member, whatever his role or function, must thoroughly understand his responsibility toward the party and the masses. Party members must at all times correctly implement the party political line, stay close to the masses, wholeheartedly serve the people, and always place the interests of the party and people above those of individuals. They must devise work procedures that allow them to go deep among the masses to grasp the local situation and the desires and aspirations of the masses firmly. The criticism and self-criticism campaign during the 35th anniversary of the party's founding will make party members and cadres clearly understand the important of close relations between the party and the masses.

In the work to agitate the masses, it is imperative to pay attention to enhancing political and ideological indoctrination among the strata of the people to increase political and spiritual uniformity in society so as to carry out all revolutionary tasks successfully. At the same time, it is imperative to accelerate the revolutionary movements of the masses vigorously, first of all the movement to emulate in labor, production, and the practice of thrift. Moreover, it is imperative to encourage and organize the masses to take part in building and defending the administration and to take part in managing the state and society and pay attention to expanding and consolidating mass organizations to mobilize citizens to appropriately participate in the system of mass organizations to allow all of them to take part in local political life. It is imperative to organize the masses so that they can join in the work of building the party in such ways as expressing their opinion on the leadership of party committees and party chapters, the recruiting of new party members, the quality of cadres and party members, and so on.

Only by implementing well all these tasks can cadres and party members win the trust and affection of the people and can relations between the party and the masses be strengthened, thus bringing success to their heavy and noble tasks and contributing thereby to the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland step by step toward new and greater victories.

PRACHEACHON ON OFFSETTING RICE LOST TO DROUGHT

BK031202 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON Editorial: "Mobilize Forces in the Offensive To Complete Plowing Land and Transplanting Rice by the End of the Monsoon" -- date not given]

[Text] Irrigation is a principal measure in agricultural production, but the rice acreage in our country that can be artificially irrigated is insignificant so most of the land depends on rainfall. Without rain, no plowing or transplanting work is possible. Therefore, this year's monsoon production work is encountering great difficulties because of scarce and uneven rainfall.

During the dry spell in the middle of the season, at the end of July and the beginning of August, our authorities and peasants throughout the country sought by all means possible in the localities, from pumps to primitive tools such as waterwheels, scoops, and pails, to bring water to ricefields to feed the rice seedlings and transplanted rice stalks and to use water from dams, reservoirs, ponds, and pools to help complete plowing the land in time.

By 14 August, the whole country had completed plowing only on a little more than 73 percent of the areas earmarked for planting, whereas transplanting had been carried out on a little more than 25 percent of plan area because of the lack of water sources, lack of tools and techniques, the absence of irrigation systems to conserve water for irrigating ricefields, and damage caused by insects.

Since the beginning of the monsoon, thousands of hectares of rice seedlings have been damaged, badly affecting the rice yield. Battambang and Takeo provinces have suffered the most.

Recently, heavy rains were reported, bringing much needed water to the ricefields, thus enabling our peasants to resume raising seedlings and transplanting them. The transplanting process should be over by the end of September. To master this work in time, all localities must activiely lead the way in the plowing, sowing, and transplanting process, ensuring that all ricefields are cultivated, thoroughly and meticulously, because there is not much time left for transplanting. It is imperative to encourage the peasants to mobilize draft animals for plowing ricefields and organize work forces to repair dams, reservoirs, ponds, and pools to conserve water.

To make up for the loss of thousands of hectares of seedlings because of the drought, it is necessary for areas with water sources to sow rice again in order to get enough seedlings for transplanting. To speed up the growing period, the solution is to use short-term rice seeds. Therefore, the agricultural service must work out emergency measures and plans to provide localities with this type of seeds by taking seed from localities with extra seed and sending it to localities suffering from shortages. However, all types of rice seed should also be made available, and the state may sell rice seed and fertilizer on credit to the peasants.

The agricultural service must send agronomists to the localities to advise the peasants in preparing nursery beds for rice seedlings, transplanting short-term rice varieties, and experimenting with the growing of new strains.

Provinces with extensive rice growing areas, such as Battabang and Prey Veng, must encourage plowing with cattle as well as by tractor and work out fuel supply plans for tractors.

All localities and all production solidarity groups must pay attention to tending oxen and buffalo to ensure the long life of the draft animals for success of the plowing process.

Local party and administrative committees must have concrete plans and measures to cooperate closely with all mass organizations and encourage students during the current school recess to joint in transplanting rice to fulfill plans. Moreover, according to the prevailing conditions of each locality, from now until the end of the year, the people must be persuaded to actively grow all kinds of subsidiary food crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, and cassava on the remaining fields. At the same time, it is imperative to maintain constant monitoring of the situation and put into action, with the greatest attention, a system of keeping the higher authorities informed in a constant and timely manner.

DIVISION 'E' HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL REPORT

BK081523 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] After completing political life campaigns for party units and party committees attached to various grass-roots units, the Division "E" party committee held and successfully concluded a conference in the latter part of August. Attending were Comrade Brigadier General Keo Douangsena, senior party cadre; the comrade commander of the division; heads of various subordinate divisional offices; and representatives of party members from units, battalions, schools, and hospitals.

In addition to hearing a brief report on the study of the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the Fourth Party Congress, the conference heard a report reviewing the guidance work which the party committee attached to the division carried out in the 1st half of 1986 and on the party committee's line and plans for the 2d half of 1986.

The comrades representing grass-roots party members contributed their views to the report. A Division "E" command representative read a resolution to the conference. He pledged to persistently consolidate organizations, party units, and party committees; to make party units pure and solidly strong; and to build mainstay party cadres and members and their successors and all-round, strong companies.

The conference then voted to select representatives from the party organization attached to the division to attend the congress of the Army party organization.

In conclusion, senior party cadre Keo Douangsena made a speech. He first hailed the success of the conference and called on party committees and party units at various levels to heighten their sense of responsibility, firmly grasp the party Central Committee's leadership line, pay attention to strengthening the party's leadership and role in their units in the ideological, political, and organizational spheres, mobilize cadres, combatants, party members, and organizations to successfully fulfill the 1986 plan, and enthusiastically score achievements to welcome the coming Fourth Party Congress.

CONFEREES DEBATE IMPACT OF U.S. FARM ACT

BK070259 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Phatthaya -- The US Farm Act came under fire again yesterday during the opening day of a United States Information Service (USIS)-organized seminar titled Thai-US Trade: Conflict or Cooperation.

The attack came after two American panelists urged that Thailand try to solve its agricultural export problems, such as the September 15 GATT talks in Uruguay rather than rely too much on bilateral means.

Under ground rules dictated by USIS, comments by both Thai and American participants could not be attributed by name.

"The rice title of the US Farm Act is clearly, unequivocally a bilateral US action against Thailand," a Thai participant commented.

The Thai participant said that a section of the rice title "targets Thailand" and therefore this is a problem with the US and those who believed this was not so were "unrealistic."

The Thai participant added that the solution lies with bilateral action between Thailand and the US, adding:

"The US must move off its behind, it should start acting on its own."

"Unless and until the US mission (in Bangkok) right through to the US Secretary of Agriculture (Richard Lyng) takes action I don't see why we should feel sympathetic to the US administration," the Thai participant added.

The participant added by saying that the US prides itself as a nation of "sharpshooters" but with regards the Farm Act and its aim of countering EC subsidies "the US has become sloppy."

The Farm Act and its repercussions, the Thai participant said, has drawn criticism from Thailand, Australia, Brazil and Uruguay but "not a word" from the EC which the act is aimed at targetting.

The participant said that the US has a real farm problem similar to that of the EC, namely an oversupply from over production with "nowhere to go."

"I don't think our government officials should be allied with the US. The US must be seen as the enemy along with the EC.

"The problem is that United States and multilateral action get us nothing," the Thai participant said.

One of the American participants argued that if Thailand adopted such an attitude, it would "get nothing from the US."

"You are a victim of a (global agricultural) system that is no longer working and rice cannot be separated from other agricultural areas," the American added.

Before the comments by the Thai participant attacking the US Farm Act, one of the two American participants said that bilateral disputes are only a small part of a larger problem such as in the case of agriculture.

The American participant said that if "the larger problem can be solved then the bilateral problems would be reduced."

The American participant added that there is a general perception in the US that while America is an open market, other countries are not.

"Special relationships (between countries) are understood by some but not much and this (special bilateral relationships) does not carry much weight," the American said.

Agricultural subsidies, the participant said, are not a problem caused by the US but by the "chronic" subsidies of the European Community.

The United States cannot solve the problem alone nor does it have any options left to deal with the problem, she said, adding that other countries cannot look at the US for a solution.

The participant urged countries such as Thailand that do not subsidise farm exports to pressure the EC for changes at a multilateral level, namely the forthcoming GATT talks.

"If we can get the EC to change their common Agricultural Policy of heavy subsidies, then the US will get rid of the Farm Act subsidies," the participant added.

Another American participant said that the enormous focus on bilateral trade balances is a "silly type of focus."

He said that Thailand's plea to be treated as a special case when problems occur is the "wrong type of plea," adding that further focus on this type of relationship undermines multilateral trade relations.

The American urged that Thailand push the US as much as possible through multilateral rather than through bilateral means.

TRADE SURPLUS WITH LAOS UP 250 MILLION BAHT

BK091006 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Thailand gained a trade surplus with Laos up to more than 250 million baht during the first 6 months of this year. Thai commercial counselor to Vientiane Worathep Suphadun said during January to June this year, Thailand exported goods worth 270 million baht to Laos, an increase of 90 percent over the same period last year. Imports from Laos registered 14 million baht, or a decrease of 20 percent. [all figures as heard] Mr Worathep said Laos is tending to increase its imports following the implementation of its new economic development plan, which will enable the Laotian Government to have more purchasing power. He said the relaxed import controls could benefit Thai businesses. According to Mr Worathep, during the 2d half of this year Laos plans to import machinery, gunny bags, farm tools, batteries, and spare parts. About 60 percent of Laos' imports, mainly consumer products, come from Thailand.

HO CHI MINH ORDER AWARDED TO USSR'S VOROTNIKOV

OW091544 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9 -- The Vietnamese Government today conferred the Ho Chi Minh Order on V.I. Vorotnikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Republic, for his outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

A ceremony was held in Moscow today to present the high Vietnamese distinction to Chairman Vorotnikov, who is also a Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking at the event, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem praised the recipient for his warm sentiments and strong support to Vietnam. V.I. Vorotnikov, together with the CPSU Politburo, has been striving untiringly for strengthening the great friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two peoples, noted Dinh Nho Liem.

VO VAN KIET MEETS PRK STATISTICIAN DELEGATION

OW042039 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 4 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Central Department of Statistics left here today concluding a nine day working visit to Vietnam. While here, the Kampuchean guests were received by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. They had working sessions with the General Department of Statistics and several local statistic departments.

DO MUOI ATTENDS BULGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW100851 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10 -- A reception was given here yesterday evening by Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Todorov Vasev on the occasion of the 42nd National Day of Bulgaria (Sept. 9).

Present at the function were Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Ngoai Triu, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; and other Vietnamese senior officials.

Ambassador G. Vasev and Vice Chairman Do Muoi raised toasts to the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building socialism and of the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence, and to the further development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

PROVINCES SUFFER CASUALTIES, DAMAGE FROM STORM

BK061217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A Thai Binh radio station correspondent has reported as follows: Typhoon No. 5 hit Thai Binh exactly at midnight [1700 GMT] on 5 September and lasted until 0300 on 6 September, with winds of force 11-12, gusting at times to force 13. Gale-force winds knocked down and damaged many houses and warehouses, devastated large areas of rice and other crops, and resulted in death and injuries to many people, especially in the coastal districts. Initial reports reveal that in Tien Hai, Kien Xuong, and Thai Binh City, dozens of people were killed and hundreds of others injured. The elementary school network and hospital of Tien Hai District collapsed. Almost all the fertilizer depots situated in the fields and rice seed depots had their roofs blown away. Tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice now in the blossoming stage were damaged.

Provincial and district leaders, together with cadres in charge of the trade, public health, agricultural, water conservancy, and other sectors, have promptly made themselves available at the stricken localities to help the local people deal with the aftermath of typhoon No. 5, such as providing relief to the typhoon victims' families, giving medical treatment to the injured, arranging food supply and shelter for typhoon victims, and retrieving and protecting property of the state and the people.

The province and its various districts are urgently moving materials to the stricken localities in order to rebuild schools, hospitals, and warehouses while motivating the people to help one another overcome the typhoon's consequences.

A Ha Nam Ninh radio station correspondent's message says that in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the typhoon hit with winds of force 11-12, gusting past force 12, knocking down thousands of houses in coastal districts as well as adjacent ones and seriously damaging tens of thousands of other houses and state warehouses. According to initial reports, dozens of people were killed and hundreds of others injured. Numerous power and communications cable lines were severed. The typhoon overwhelmed the provincial sea and major river dikes and put tens of thousands of 10th-month rice under water.

Before and during the passage of the typhoon, Ha Nam Ninh actively carried out typhoon-control activities according to plan. The coastal districts of Hai Hau, Gghia Hung, and Xuan Thuy had mobilized more than 5,000 assault unit members to guard the dikes, concentrating forces on important dike sections and major protective dikes and sluice gates. Thanks to this, the province was able to keep intact the whole stretch of sea dikes, including the most important dike section in Hai Trieu village, Hai Hau District, which had often collapsed in past years.

At present, Ha Nam Ninh is actively overcoming the consequences of typhoon No. 5. The water conservancy, agricultural, and electricity sectors are striving to restore the network of power cables and transformer stations so that the drainage pumping stations can soon start flood-control operations. The public health and education sectors have sent many teams of cadres to the hard-hit areas to help the local authorities care for the people's health and repair school facilities. The province has also instructed the coastal district to protect their sea dikes during periods of high tide and districts situated on the banks of Hoang Long River to prepare for unexpected flash floods that may be caused by heavy rains in the river's upper reaches as typhoon No. 5 moves west.

A message from our Voice of Vietnam correspondent in Haiphong says that thanks to good preparations and low tide, damage caused by the typhoon to the municipality was not serious.

Winds of force 9-10 deroofed many huts and a number of brick houses and bent or knocked down a number of low-voltage power, telephone, and loudspeaker posts. All warehouses, domestic animals and fowls, and the people were safe. A number of areas planted to the early 10th-month rice were damaged by driving rains and winds.

On the morning of 6 September, the people of Haiphong promptly shored up houses, removed fallen trees, cleared the roads of obstacles, and repaired low-voltage power cables, loudspeaker lines, and schools. The Steering Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control of Haiphong has mobilized forces to repair major dike sections in preparation for the rains expected to come in the wake of typhoon No. 5 and to ensure the people's normal activities.

NHAN DAN ON THACH HA DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS

OW020153 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 86

[NHAN DAN 31 August Report by Thanh Phong: "Thach Ha District Party Organization Holds Its Congress"]

[Text] The 19th party organization of Thach Ha District in Nghe Tinh Province has held its congress. While joining the local people in bravely fighting droughts to protect the 10th-month rice, the Thach Ha District party organization held basic-level party organization congresses in mid-August.

The Thach Ha District party organization was founded in 1930 during the Soviet Nghe Tinh Movement. At its recent congress, the organization assessed the achievements it has recorded in various fields since its previous term. Noteworthy is the fact that, on the grain and foodstuff production front, Thach Ha District increased its total grain output by 16,000 metric tons from 1981 to 1985, raising its annual per capita grain output from 260 to 300 kilograms. In 1985, the district delivered 12,000 metric tons of obligatory grain to the state, triple the amount procured in 1981.

Faced with a permanent shortage of food, Thach Ha District together with the entire province, has exerted great efforts in irrigation work, ricefield replenishment, labor distribution, and the development of occupations and trades. As a result, Thach Ha District, an area constantly affected by floods and droughts, has been turned into a region in Nghe Tinh capable of producing farm and marine products for export.

At the Thach Ha District party organization congress, delegates from various rice-growing and coastal areas and organs have honestly reviewed their achievements, weaknesses, and shortcoming; criticized the backward managerial system and other policies on the basis of reality; and submitted many motions to the province and even to the central government. All delegates have agreed that Thach Ha District is endowed with great potentialities and that the exploitation of them requires a thorough understanding and correct application of the party's line and policies to the specific local conditions as well as a contingent of qualified leading cadres from the district to the village levels who can win the masses' confidence and influence them.

According to many comrades, now is not the time for shouting empty slogans and uttering empty words, but it is necessary to influence the masses through concrete deeds. As revealed by some comrades, many cadres have lost their prestige because they have not proven to be exemplary and honest; instead, they have talked too much while doing little or nothing.

The problem raised by many delegates is that peasants have begun to lose their zeal in agreeing to work in ricefields on a contractual basis as they did during the initial years of the application of the contractual system. As noted by nearly all delegates, this is primarily attributable to the shortage of material supplies which peasants have to purchase outside at a loss and the poor and loose management by the collective. In fact, cooperative members have been compelled to secure supplies by their own means, thus creating a fairly great income imbalance in the rural areas.

The delegates have stressed the need to perfect the contractual system, consolidate the new production relations, ensure the interests of the state, collective, and laborers in a harmonious manner; and consider the people as the basis of all policies. Based on the actual situation in their villages and district over the past 5 years, the delegates have submitted to the province and the central government their practical suggestions on renovating the management system, policies, mechanisms, and cadre organization and have strongly criticized bureaucratic guidance and centralism. They have laid the greatest emphasis on the issues related to the party and state and on the adoption of a rational policy toward peasants at an early date to ensure good relationships between the state and peasantry.

Nearly 9,000 party members and nearly 200,000 people in Thach Ha District have pinned their hope on the party organization congress and their 240 delegates. The comrade secretary of the district party committee and concurrently member of the provincial party committee has led an incorrupt life and enjoyed the love, respect, and confidence of the district party organization and local people. Since he is aged, he has volunteered to submit his resignation to rejuvenate the district's leadership.

The comrade chairman of the district party committee, after the self-criticism and criticism drive, has remedied his shortcomings. Although he is a capable, trustworthy leader, he has also volunteered to resign in order to give young cadres an opportunity to work.

The delegates have carefully discussed the election of party committee echelons and stressed the need to link party structure with the cadres' capability and ethical qualities. They have elected to the new executive committee those who have undergone ordeals and matured and who have proven to be qualified and capable when working in various village installations, enterprises, state farms, stations, and corporations. They included a number of workers engaged in production and young socialist intellectuals capable of achieving great progress.

A comrade who was severely criticized in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive for committing shortcomings regarding his behavior, has been elected to the district executive committee because he is still young and capable and has scrupulously remedied his shortcomings.

Comrade Nguyen Van Trong, 42, secretary of the newly elected district party committee, said to me: I have many worries about my new responsibilities entrused by the party organization and local people. I believe, however, that with the unity and singlemindedness of the party committee echelons, with the efforts of the collective, and with the support of the entire party organization and local people, I will be able to fulfill my tasks. The lessons drawn from the recent self-criticism and criticism drive and the sincere remarks of delegates at the district party organization congress teach us to constatnly enhance our capabilities and qualities and to work well in order to be worthy of the confidence of the Thach Ha district party organization and people.

Thach Ha District is embarking on the new program of action worked out by the district party organization congress. According to this program, the district has to strive to achieve a grain output of 67,000 metric tons toward 1988 while ensuring an annual increase of nearly 4,000 metric tons. In the immediate future, the district will concentrate efforts on tending and fertilizing more than 10,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice, on preparing to harvest 6,000 hectares of ripened summer-fall rice, and on building material and technical bases for the winter-spring rice crop cultivation.

To greet the success of the district party organization congress and to record achievements in honor of the 12th provincial party organization congress and the Sixth Party Congress, Thach Ha District has embarked on perfecting its irrigation projects, installing electrical lines in the village, building more water pumping stations, and making investments in the Thach Mon, Thach Dong, and Dong Tien handicraft installations to increase export goods production, effect socioeconomic changes, consolidate the confidence and enthusiasm of the party organization and local people, and score achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress.

BAC BO DELTA DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

OW031135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Hai Hau district of Ha Nam Ninh Province was the earliest district in the Bac Bo Delta to hold its party organization congress. From 26 to 30 August 1986, the party organization discussed, analyzed, and commented on the CPV draft political report to be presented at the Sixth National Party Congress and the draft political report of the provincial party committee. It also thoroughly discussed and assessed the local situation during the 1983-1985 period and set forth the orientation and tasks for its 1986-1988 term, determined to effect a new change in developing the advantages of the district in its marine economy, building an agriculture, industry, and fishery to the level of the district's potential.

Over the past 3 years, despite difficulties encountered by the country and the district, which is the coastal region with saline and alkaline soil, the Hai Hau party organization and people have carried out intensive cultivation and stabilized grain production by achieving an average yield of nearly 82 quintals of grain per hectare and increasing paddy output by 22 percent over the previous period, thus achieving a per capita grain output of 434 grams in paddy equivalent.

Over the past 3 years, Hai Hau has developed many typical models and gained useful experience in maintaining public order and security, building a coastal defense line, and caring for the local people's material and spiritual life. For many consecutive years, Hai Hau has held the country's district cultural banner for consolidating its party chapters and its contingent of key cadres. Nearly 90 percent of the village-level party organizations and almost 70 percent of the party organizations and chapters of various organs have met the criteria for being steadfast party organizations.

At the congress, on the basis of self-criticism and of facts in the district and primary installations, delegates discussed and pointed out outstanding weaknesses and set forth the orientation and measures to help party organizations renovate their thinking, organize their activities, build a rational economic structure and new management system, and develop the actual potentials and advantages of the coastal district, the gateway to the Bac Bo Delta.

Delegates also concentrated on analyzing the imbalances and defects in the current economic structure of the district and the shortcomings in the management of cooperatives and financial matters as well as the imbalances in production in various areas and installations and in the distribution of the population, which had maintained a high growth rate.

The congress decided that in the coming 3 years, Hai Hau should strive to maintain intensive cultivation and continue large-scale hog breeding and further increase the output and yield of grain and other agricultural crops while seeking to remove difficulties in salt production and fishery as well as in the processing of marine products.

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution containing the following specific objectives for the 1986-1988 period: achieving a paddy yield of 85 quintals per hectare, a 3 percent increase in the output of food crops in terms of paddy equivalent, a 22 percent increase in pork production, an output of 63,000-65,000 tons of salt, and an output of 2,000-2,200 tons of sea fish; expanding the acreage of industrial and export crops, such as rush, jute, mulberry, and peanut and increasing the output of these crops; developing small industry, handicraft, and fine arts production; and deoubling the value of export goods.

Thanh Hoa Districts Hold Congresses

BK061435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] As of late August Nong Cong, Tho Xuan, Nha Son, Thieu Yen, Cam Thuy, and Ha Trung district in Thanh Hoa Province had completed their party congresses. Party organizations of these districts organized and supervised the party congresses, while helping various sectors to eradicate harmful insects, care for the 10th-month rice, control floods and typhoons, and prepare land for the winter crop, thereby creating a seething emulation impetus among the masses to score achievements to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

These districts' party organization congresses discussed various basic standpoints to the center and the province in strengthening the economic structure of the agricultural, forestry, fishery, and industrial sectors; accelerating exports, consolidating socialist production relations, improving the management system, and combining economic tasks with national defense. The party organizations of Tho Xuan, Nong Cong, Nha Son, and Thieu yen districts are striving to help various sectors to become self-reliant, overcome negative phenomena, increase grain and local industrial output, apply scientific and technological advances to obtain better results in production and combine the three economic components of state-run, collective, and family.

These congresses also spent time on exchanging views and contributing ideas to the party building task, discussed cadre-related tasks and tasks concerning party chapters and basic party bases. They also discussed measures to improve work methods and enhance the quality of party members, while exchanging views on problems of party discipline and the functions, tasks, and activities of mass organizations.

CHI LIANG ARMY CORPS STUDIES POLITICAL REPORT

BK050951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Developing results of the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, the Chi Lang Army Corps has held a conference to study seriously and contribute ideas liberally to the draft political report of the party Central Committee and the report on the amendment to the party statutes to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress. The conference also produced a report on the party organization's leadership task during the past period for serious review and objective evaluation. Each party organization of the corps has also clearly pointed out mistakes, shortcomings, weaknesses, and responsibilities of leading cadres of party committees. Congresses at various levels of the corps also set forth concrete measures to ensure combat readiness and strengthen the capability of their units.

During the same period, the corps' party committee also launched an emulation drive to fulfill three objectives: namely, training for effective combat readiness, seriously observing Army discipline, and striving to improve the material and spiritual life of the corps satisfactorily.

HOANG LIEN SON DEALS WITH CADRES SHORTCOMINGS

BK081543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] During the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, people of various nationalities in Hoang Lien Son Province contributed almost 10,000 ideas criticizing party cadres and members collectively and individually. Various key cadres of the province, branches, sectors, and districts held talks with the people and integrated 3,500 ideas on the task of party building.

Standing bodies of various party organization echelons have assigned personnel to various sectors, units, and party cell committees to satisfactorily organize political activities for every party member. Some 93 percent of the party members in the province have conducted self-criticism. Most of the shortcomings of party cadres and members involved embezzlement, illegal trading, corruption, and land-grabbing. It is noteworthy that many party cadres and members lost their combat zeal, neglected their duties, and paid less attention to revolutionary qualities and ethics. Some party cadres and members still oppressed the people and persecuted those who criticized them at various levels.

Generally speaking, the province was still slow in dealing with party cadres and members who failed to redress their shortcomings. This has caused a failure in enhancing the party combat spirit and in strengthening the people's confidence. In addition to making preparations for party organization congresses at various levels, the Hoang Lien Son party committee is formulating concrete plans to supervise various grassroots units to accelerate the second phase of self-criticism and criticism drive. It is encouraging cadres from the internal affaris organs to accelerate party building tasks and promptly discover shortcomings of party cadres and members. Various serious violations of regulations, newly found mistakes, and personnel who persecuted those who criticized them must be promptly reported to the province for serious actions to ensure the people's confidence.

The Hoang Lien Son party committee also urged districts to accelerate tasks on classifying party members, evaluate the performance of party members, formulate plans to improve the quality of party cadres, and assign more cadres to help organize party organization congresses at various levels.

THAI BINH PARTY MEETING STUDIES CPV DRAFT REPORT

OW281105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Executive Committee of the Thai Binh provincial party organization has met to study the CPV Draft Political report to be submitted to the Sixth Party Congress and to discuss the draft report on the situation in the province and on its tasks to be presented to the 13th Provincial Party Organization Congress.

The Thai Binh provincial party committee has motivated party members and the local people to develop the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive, foster strong points, remedy shortcomings, rearrange organization, boost production, strive to make the 10th-month and winter rice crops a success in order to make up for the grain loss in the spring rice harvest.

In the immediate future, Thai Binh Province will concentrate on eradicating pests of the 10th-month rice crop and strive to achieve an average paddy yield of 30 quintals or more per hectare, develop the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary crops as well as livestock breeding, and make good preparations for cultivating 18,000-20,000 hectares of winter-spring rice while properly implementing the typhoon-flood control work, maintaining social security, and protecting the local people's lives.

PROVINCES, CITIES STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK291615 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Meetings and conferences are being held in all provinces and cities throughout Vietnam to study the draft political report of the coming Sixth Party Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Meanwhile, emulation programs are being mapped out to honor the party congress. In the central Vietnamese province of Binh Tri Thien, some 3,000 people are trained to proliferate the party draft political report.

In the former imperial city of Hue, people and cadres there have produced and launched 70 new items and projects named after the Sixth Party Congress. Meanwhile, in Thai Binh, the rice granary province in the Red River Delta, the provincial party committee has worked out a program of action to ensure bumper autumn and winter rice crops.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS BASIC PARTY CONGRESSES

BK081031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The Technical General Department has finished holding party congresses in all of its subordinate establishments. Bringing into full play the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive and performing revolutionary deeds to score achievements in honor of the Sixth National Party Congress, to date the general department has initiated 276 new projects and products, with 95 percent of the units of the defense enterprises bloc having registered to take charge of 181 of them. For their part, the bloc of turners are responsible for 60 projects and products; the bloc of specialized departments, 30 projects and products; and the bloc of schools and organs, 5 projects and products. These projects and products will practically contribute to fulfilling the 1986 plan. Cadres and combatants are making efforts to complete some of these planned projects, products, and studies ahead of schedule.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN TO DISCUSS AID IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK090635 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Hayden goes to Papua New Guinea tomorrow for exploratory talks on the future of Australian aid to Port Moresby. Mr. Hayden's 2 days of talks with the government of Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Mr Wingti will also cover possible financial assistance for Papua New Guinea in dealing with border crossers from Irian Jaya. From Canberra, Graham Dobell:

[Begin Dobell recording] Mr Hayden will given a speech tomorrow night to a conference on the ethics of development assistance and then spend 2 days discussing the practical aspects of Australia's tightened approach to foreign aid. Federal cabinet last week looked at Australia's 5-year aid program to Papua New Guinea and had asked Mr Hayden to report back on the restructuring of the program. This is in line with Mr Hayden's recent comments that development aid must suffer at a time of budget restraint.

The foreign minister is expected to tell Port Moresby that while it suffers a cut of $10 million [Australian dollars] in the aid it received in the last month's budget, it still is better than most other aid areas.

Under the present 5-year arrangement, Australia's direct budgetary aid is to be cut at an annual rate of 5 percent in real terms. In his talks with the prime minister, Mr Wingti, and the finance minister, Sir Julius Chan, Mr Hayden is to discuss the options available for further cuts in the aid payments, but it is also expected the talks will cover Port Moresby's need for further money to cover the relocation costs of border crossers from Irian Jaya. [end of recording]

Departs for Port Moresby

BK100259 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has left Canberra on his way to Port Moresby for exploratory talks on the future of Australian aid to Papua New Guinea. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Papua New Guinea's cabinet has discussed the future of Australian aid. the foreign minister, Mr Legu Vagi, made a submission setting out arguments to be put to Mr Hayden on the need for predictable aid framework. Mr Vagi says the suggestion that Australia may further cut aid to his country means a special relationship between the two countries can no longer be taken for granted. The talks with Mr Hayden are also expected to consider Port Moresby's need for further funds for the relocation of border crossers from Irian Jaya.

AQUINO WARNS AGAINST U.S. INTERFERENCE

HK100734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 10 Sep 86

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Manila, Sept 10 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has warned Washington not to interfere with her government, but said that she may adopt a U.S.-backed hardline stance against communist rebels if they reject her peace efforts. Mrs Aquino leaves Monday for a week-long official visit to [the] United States, the Philippines' former colonial ruler and currently its top aid donor and trade partner. Two strategic U.S. military bases are located near Manila. The Philippines leader made the statements in an interview here given after the oath-taking ceremony of new presidential press secretary, retired AFP Manila bureau chief Teodoro Benigno.

Recent U.S. press reports said administration officials were concerned that Mrs Aquino was being too soft on communist rebels, with whom her emissaries are currently negotiating for a ceasefire. The White House has denied the reports, but U.S. officials have openly pressed for her to pursue the armed struggle along with the negotiations -- a move Filipino nationalists, including some members of Mrs Aquino's government, see as meddling by the United States.

Asked during the interview here if she would express concern during her visit about such interference, Mrs Aquino laughed: "So long as they don't interfere -- but if they interfere, okay, you watch out. "But if they're not interfering," she added in a more serious tone, "I won't even talk about it."

She said her predecessor, Ferdinand Marcos, a U.S. ally deposed by a revolt in February after 20 years in power, "needed the United States to prop him up, so he allowed them to interfere." Mrs Aquino said she was constantly being asked how she felt about President Ronald Reagan, a longtime Marcos friend, since Mr Reagan "hasn't really treated you or your husband very well."

Mrs Aquino and her late husband, assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, lived as self-exiled Marcos opponents in Boston, Massachusetts, until Mr Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport on his return here in August 1983. Friends say they were treated coldly by U.S. officials during their exile. "I always say what is past is past," she said. "His (Mr Reagan's) friendship for Marcos is something personal. So long as their friendship doesn't intefere with my government, it's okay.

"As far as I am concerned, the two of us can start on a clean slate and just work to the mutual advantage of the Philippines and the United States. I don't think I'll have any problems" during her visit, she said. "I'm not about to fight with everybody, so I've already psyched myself," she added. "I'm, just gonna make friends: whatever will be for the good of the Philippines." Asked about the communist New People's Army rebels with whom her government is currently holding ceasefire talks, Mrs Aquino reiterated her basic stand that "I want to exhaust all peaceful efforts first, but if all peaceful efforts fail, then we will just have to use force."

Despite her meeting last week with Muslim separatist leader Nur Misuari, she discounted the likelihood in the near future of meeting the communist negotiators, saying the NPA would for the moment be dealt with by her representatives. "I guess it takes longer," she said. "These are two different problems."

Mrs Aquino and Mr Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), agreed Friday on a "continued cessation of hostilities," but their meeting was marred by a breakaway MNLF faction's attack on a Roman Catholic church that left 18 dead. She also recalled a staring match during her meeting with Mr Misuari, recounting how he had coldly sized her up throughout their two-hour meeting in a rebel stronghold in Jolo town, site of numerous bloody MNLF-government clashes since the Muslim rebellion began 14 years ago.

"I think he was trying to outstare me or something," she said. "His eyes were focused on me all the time. You know, I was not about to retreat from this. I guess most of the time he was trying to size me up. In fact I told him: 'It must be very difficult for you, because my husband always told me that...(Muslims) consider women as second class citizens.' Anyway, I said that even if I am a woman ... I am very determined as far as my search for peace is concerned," Mrs Aquino explained.

The U.S.-educated Mrs Aquino, 53, sat during the brief interview behind an uncluttered desk flanked on one side by bulletproof windows with panes at least an inch thick. A portrait of her assassinated husband hung on a wall facing her in the spacious and well-appointed office in a guest house of the former presidential palace, Malacanang.

RALLY DEMONSTRATES SUPPORT FOR U.S. BASES

HK090657 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 8 Sep 86 p 8

[By Hector Soto]

[Text] Angeles city -- Close to 10,000 residents here headed by Mayor Francisco Nepomuceno held a mass rally yesterday to dramatize their support for the retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The placard-bearing marchers coming from various sectors of the city gathered at the Nepo Mart square and converged at the main gate of Clark Air Force Base where a battery of speakers justified the retention of the U.S. military bases.

Mayor Nepomuceno stressed the importance of the bases in the country not only for the defense of the Philippines but also for the whole of Southeast Asia.

He said that he does not believe that the bases serve as magnets of a nuclear attack because he is yet to hear of an account of a country being invaded because of the presence of U.S. bases.

Assailing some of the present government officials who were fighting for the removal of the U.S. bases, Nepomuceno said that it is ironic that this "super Filipinos which call themselves as nationalists have been residents of the U.S. and continue to patronize living in U.S."

Nepomuceno explained that the U.S. bases in the country continue to support the economy and their removal would be disastrous particularly to the community near the U.S. bases.

Other speakers in the rally were Vice Mayor Robin Nepomuceno, Cesar Reyes, and former Angeles city vice mayor Aster Angeles and Mrs. Sylvia Antonio.

Survey on Retention of Bases

HK081311 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Sep 86 p 21

[By Glenda Gloria]

[Text] Majority of the people in the countryside favor a referendum to decide whether the US bases will be retained or not after 1991.

A summary of consultations done in 24 provinces by the Bishops-Businessmen Conference of the Philippines (BBC) arrived at this conclusion, which will soon be presented to the Aquino government.

The provinces include Ilocos Norte, Cagayan Valley, Batangas, Negros Occidental, Leyte and Zamboanga. The BBC has yet to consult 48 more provinces before the final draft of the nationwide consultations.

Despite this sentiment on the US bases, the survey shows a strong clamor for economic and political independence and the banning of foreigners from further exploiting the country's natural resources.

People also feel that the antagonistic relationship between the civilians and military in the countryside has not changed although "mutual efforts are being undertaken to improve it."

Free education, a provision recently approved by the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] was also a popular clamor among the sectors surveyed by the BBC. A proper re-orientation of education, focusing on value formation and nationalism, has also been demanded by them.

This kind of people's participation, the BBC said, will not only benefit the Con-Com, but the policymaking body of the Aquino government as well.

The consultation will involve the direct participation of about 9,000 multi-sectoral leaders throughout the country and also serve as a "political education."

The surveyed provinces have also demanded the improvement of roads and prefer more autonomy for their areas.

The majority likewise believe that the Muslims affected by the Tripoli Pact of 1976 "were not properly represented in the negotiatons."

The sectoral representatives have expressed disagreement with the government's policy of appointing local officials and asked that the power to elect officials be given back to the people.

The nationwide consultations are expected to end this year. Sponsoring this program aside from the BBC are the Philippine Jaycees, Catholic Educators Association of the Philippines, NAMFREL [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections], the different chambers of commerce and industry, Communications Foundation for Asia, Catholic Broadcasters League of the Philippines and the Lakas ng Sambayanan [Strength of the Nation].

CABINET, ENLARGED SECURITY COUNCIL MEET

HK100915 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 10 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino's cabinet members were unusually tight-lipped Wednesday after the first meeting since a bitter public squabble erupted between two key ministers over the approach to the communist insurgency. Mrs. Aquino, who is due to leave Monday for a week-long visit to the United States, convened the National Security Council (NSC) for the first time prior to the cabinet meeting and expanded its membership from five to 11.

Ministers were unusually restrained when they emerged from the presidential palace, unlike after previous cabinet meetings when they freely answered the most sensitive questions at the doorstep. Ministers declined to answer queries Wednesday, a possible indication that Mrs. Aquino had disciplined her cabinet, longtime palace reporters said.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told a news conference later he was "absolutely surprised" no quarrel broke out during the cabinet meeting. Asked why cabinet members were silent after the meeting, Mr. Benigno said: "I have no knowledge on that."

Mrs. Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a recent interview that following the quarrel between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, "I guess it takes one more reminder." "I guess I just have to tell them again: 'Okay, you know we're in one team, and that we have to work well with each other.'" Mr. Pimentel last week dared Mr. Enrile to resign or risk being fired for hardline statements allegedly undermining Mrs. Aquino's peace efforts.

Mr. Benigno said the cabinet discussed Mrs. Aquino's U.S. visit and the country's mothballed nuclear power plant. Manila is trying to void its contract with the U.S. firm Westinghouse, which built the two-billion-dollar facility, saying the terms were unfair and the plant substandard. Mr. Benigno said six new members including himself and Mr. Pimentel are to join an expanded NSC that originally included only Mr. Enrile, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Vice President Salvador Laurel, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos. The NSC, created last month by presidential order, is the highest policy-making body on security affairs. The other new members are Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Budget Minister Alberto Romulo.

Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, told reporters after the cabinet meeting that "we're not supposed to talk about (the NSC). It's a closed-door affair. Nothing said there should be mentioned." On the timing of the meeting, he said: "This is the right time for it."

Mr. Enrile and Mr. Pimentel, emerged separately from the palace following the cabinet meeting. Mr. Enrile refused comment, but Mr. Pimentel said relations between the two men were "civil" and "proper." "My reaction will depend on his pronouncements," he said. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, the chief negotiator with communist rebels, said the cabinet took up the Enrile-Pimentel conflict, "But this was discussed in strict confidence."

ENRILE REASSURES AQUINO OF SUPPORT FOR NEGOTIATIONS

BK091057 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sep 9 (BERNAMA) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday reassured President Corazon Aquaino of his support to the ongoing peace negotiations between the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF). He made this assurance during a telephone conversation with the president, presidential spokesman Teodoro Beningno told reporters Tuesday. He had no other details of the discussions between Enrile and Aquino, he said.

The assurance cam as reports quoting some ministers as saying that Enrile and the military were "sabotaging" the peace talks between the government and the NDF -- the political front of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed wing the New People's Army (NPA).

The defense minister on Monday lashed at his critics in the government and challenged them to come out and out and tell the people what was actually going on. "I am saddened that those in the government are not saying anything," he said. "My patience is running out that I might go on Rambo even if I am alone," he was quoted as saying. [sentence as received] [passage omitted]

FNRILE, RAMOS URGE AQUINO TO WITHDRAW CEASE-FIRE

HK100129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Defense and armed forces officials yesterday [9 Sep] urged President Aquino to withdraw her 30-day cease-fire offer to the communist rebels. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the communist rejection of the president's cease-fire offer could lead to a resumption of full scale military operations against the New People's Army. The call for the abrogation of the cease-fire offer was made by Minister Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos in yesterday's AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] command conference at Camp Aguinaldo. In a speech later, Minister Enrile accepted a the challenge of the National Democratic Front, which rejected the cease-fire. He addressed the Publishers' Association of the Philippines at the Silahis Hotel yesterday afternoon.

[Enrile recording indistinct]

For his part, General Fidel Ramos asked President Aquino to abrogate the cease-fire agreement in Davio del Norte because it is disadvantageous to the government. Ramos pointed to the recent ambush in San Vicente, Davao del Norte, by the NPA when 15 army rangers were killed and 15 others wounded. He said that the ambush was a blatant violation of the cease-fire agreement entered into between Acting Governor Prospero Amatong of Davao del Norte and the NPA in the area. He said the ambush was premeditated [words indistinct] caught by surprise.

Despite the communist rejection of her truce offer, President Aquino yesterday reiterated that her policy is [words indistinct] to achieve a peaceful and non-violent solution to the insurgency problem. Her reiteration of the policy, which she first announced in her commencement address at the University of the Philipiines last April 21st, was announced by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno in a press briefing at Malacanang. Benigno disclosed that the president has scheduled a meeting of the National Security Council [NSC] for a first meeting.

Aside from the president, members of the NSC include Vice President Salvador Laurel, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, and Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales. Laurel said matters pertaining to national security should not be discussed in public.

[Laurel recording indistinct]

MINDANAO COMMUNISTS REJECT DAVAO CEASE-FIRE PACT

HK011138 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Mindanao Commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] said that the regional cease-fire reportedly concluded in Davao between the rebels and government officials is null and void. Therefore, all NPA units in the entire country are under orders to confront any assaults and attacks mounted by the armed forces. However, the Mindanao Commission stated that any cease-fire agreement concluded between the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Aquino government will be recognized by the NDF, CPP, and the NPA in Mindanao and other parts of the country. The Mindanao Commission's declaration was published by the BALITA NG MALAYANG PILIPINAS [NEWS OF THE FREE PHILIPPINES] in response to President Aquino's call for a temporary truce.

PLOT TO KILL REBEL PRIEST BALWEG REVEALED

HK090443 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] Baguio City — Renegade priest Conrado Balweg has been marked for liquidation by the New People's Army (NPA) based in Northern Luzon, insiders of communist organizations in the area disclosed yesterday.

Balweg is now leading NPA's splinter organization -- the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) -- since his expulsion from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA last April 25.

Sources said NPA groups under "Ka Benjie" and Wilfredo Falag-Ey have planned to liquidate Balweg. Assigned to kill Balweg was NPA terrorist Joseph Immaog, a native of Barangay Basao, Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao.

Balweg's planned assassination was an offshoot of the ongoing rivalry for supremacy in the Cordilleras between the hardcore communist CPP-NPA and the reformist CPLA.

CPLA was established last April 7, 18 days before Balweg was expelled from CPP-NPA due to alleged sowing of intrigues between NPA lowlanders and NPA Igorots, misappropriation of dissident funds, womanizing, giving unauthorized media interviews and intolerance to criticism.

Apparently insiders said, CPP-NPA Northern Luzon Front Chief Ignacio Capigsan resented Balweg's objective of establishing a renegade group in the Cordilleras.

They said they fear a shooting war between the NPA and CPLA would start if their "battle for supremacy" would continue.

NPA LIQUIDATION SQUAD KILLS 2 AT CAMP AGUINALDO

HK100427 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] We have just received this report: Members of the New People's Army Sparrow Unit shot and killed an officer and a soldier at 0845 today in front of the Camp Aguinaldo gate. The victims were Captain (Cecilio Palada) and Corporal Vicente (Landicho), both members of the military police. The report, received from Major Isabelo (Baldios) and Captian Carlos Villanueva, states that the two policemen were guarding Gate One of Camp Aguinaldo when they were shot. One of the attackers was reported [words indistinct]. Soldiers immediately began combing the area where the attackers fled. Meanwhile, there are reports that similar attacks have taken place at the gates of Camps Crame and Bonifacio.

Further on Shootings

HK101157 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 10 (AFP) -- A captive suspected communist guerrilla broke free from his military guards, shooting dead one of them, at the gates of the Armed Forces HQ near here Wednesday, military spokesmen said. Two suspected New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, one called Reynaldo Andaya and another identified only as Ely, had been arrested in a raid Wednesday and were being brought by two military escorts to Camp Aguinaldo in a jeep when the shooting occurred, the spokesmen said. Just as the jeep was about the enter the camp, which houses the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces Headquarters, one suspect snatched one of his escorts' pistols, shot them both, and escaped. However, Mr Andaya was caught between the two fallen soldiers and was recaptured. He denied any involvement in the communist underground and in the attack in an interview aired by government television.

The station, citing witnesses, said that a third man, a bystander, may have helped the escapee. One soldier was slain in the shooting while the other, a captain, is in serious condition, military spokesmen said. Earlier police and military spokesmen had a said two soldiers had been killed.

The spokesmen quoted military intelligence officers as having said Mr Andaya was in the order of battle of the 16,500-strong NPA, the guerrilla wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. The government station said that Mr Andaya and the other suspect arrested Wednesday may have been part of an NPA team assigned to monitor events at the sprawling camp, located in a suburb of Quezon City near here.

The two suspects were arrested at a house near the camp earlier in the day. Then entire camp was placed on full alert after the shooting. Government and communist representatives are at present engaged in peace talks.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CAPTURE 3 NPA CAMPS IN PANAY

HK021426 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 1 [date as received] (AFP) -- Government troops backed by a helicopter gunship and mortar fire captured three communist guerrilla camps in the central Philippine island of Panay Tuesday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

Two New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas were killed and a soldier wounded in the operations in the hinterlands between Capiz and Iloilo Provinces on Panay Island, PNA said, quoting the army commander who led the attack.

The biggest of the three camps, hidden in a valley near Tapaz Twon 380 kilometers (228 miles) south of Manila, was defended by some 100 NPA guerrillas who retreated after a two-day army offensive ending Tuesday, PNA said. The other camps were in outlying areas. Military authorities here could not immediately confirm the report. [passage omitted]

Panay NPA Engaged in Propaganda

HK031008 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The New People's Army in Panay is carrying out a media campaign against the military in retaliation for the capture of their training camp in Barangay (Alinab), Tapaz, Capiz. According to officials at Camp Delgado in Iloilo City, groups of NPA men from Barangay (Alinab) burned down several houses in Tapaz and accused the military of being the ones razing the houses. The NPA is also disseminating rumors that soldiers have been killing farm animals in Tapaz.

CORPORATION SUSPENDS NUCLEAR PLANT PAYMENTS

HK280311 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Aug 86 p 9

[By Staff member Ray Enanao]

[Text] The state-owned National Power Corp. (NPC) has suspended payments to Westinghouse International Project Co. and insurance firms following government's decision to mothball the $2.3-billion Bataan nuclear power plant.

Josue d. Polintan, NPC senior vice president, confirmed this yesterday even as he disclosed that "mothballing operations" have started on the project.

Before the decision to shut down the nuclear plant last June 30, NPC had been paying a premium of $5 million to $7 million a year for an all-risk insurance on the plant, including equipment and fuel that had been stored in the Bataan site.

On the Westinghouse contract to build the project, Polintan said NPC has also stopped payment of "suspension charges" of $200,000 a year, not including other expenditures for support services and personnel.

"The order from the national government through a presidential Committee chaired by spokesman Rene Saguisag is to stop implementation of the nuclear plant contract," Polintan said.

However, he said, NPC has refrained from sending out official notifications to various creditor banks of the project in the absence of specific instructions from the Saguisag committee.

The national government decided two weeks ago to assume the foreign obligations of NPC on the nuclear plant, which is estimated at $1.345 billion as of February 28, 1986.

Foreign lenders to the project including the United States Export-Import Bank [Eximbank], have to be officially notified of the plant's scrapping as stipulated in loan agreements.

The U.S. Eximbank has the biggest exposure in the project or $644.4 million.

Banking sources said the Government could face a default situation on this reported requirement.

Polintan said the NPC needs a formal instruction from the Saguisag Committee concerning the "extent" of the mothballing operation. He said mothballing could mean either resale of the plant itself or its operation at a later date.

He said banks have to be clarified on the exact status of the plant.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR SUBSERVIENCE TO IMF

HK011450 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Claro Fernandez]

[Text] The Aquino administration was accused yesterday of being "equally subservient" to the International Monetary Fund as the discredited Marcos regime.

A new group, Makabayang Kilusan ng Masa [Nationalist Movement of the Masses] (Makisama), held its founding convention yesterday, attended by some 1,000 delegates representing 100 labor, community and youth organizations, at the St. Mary's Auditorium in Quezon City.

The charge of subservience was aired by keynote speaker Renato Constantino, who said that the new government's emphasis on agricultural development at the expense of basic industrialization is a tell-tale sign of being captive to the dictates of the IMF.

He added that honoring all debts, including those which are unjust, the imposition of trade liberalization, privatization of government-owned and-controlled corporations and the recent retrenchment of thousands of government employees "similarly lead to this conclusion."

While the Aquino government has been peddling the line that the cause of the national crisis has been the sole fault of deposed President Marcos, Constantino said, the problem is rooted to the foreign-dominated economic system imposed by IMF.

He said foreign domination of the economy will worsen as President Aquino leaves for the United States to obtain the U.S. "blessing" for her economic policy that do not differ much from the IMF-imposed debt and recovery plan.

Constantino warned that the scheme to sell the country's debt would only increase the holdings of international financing institutions as they negotiate to acquire non-performing assets and other businesses at bargain prices.

"Ito ay panibagong pagpapalimos (This is another begging mission)," Constantino said, stressing this appears to be the new government's approach in solving the national economic crisis.

"Ang mga ito ang pikakaugat ng ating kawalang kalayaan at patuloy na paghihirap (These are the very roots of our economic dependence and poverty,)" Constantino said.

These realities, he said, were not removed by the events last February, pointing out that colonial system is being preserved by the new government.

PLAN TO SEEK HALT TO PARIS CLUB PAYMENTS CONFIRMED

HK090829 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] last Friday confirmed a government plan to request for a suspension of Paris Club debt payments falling due after June 30, 1986 in preparation for talks with the country's official creditors during the latter part of this year.

Reacting to a BUSINESS DAY story (see BUSINESS DAY, Sept. 4), the CB, in a press statement, said "the government may in the interim request for a suspension of payments of debts falling due after June 30, 1986 preparatory to any negotiations with the Paris Club in the latter part of the year."

The CB however "categorically denied" that the government has already asked for a suspension of payments of all debts due in the second semester to creditor-governments participating in the Paris Club.

The Paris Club is a forum of industrialized countries for negotiating debts of developing countries. In the case of the Philippines, Paris Club participants are France, Finland, West Germany, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Australia, Austria and the Netherlands.

The CB further stated that it "disclaims knowledge of a telex supposedly signed by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin and Central Bank governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. conveying this alleged government decision to Jean Claude Trichet chairman of the Paris Club."

A senior finance ministry official last Friday confirmed the existence of the controversial telex but pointed out that it "was just a draft." BUSINESS DAY sources at the CB indicated there is a plan to send the telex to the Paris Club.

Pending the actual suspension of shipments, the CB said the government continues to allow payments of Paris Club obligations maturing after June 30 this year.

In the direct telex which the government will shortly send to the Paris Club, the CB is officially requesting that all loans maturing from July 1 to Dec. 31 this year be included in the next debt restructuring talks with the Paris Club.

In the telex, the government said it cannot repay these loans without adversely affecting the country's international reserves, which, at present, stand at about $1.75 billion.

"To remit payments of all Paris Club loans falling due in the second half of 1986 would entail a huge foreign exchange outflow and would adversely affect the country's international reserve and balance of payments position," the telex said.

"At this time, even with the country's quite comfortable reserve position, it still needs to conserve its foreign exchange resources to finance essential imports, service external obligations and meet IMF (International Monetary Fund) target levels," it added.

Also, talks are set to begin later this month between the government and foreign commercial banks on the restructuring of the country's debts falling due from 1987 to 1991 and the Philippines would like a similar multiyear restructuring agreement with foreign governments, the telex explained.

To prevent a scenairo where foreign commercial banks will "bail out" the creditor governments, which will lead to higher costs of funds and increased dependence on commercial credits, the Philippines needs a parallel restructuring accord with the foreign governments.

In the telex, the government also indicated that some borrowers from the Paris Club continue to experience cash flow problems and cannot meet interest payment schedules.

Some borrowers have officially informed the CB that they can remit only a third of the 40 percent of the interest on loans falling due after June 30 based on the rescheduling terms under the 1984 agreement.

The government indicated that arrears arising from nonpayment of obligations due from June 30 to yearend should be consolidated and included in the next Paris Club restructuring exercise.

Also, the government said the country is expecting new loans secured from and guaranteed by Paris Club members for this semester. Nonpayment of debts to these creditors might result in a halt in the disbursement of these loans.

The last restructuring agreement between the Philippines and the Paris Club was reached on Dec. 20, 1984 and covers principal and interest payments due from Jan. 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986. These obligations were restructured over 10 years with a five-year grace period.

LIBERATION VIEWS NPA GAINS, TASKS

HK210940 (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 pp 3-7

[By Abdul Ulap]

[Text] It was the first of its kind in Central Luzon, cradle of the first guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA). For the first time in 17 years, NPA commanders based there -- the best and the brightest -- conducted an NPA military officers' training course. Held somewhere in the Sierra Madre mountains, the training course coincided with the 17th anniversary of the NPA last March 29, 1986. The training turned out to be a joyful occasion.

But in the beginning, it wasn't.

Training had barely started when the trainees, mostly platoon- and company-level commanders, agitated for deeper discussion about the February "snap revolution" and the Aquino government's call for a ceasefire. Apparently, they were painfully aware that the new developments had put into question the necessity of continuing the armed struggle as well as the continued existence of the NPA itself.

The first part of the training, a lecture on the new situation, had failed to allay their consternation. They became disturbed upon hearing the new guidelines issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines concerning the conduct of tactical offensives. The guidelines had called for the dismantling of the fascist remnants of the Marcos dictatorship but urged a slowdown in big tactical offensives like raids on townhalls. Questioned one guerrilla: "How can you strike at the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] and dismantle them without attacking the town center? Eh, sa munisipyo ang base ng mga 'yan [Their bases are in the minicipalities]."

As the lecture continued, the trainees only became more agitated. Finally, they asked for a break. "Teka muna. Teka muna," they said. "Break muna tayo. Mag-usap muna tayo at magkalinawan. Ano pa ang halaga ng training kung ganito lang ang mangyayari sa NPA [Hold on a minute, let's take a break. Let's talk things over and clear the air. What's the use of such training if this is what will becomes of the NPA]?"

For the whole day, the entire camp then sat down to an open and frank discussion. Everyone took part -- the training command from the NPA General Staff, the trainees, the security detail, the kitchen staff, the medical unit and the masses in the surrounding area. "Walang ranggo-ranggo [There was no pulling of rank]" said one participant. "May panel na magsasalita mula sa training command at may moderator, tapos free for all na ang talakayan [A panel from training command and a moderator spoke, then the discussion turned into a free-for-all]." Added Miguel, an instructor and member of the NPA General Staff: "Parang kapihan talaga [This really is like a coffeeshop discussion]." Lifting his cup of coffee, he quipped, "May tunay pang kape [At least we still have real coffee]."

During the discussion, the guerrillas and the masses raised questions about the role of armed struggle under the new situation. They also asked: What is a ceasefire? Does it involve a laying down of arms or surrender? What is the basis for entering into a ceasefire? What is the nature of the Aquino government? What is the role of the NPA under the new conditions? What is our assessment of the national democratic movement's boycott policy?

The instructors led by Miguel explained that although the Aquino government has made some democratic changes by restoring civil liberties and releasing many political prisoners, the oppressive and exploitative social structures that in the first place gave rise to the NPA still remain intact.

"The peasantry continues to suffer feudal exploitation from despotic big landlords," said Miguel. "Warlords continue to terrorize peasants in the countryside. The military's counter-insurgency drive persists, wreaking havoc on the people's rights and livelihood. Military-armed fanatic cults roam the countryside at will, striking fear among peasant communities. Overall, U.S. imperialism continues to intervene in the country and support reactionary elements in society who in turn ensure the protection of the U.S. military bases and their economic empire." He also said the U.S.-supported AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], which had been Marcos' main instrument of repression throughout his 20-year rule, has survived the change in government leadership virtually unscathed, and remains a potential threat to the progressive and liberal tendencies of the Aquino government.

For these reasons, the trainors said, the NPA cannot lay down its arms and disband. "The people's army is duty bound to protect what the revolutionary movement and the masses have gained after 17 years of fighting," they stressed. "It is justified to continue waging armed struggle against the repressive remnants of the Marcos regime and certain reactionary elements inside and outside the government who are determined to preserve the old oppressive structures of society and wipe out the people's gains."

After the free-wheeling discussion, everyone felt reassured that their training was not an exercise in futility. They now fully understood that so much still remains to be done to remove the main roots of the people's impoverishment and suffering. As one guerrilla said, "For 17 years, we have been fighting for the people's interests. Our struggle is not yet over."

Indeed, the struggle is not yet over for the NPA, which has emerged as Asia's fastest growing insurgent army. The new political situation, however, has spurred the NPA to adjust its tactics. To show the people the continuing justness and necessity of armed struggle, the NPA presently gives high priority to military operations that have a big political impact and which serve to disrupt the fascist machinery. The NPA's main targets of attacks now are more selective, striking principally at key holdouts of the old regime like the CHDF, private armies of warlords and other paramilitary units as well as detested fascist leaders and units.

This adjustment in tactics has affected the intensity of tactical offensives. From nine times a week in 1985, the rate of tactical offensives dropped to twice a week immediately following the February uprising.

Only with the escalation of counter-insurgency operations in the countryside, has the NPA been recently forced to continue its tactical offensives. It has taken an active defense posture to more effectively protect the masses and revolutionary forces from relentless military assaults.

The NPA certainly has much to protect, considering the many political and economic gains it has reaped after 17 years of struggle. In the 59 guerrilla fronts throughout the country, NPA forces have helped tremendously in transforming exploitative relations in the countryside and building the people's faith in their own capacity to change oppressive conditions. No amount of military black propaganda can erase these innumerable positive contributions of the NPA.

In fact, in their concrete service to the people lies the NPA's greatest strength -- and the military's greatest weakness. The NPA, for one thing, could not have grown to pose such a formidable challenge to the previous regime were it not for the people's strong and deep support. Today, the product of the guerrillas' painstaking work is inscribed in the confident strides of peasant men, women and children in every guerrilla front.

In an interview with LIB [LIBERATION], NPA cadre Miguel discussed the NPA's concrete contributions in improving the people's welfare and in helping them to assert their rights, especially in the advancement of the agrarian revolution in the countryside. He also discussed how the masses and the middle forces themselves, realizing the justness of the revolutionary armed struggle, have helped in building up the NPA.

In implementing the revolutionary land reform program, the role of the NPA initially was to negotiate with the landlords. Landlords were persuaded to lower the land rent which they exact from tenants and raise the wages of their farm workers. In the frontier areas, the NPA also negotiated with concessionaires to allow the people to farm the idle lands within their concessions. These tasks went hand in hand with the NPA's political and organizing work among the peasantry.

"Ngayon, supporting role na lang ang papel namin [now, ours is only a supporting role]," said Miguel. "We only enter the picture when there are misunderstandings. It is now the farmers themselves, through their people's organizations, who do the talking and engage in negotiations. Iginigiit nila ang kanilang mga karapatan ayon sa pag-unlad ng sarili nilang lakas at sa antas na naabot ng kilusang masa sa area [They are pressing for their own rights in accordance with their strength, and to the extent covered by the mass movement in the region]."

For example, in the coastal areas of Aurora Province where the people depend on small-scale logging and making charcoal for a living, the organized masses through their own efforts were able to raise the price of uling [charcoal] from P17 to P22 per sack. Through the same process, Miguel said saltmakers in Central Luzon were also able to successfully demand higher prices for their produce. Another case, he added, is that of a group of workers from a big mining firm in Zambales who were also able to get their fair share in company profits. Through negotiations with the management, and their own concerted efforts, the workers got a P14 across-the-board increase -- the biggest wage increase ever in the history of labor in the Philippines.

In Bicol, Miguel said the peasants would sometimes take over large land holdings of absentee landlords with the NPA's backing. "However, if the landlord is a resident, we approach him and bring to his attention the shareholders' demands. In our experience, it has been easy to strike a mutually satisfying agreement.

"The NPA has also helped the masses plan their mass actions," Miguel noted. "Kasi dapat realistic din yung demands ng masa. Kung masyandong mataas halimbawa, ang hihingin nilang presyo para sa kanilang produkto, baka malugi o matakot ang mga negosyante at wala nang bumili. Ang masa rin ang kawawa. Tinitiyak natin na ang kabutihan ng higit na nakararami ang mananaig [The demands of the masses should be realistic. If they ask for too much in the prices of their products people might be scared off and no one will buy. Then its the masses who will suffer. We are ensuring that the welfare of the majority is of paramount importance].

In other cases, however, you have to be firm with the landlords, said Miguel. He cited the case of Marcos crony Eduardo Cojuangco and one of his logging concessions in Mindanao. He said its operations had caused much erosion and destruction to the land and its resources. "The company wanted to negotiate with us. Name your price, they told us. But the masses wanted them out because the were really very destructive. So we had to tell the firm to leave," said Miguel.

Also a part of the NPA's contributions to the upliftment of the people's economic condition is ensuring the integrity of the environment. "We discourage people from cultivating watershed areas," said Miguel. "We ourselves engage in tree-planting in eroded areas and we encourage the people to do the same."

The NPA has also greatly helped in improving the economic, health and socio-cultural life of the people in many areas of the countryside. The NPA provides seed money or farm animals for the people's cooperatives and also to establish other economic projects. They also provide medical services and train medical workers. Today, many barrios inside guerrilla fronts have their own "homegrown" medical units operated by the peasants themselves.

"In the past, people lived in fear of bandits, cattle-rustlers and other criminal elements," Miguel said. "Gambling and drunkenness were also rampant. But when we began organizing in these barrios, we removed the bandits and rustlers. We discouraged gambling and drunkenness." But in the latter practices, their initial efforts to discourage these failed. "This is because we did not offer alternatives to gambling and drinking. So the next time we went to some barrios, we brought along basketballs, volleyballs and net. We also built basketball courts in some areas. In some places like Samar, we introduced indoor sports like ping-pong. Now, people engage in sports rather than gambling during their leisure time."

"May joke nga ang militar tungkol dito," Miguel said, smiling. "Basta makakita sila ng basketball court sa isang liblib na lugar sa bundok -- NPA area 'yan [the military have a joke about this. If they see a basketball court in some remote mountain area, they say its an NPA area]."

The NPA's contribution to the peasant mass movement and the agrarian revolution have in turn spurred many poor peasants to directly join the NPA, and help build up its strength and influence in the countryside. The peasantry presently comprises the NPA's main force of 15,000 full-time and 20,000 part-time guerrillas. Miguel cited the direct contributions and participation of the peasant masses in actual combat and army-building.

"We usually request various forms of combat support from the people. But the people have gone beyond that. Thousands are offering themselves as fighters for the NPA," he said. "With the presence of so many volunteer fighters, our NPA cadres can now shift to and specialize in politico-militlary tasks."

The organizational expansion of the NPA has also enabled it to form special support groups. These groups mainly perform military tasks and are organizationally distinct from the mass organizations and territorial units in an area. They are organized along special lines of work like intelligence, logistics, ordnance and medical work.

Miguel cited many instances when the masses themselves not only gave combat support but actively participated in fighting alongside the NPA. "I can still remember the battle of Libay-Libay in Mindanao in 1983. The First Scout Ranger Regiment had established a base at Maco, Davao, 12 km away from Libay-Libay town. At that time, the Rangers had not yet fought with the guerrillas and they were being touted as 'panlaban sa NPA. [Anti-NPA Fighters']"

"One morning, hours before dawn, they entered Libay-Libay in search of us," Miguel narrated. "My comrades and I were then meeting in a mountain camp nearby, unaware of the enemy's presence. Since the masses were very vigilant, they searched for our camp and warned us of the enemy's approach. As each hour passed, another group of masses would come up to report on the enemy's movements until we were given a complete intelligence picture."

Miguel recounted that he and his comrades debated whether or not to attack the Ranger team. Two big factors going against them were their unpreparedness and unfamiliarity with the terrain. "It was the masses who finally convinced us to attack, assuring us that they would guide us, for they knew the area like their own backyard," Miguel said.

"So my comrades and I formed two groups, an assault force and a blocking force against more than 50 fully armed troopers," Miguel said. "But because we lacked certain information, our assault force was not able to attack the enemy who ran smack into our blocking force. Unprepared, our blocking force was pinned down. We quickly sent our assault force to reinforce them. But soon, the Rangers also received reinforcements."

But Miguel said they had a big advantage the military didn't have -- the masses' support. "By then, the masses were wondering why the battle was taking so long and were worried that we might be hungry. So they cooked food and brought this to us. Upon seeing us being attacked under heavy fire, they guided us along the unfamiliar terrain. They pulled out our wounded and carried them to safety on carabao-pulled carts. They picked up the guns of fallen troopers and comrades and used these themselves to fight back the rangers."

After a four-hour gunbattle on uneven terrain, the enemy began to retreat. Inch by inch, fired up by the courage and support of the masses, the NPA persevered and won the day. "Without the masses there, we would surely have perished," said Miguel.

He also recounted the story of a three day engagement in Bayog, a town in the Zamboanga Peninsula, which likewise demonstrated the upgrowth of "people power" in the countryside in support of the NPA. "A district guerrilla unit (DGU) had been encircled by soldiers. Upon learning of this predicament from the masses, the front guerrilla unit (FGU) in the area reinforced their embattled comrades," said Miguel. "But reinforcements soon arrived for the soldiers which then encircled the FGU. Finally, the people's militia, supported by the masses, encircled the military reinforcements and harassed the enemy lines."

This encirclement and counter-encirclement operation took three days. In the end, the soldiers got so tired, they gave up and retreated. Some gave away their guns to the people as they fled the area. Miguel said the generals were so incensed that they decided to punish the masses who supported the NPA. They bombed Bayog, killing a number of people, including children.

The role of the tribal masses is also exceptional in the Cordilleras. Here, there are the Seasonal Red Fighters who work nine months a year on their rice fields and three months during the rest of the year as guerrillas. During their full-time stint in the NPA, they play the major role in battles. They provide the main force in large-scale military operations that involve the occupation of municipalities and capitols.

"Through this special group of guerrillas," said Miguel, "sustained operations against enemy forces such as the 11th Infantry Battalion based in Cordillera are possible. Talagang napapagod ang ka-away [The enemy are really exhausted]. With the active involvement of the tribal masses and the people's militia, the NPA cadres' work has now been mostly to provide political guidance.

Miguel also cited the exemplary case of the masses of Bataan last year. "Dito, tampok na tampok ang papel ng masa sa gindwang pagpapasabog ng mga transmission towers ng bataan Nuclear Plant. [Over here, the masses had a large role in blowing up the transmission towers at the Bataan Nuclear Plant]." The NPA ordnance unit that carried out the demolition and sabotage operations was very small. But they received massive support from fishermen knowledgeable in the use of dynamite."

Nearer to the metropolis, the NPA partisans at the Manila Bay area in Bulacan have also gained headway in winning the masses' support. According to Miguel, many fishermen, using their own boats, have joined NPA operations there. "They team up with the partisans in dismantling illegal fishpens in the bay area and in hitting back at abusive military and security guards employed by owners of large fishpens."

These are only some of the many examples of the dynamic and mutually supportive relationship that has developed through the years between the NPA and the masses. But though the NPA and the revolutionary masses have reaped many gains, certain problems remain. These problems are mainly "problems of progress." One example is the problem of resources which cannot keep pace with the NPA's rapid growth.

"Our resources are inversely proportional to our gains in the field," said Miguel. "For example, whenever we gain 50 rifles from an ambush, we automatically have less ammunition in relation to our total supply of rifles. Most of our guns, ammunition and ordnance were acquired through tactical offensives. Pero hindi tayo laging makka-asa sa battle field [however we cannot always rely on acquiring arms on the battlefield]. In the past, we tried to produce our own ordnance. But we found out that it is cheaper to buy bullets than to manufacture them on our own."

The average amount needed to maintain an NPA company, presently the highest formation level of the NPA, comes to around P30,000 a month. This includes expenses for rice, regular viands like tuyo [dried fish], soap, cigarettes, etc. The cost of maintaining a Red fighter everyday runs to P4 to p17, depending on the conditions in an area. "Mura, ano?" [cheap, isn't it] remarked Miguel. "Wala namang salary sa atin. [We aren't paid any wages]. As you can see, many of our fighters are lean and pale. Kulang talaga." [It's just not enough]

While there are progressive legal organizations and institutions which have economic programs in the countryside, Miguel said most of these, sadly, do not respond to the needs of the revolutionary army for adequate nutritious food. "We need more economic programs whose direct beneficiaries are the NPA. Sana matugunan nila ang mga pangangailangan namin [we wish they could supply us with what we need]."

Another problem involves the upgrading of staff work and increase of personnel. The NPA needs specialists in their field who can help serve the growing needs of the revolutionary army. One such field is medical work where the NPA needs more skilled personnel.

The urgency of this problem is rapidly being felt as the guerrilla war advances. Miguel cited the case of a Bicol guerrilla unit which imposed a policy prohibiting offensives with a probable casualty rate of four. "Dahil di nila ma-siguro ito, hindi sila nakapaglunsad ng mga opensiba," he said. "Kasi may mga kaso tayo na di naman fatal ang tama pero namatay ang kasama dahil hindi handa ang medical team [because they cannot make sure of this, they have been unable to launch offensives. This is why we have cases where men have not been fatally wounded but have died anyway because the medical team was unprepared]."

The NPA presently needs doctors and medical personnel willing to work under battlefield conditions, who can treat gunshot wounds and do field surgery, and set up and administer mobile field hospitals. Though the NPA has some skilled medical personnel and even doctors, many, because of lack of training in this type of work, are afraid to treat gunshot wounds with more than a four-inch penetration. To meet this problem, the NPA is urging progressive medical organizations like the Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusugan [National Health Association] (MSP) to reorient their services towards the needs of guerrillas in the battlefield.

Another limitation facing the NPA is the training of qualified personnel to perform management and administration work in the guerrilla army. "Many of our army officers are fighting leaders," Miguel explained. "For a long time, they themselves led squad- and platoon-level formations which carried out relatively small military operations. But with the rise of the NPA's bigger formations like the company, our officers now not only have to lead their men to battle, they also have to master the skills needed in administering and managing larger formations."

At present, Miguel said there is a high casualty rate among NPA officers in the field. "Ikaw na kasi ang namamahala, ikaw pa rin ang humaharap sa labanan," he said. "Hindi halimbawa tulad ng AFP na ang mga opisyal ay utos lang nang utos at malayo sa labanan. Tayo, nasa forefront [One is in command, and one is also on the battlefield. It is not like in the AFP where officers give the orders and stay far from the fighting. With us, we're in the forefront].

Other problems involve developing the NPA structure and recruiting more activists and cadres for special lines of work like propaganda (for the NPA paper PULANG BANDILA [RED FLAG], intelligence, administration and political guidance, ordinance and medical work. To meet these problems, and to further advance the NPA towards a higher stage of struggle, the Communist Party of the Philippines, the NPA's mother organization, laid down its new tasks late last year.

Regularization is the main thrust of the NPA at present. To achieve this, it is pursuing the following tasks:

-- The establishment of companies and even battalions as the principal formations of the NPA;

-- The development of guerrilla units, partisan units and people's militias to company formation;

-- The establishment and strengthening of territorial commands on the regional, provincial and front levels;

-- The systematization and further strengthening of political work within the NPA;

-- The establishment of permanent military schools to train company- and battalion-level cadres;

-- The drawing-up, dissemination and development of regular and special military courses;

-- The step-by-step development of extensive and intensive guerrilla operations leading to the launching of military campaigns and counter-campaigns;

-- The expansion and consolidation of existing guerrilla fronts and partisan fronts;

-- The development of guerrilla bases within the guerrilla fronts;

-- The expansion of the NPA to remaining strategic areas and big islands; and

-- The expansion and systematization of political work among enemy military ranks.

Every national democrat activist and supporter can do much to help the NPA shoulder these tasks and in so doing, further advance the continuing struggle for revolutionary change in society.

To further project itself and attract more recruits, the NPA is presently trying to develop its own identity. "In many mass gatherings, journalists have been asking us why we don't have our own song (internasyunal (the communist anthem) din kasi ang kinakanta namin ["Internationale" is what we sing also]) and our own flag," said Miguel "Noong unang lumabas ang pulang bandila, masayang-masaya ang rank-and-file namin [when the "RED FLAG" first came out our rank and file were very happy]. At last, we have our own paper, they said. So we are now shopping around for our own logo, flag and song, and even a design for the NPA uniform."

The NPA military officers' training course was designed to cope with some of these problems. Through this, the NPA has been able to further develop its officers and teach them combat skills, and more importantly, teach them how to manage and command large formations according to the rising demands of a growing army.

"You can understand then why the first officers' training course in Central Luzon, especially after their fruitful 'Kapihan, [coffeeshop]' was a big boost to the morale of the Red fighters there," said Miguel. In the end, the 17th anniversary of the NPA in Central Luzon proved to be the happiest -- comparable to the region's first celebration of the NPA's founding anniversary in 1970.

The training course was a turning point for the Red commanders and fighters in the region. During the graduation rites, one could perceive a significant change in the trainees' behavior. Unlike the first day of the training, when most were quiet and shy, they were now more confident and voluble. When asked to give closing remarks by the instuctors, all the trainees spoke even without proding. Quipped one trainee who had overcome his shyness, "Mas madali palang lumaban kaysa humarap sa publiko [It turns out that its easier to fight than it is to address the public].

At the end of the graduation rites, which had lengthened to one whole day due to the long speeches, each NPA commander was called to receive his diploma and serial number. The best of the trainees were awarded honors amid much cheering among the masses.

On the 17th year of the NPA, the year of the people's uprising that toppled the Marcos regime, the graduates of the First Central Luzon Officers' Military Training Course went down a makeshift stage somewhere in the Sierra Madres to confidently take over their commands. Like NPA fighters in other parts of the country, they are ready to face the challenges posed by new conditions and negotiate for a meaningful ceasefire with the Aquino government. But they are just as prepared to continue protecting the Filipino people's interests and resist the rampaging counter-insurgency forces of the AFP.

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KURANARI HOLDS TALKS WITH ROK COUNTERPART

OW101357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea mended bilateral relations Wednesday after a controversy over remarks by sacked Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's military actions in Korea before and during the World War II and confirmed mutual efforts to expand relations in the future, a foreign ministry official said. Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his South Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su restored bilateral relations in the first regular Japan-South Korea foreign ministers' meeting. They also confirmed that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul September 20 to 21 to attend the opening of the Asian Games.

The meeting had twice been postponed, first by a South Korean cabinet reshuffle and then again Monday following disclosure of Fujio's remarks in a magazine interview, in which he defended Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea. The South Koreans reversed their decision to postpone the meeting after Fujio's dismissal Monday. Choe said the Fujio remarks gave a "great shock" to the South Korean Government and its people as they were made by the then incumbent education minister. He also referred to earlier controversial remarks by Fujio concerning a Japanese history textbook, the official said. Choe praised the Japanese Government's action in dismissing Fujio, but added that a "scar" will remain among South Korean people, although the issue has ended at the diplomatic level. Choe asked Japan to bear in mind this feeling among South Koreans, the official said.

The Japanense Government issued a statement expressing regret over Fujio's remarks after his dismissal. Kuranari apologized over the issue and expressed his view that a similar occurrence should never be repeated again, the official said. Kuranari said the Fujio incident aroused needless doubts about Japan's diplomatic policy, which stresses peaceful and friendly ties with neighbouring countries and takes account of the history and emotions of the people of those countries, the official said.

The incident was regrettable for both the Japanese Government and its people, Kuranari was quoted as saying. Kuranari said he took the matter "seriously" as both foreign minister and as a politician and he had made utmost efforts to settle the issue with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the official said. He said settlement of the Fujio issue served as an example that Japan and South Korea can overcome difficulties by mutual trust and a conciliatory spirit in the future. But he added that the incident provided a warning that Japan must behave with cautious consideration of national emotions, the official said.

The meeting was attended also by Pak Su-kil, first assistant foreign minister, and Kwon Pyong-hyon, director of the Asian affairs bureau from South Korea. Japan was also represented by Shinichi Yanai, deputy foreign affairs minister, and Kimio Fujia, director general of the Asian affairs bureau. The meeting covered such matters as international affairs and the situation on the Korean peninsula as well as bilateral issues, including the trade imbalance, and the fingerprinting and social status of Korean residents of Japan, the official said. The meeting was held in two sessions in the afternoon due to Kuranari having to attend a special cabinet meeting.

On the Soviet Union's recent policy on Asia, as shown in a speech by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok in July, the Japanese and South Korean ministers had a similar assessment, the officials said. He said the Japanese delegation took the view that the Gorbachev speech implied that the Soviets attach no importance to Asia, and their prime concern is to reconstruct relations with the United States. The Soviets are believed to be using China, or the so-called "China card," in order to negotiate for the second summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the official said. The South Korean representatives held similar views, according to the official.

South Korean officials asked Japan to take a cautious attitude toward links with North Korea and extend support to their country, as their relations with North Korea are at an important stage, the official said. Kuranari said there is no change in Japan's policy toward North Korea and pledged to take a careful attitude, the official said.

South Korean officials insisted that the bilateral trade imbalance now in Japan's favor should be corrected, according to the official. Japan had a bilateral surplus of 3 billion dollars last year, and South Korean officials predicted the surplus will reach to some 6.6 billion dollars this year, he said. They asked Japan to import more South Korean products and reduce nontariff trade barriers and tariffs on 66 items. They also requested Japan to send an import mission to their country and support publicity for South Korean products and cooperate in a "made-in-Korea" fair. South Korea also asked about the possibility of South Korean companies joining in the Kansai International Airport project.

Kuranari promised to make efforts to reduce the imbalance although he said it will take time to resolve the matter, the official said. Kuranari proposed that South Korea expand imports from Japan. Kuranari also said he will take note of the South Korean request concerning the airport project.

On the fingerprinting issue, South Korean officials requested Japan to come up with a solution before Nakasone visits Seoul. Kuranari, however, said although the Japanese ministries concerned are studying the matter there is no concrete plan to solve the issue at present, the official said.

Nakasone, Choe Meet

OW110935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone apologized to South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Thursday over the controversial remarks by dismissed Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, a foreign ministry official said. Choe paid a courtesy call on Nakasone after the first Japan-South Korea foreign ministers' meeting ended Wednesday. At the meeting, Choe said the Fujio remarks were settled at the diplomatic level but had left a "scar" among the South Korean people.

"I apologize over the incident. I believe the scar among South Koreans has not yet healed, but I will try to promote friendly ties with South Korea and make a sincere effort to remove the scar in the future," Nakasone was quoted as saying.

Choe said the remarks had hurt the self-respect of South Koreans, adding, however, he rated highly the actions Nakasone took over the issue, the official said. The Japanese Government issued a statement Monday expressing regret over Fujio's remarks after his dismissal.

Choe delivered a message from President Chon Tu-hwan in which Chon said Nakasone's action in the incident was a clear political decision. Chon is expecting Nakasone's visit to Seoul September 20-21 to attend the Asian Games, Choe quoted the president as saying in delivering the message.

Choe asked Nakasone for an improvement regarding the fingerprinting requirement for Korean residents of Japan. Nakasone replied that the issue is being studied by the ministries concerned in order to produce a solution as soon as possible. Choe requested Nakasone to correct the trade imbalance, now in Japan's favor. Nakasone said Japan will try to increase imports from South Korea, the official said. Japan's bilateral trade surplus is expected to double to 6 billion dollars this year compared with last year, according to Choe.

NAKASONE SAYS MIYAKE AIRPORT PROJECT STILL ON

OW110451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday the government plans to go ahead with a project to build a military airfield on Miyake Island despite increased opposition from the islanders. Nakasone was commenting on the victory of three anti-airport candidates who won election to the island's municipal assembly Wednesday.

"There is no change in our policy," Nakasone said, adding that the government plans to persuade the islanders to accept the government plan. The project involves building an airfield for night-land practice by U.S. carrier-borne aircraft.

The latest victory brings to 11 the number of members of Miyake Island municipal assembly who are against the NLP plan. With 89.39 percent voter turnout the opposition groups were also able in a recall vote to unseat a municipal assemblyman who had favored the airfield plan. Three independents in the assembly advocate that the islanders should at least listen to the government's proposal on the construction plan. The assembly had earlier postponed a resolution calling for the construction of the airfield in December 1983 following a volcanic eruption that rocked the island.

LDP FORMALLY ENDORSES NAKASONE TERM EXTENSION

OW110307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Thursday formally gave Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone one more year in office through an unprecedented change of party rules. Nakasone's current term as president of the LDP expires at the end of October, and the extension endorsed by an LDP Diet members meeting Thursday means he can stay in the job until October next year.

The decision to change the party rules on the presidential term had been worked out earlier by a party panel, and the party meeting Thursday gave their unanimous approval to the panel recommendation. The dietmen are empowered to act on behalf of the party pending the convening of a full-sized party convention, which is usually held once a year. Article 85 of the LDP by-law provides a maximum of two consecutive two-year terms for the presidency.

The ammendment approved Thursday says that the holder of office may serve one more year provided it is approved by a two-thirds majority of the Party's Diet members. It was the first time in LDP's 31-year history to revise the party presidential term and have it apply to the incumbent. Nakasone is prime minister by virtue of his position as president of the LDP, the majority party in the Diet.

Nakasone, who assumed office in November 1982, staked his leadership last July by calling a general election for both houses of the Diet. The LDP won a landslide victory, and the triumph paved the way for the extension of Nakasone's tenure.

If Nakasone serves his full extended term, he will surpass the late Hayato Ikeda as the second longest serving prime minister in Japan since the LDP was established in 1955. The late Eisaku Sato, who was prime minister between 1964 and 1972, remains the longest serving prime minister with 7 years and eight months in office. Ikeda, Sato's predecessor, served 4 years and four months.

PAK SONG-CHOL ADDRESSES NONALIGNED SUMMIT

SK092300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Text" of Speech by Vice President Pak Song-chol, Head of the DPRK Delegation, at the 5th-day session of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare, Zimbabwe -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, Your Excellencies the heads of states and governments, and delegates: I am very pleased that we are holding the historic conference of the heads of state of the nonaligned countries in Harare, the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe, a frontline country, which is vigorously advancing under the banner of anti-imperialist independence.

At this significant conference, I, by authorization, first convey the fervent congratulations and warm greetings of friendship that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, extends to the Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries and Your Excellencies the heads of the states and governments and delegates attending this historic conference.

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which has been faithful to the ideal of the Nonaligned Movement, has enabled this historic conference to be successfully convened by making outstanding preparations for the conference in a short time. We highly appreciate the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for its efforts for the success of this summit conference. We also warmly congratulate Comrade Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter in Africa and the outstanding leader of the Zimbabwean people, who has assumed responsibility as the chairman of this conference.

A total of 25 years have passed since the Nonaligned Movement appeared in the arena of history, reflecting the lofty aspirations of the people for peace and progress, and made its first advance. The Nonaligned Movement has today become an organized and influential political force advancing the history of mankind by consistently waging the anti-imperialist struggle for independence. The road traversed by our Nonaligned Movement has vigorously demonstrated the great vitality of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent political force and the correctness of the policy of the movement.

Today, the progressive people of the world, including the people of the nonaligned countries, are expressing great interest in the Harare summit conference, which is being held during the 25 anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement. At the same time, they hope that this conference will become a significant conference which records a new chapter in the history of the Nonaligned Movement.

The joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and the DPRK Central People's Committee convened last June, under the presidency of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and discussed a series of problems related to the Nonaligned Movement on the eve of the Eighth Summit Conference and clarified again the stand of the government of the republic toward the important problems arising in strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the imperialists' maneuvers to maintain and expand their spheres of influence, a grave situation in which the national independence and sovereignty of the nonaligned countries and the developing countries have been brutally trampled underfoot is taking place in succession, peace and security are being destroyed in many regions of the world, and, thus, international tensions are being intensified.

The present era is the era of independence. The people of the world want independence and are advancing along the road of independence. This has become a basic trend which cannot be blocked by any force. Several hundred million people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who were oppressed under the tyranny of imperialism and colonism in the past have today appeared as the masters of the world and are reforming the world in conformity with their will and demands.

The aspirations of the people of the nonaligned countries not to become the victims of the imperialist ruling forces and to build a new independent, sovereign, and prosperous society have been further enhanced. The people of the nonaligned countries who have achieved the historic cause of national liberation and who have firmly grasped their destinies in their hands through their protracted and arduous struggle are today not only pioneering the road to rehabilitating their countries and nations independently, but are also constantly waging the struggle to build a new peaceful world devoid of aggression and war.

In the international arena today, a situation running counter to the aspirations and desire of the people of the nonaligned countries has been created and, because of this, the Nonaligned Movement today faces the grave challenge of the imperialists and other reactionaries.

The sovereignty of the countries and nations in many regions of the world has been trampled underfoot and peace and security there have been gravely infringed upon by the imperialists. The main tactic employed by the imperialists in dominating and plundering other countries is precisely neocolonialism. Finding that their old colonial methods of ruling no longer work, the imperialists have perpetrated domination over and plundering against the new independent countries and the developing countries through more concealed and cunning neocolonialist methods.

Today, the imperialists have grasped the economies of many developing countries by putting the neocolonialist rope of so-called aid and cooperation on them and have made these countries the sources for their raw materials and the markets for the sale the of their commodities. Thus, they have made money by squeezing enormous profits from these countries.

While tenaciously seeking to plunder other countries, the imperialists have frantically adhered to maneuvers for aggression and war in a bid to realize their wicked ambition to dominate the world. As a result, in the world today, the danger of a new war, a thermonuclear war, is further increasing.

The imperialists are utilizing their agents, including the Israeli Zionists and the South African racists, as shock brigades to realize maneuvers for aggression against the nonaligned and developing countries.

Because of such maneuvers by the imperialists, the people of the nonaligned countries and the developing countries have suffered tremendous sacrifices and disasters and have faced numerous difficulties and obstacles in building a new society.

All facts clearly show that the imperialists are precisely the ringleaders of aggression and plundering, the destroyers of world peace and security, and the ringleaders blocking and hindering social progress. The present situation demands that the Nonaligned Movement be further strengthened and its role be constantly enhanced so that the danger of a new war can be prevented, peace can be preserved, and new progress can be achieved in the cause of building a new independent and prosperous world.

The DPRK delegation presents with courtesy its opinion that in coping with the prevailing situation this conference should pay deep attention to the following problems and take relevant steps for them.

First, the Nonaligned Movement should strengthen by all means its activities to prevent a thermonuclear war and to abolish nuclear weapons. Preventing a nuclear war and preserving world peace and security is a most pressing problem of mankind at present. As the people's struggle against imperialism and for independence has been strengthened and their crisis has deepened at home and abroad, the imperialists have adhered to an extremely adventurous strategy to dominate the world by force.

They have not only more viciously perpetrated their maneuvers to desperately block and hinder the struggle of the people of the nonaligned countries for peace, security, progress, and development and to maintain and expand their spheres of influence, but have also increased armaments on a large scale and accelerated the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. By coming up with even the star wars plan, the imperialists are trying to expand the arms race into space, not to mention the earth.

Because of the imperialists' maneuvers, numerous nuclear weapons have been deployed in many countries and regions around the world, nuclear-powered naval fleets are always afloat on the oceans, including the Pacific and Indian Oceans, nuclear armed forces have been concentrated in major regions of rich resources on a large scale, and new nuclear military bases are being increased. The dark clouds of nuclear war hang over all continents. This threatens the existence of mankind itself.

The danger of a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- exists in many areas of the world. Today, the Korean peninusla is the place where the danger of a nuclear war is greatest. In South Korea, some 1,000 nuclear weapons, including nuclear bombs, have been deployed. The world knows this. The density of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea is four times greater than that in the NATO member nations. Throughout the world, with the exception of the NATO member nations, South Korea alone is extensively introducing U.S. nuclear weapons. The United States, which has turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base and a nuclear war launching base, openly threatens the use nuclear weapons against the northern half of the republic. By mobilizing all kinds of nuclear weapons and a great number of troops, it frequently stages war exercise commotions in South Korea and in its surrounding areas.

If a war breaks out in our country, this will soon escalate into a global nuclear war and the Korean people and all of mankind will fall into the catastrophe of nuclear war. Peace is an intrinsic demand of socialism. Proceeding from the essence of the socialist system, we are invariably struggling against war and for peace. Our people want to live in peace and do not want another war to break out in Korea and turn the creations of their peaceful labor into ashes.

The peoples of the nonaligned countries also desire to accelerate the building of a new society in a peaceful environment without war and to live stable and happy lives. The peoples' desire for peace grows with each passing day. War is not something preordained. War can be prevented and world peace and security defended if the peoples of the nonaligned countries struggle by pooling their strength.

The Nonaligned Movement is a powerful antiwar, peace-loving force, and the nonaligned policy is a peace-loving policy based on justice. At present, the Nonaligned Movement should regard the prevention of a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- and defending world peace as its important mission and should intensify its activities to this end.

We acknowledge that, to prevent a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- and to defend peace, attention should be directed to the following questions:

1. Active struggle should be waged to halt the arms race and realize the comprehensive and complete liquidation of arms, the liquidation of nuclear weapons in particular. The nonaligned countries should give priority to liquidating nuclear weapons and intensifying the struggle to block the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and to liquidating nuclear weapons completely and permanently. The existing nuclear armories should be frozen; nuclear weapons should be drastically reduced; and subsequently, they should be completely liquidated. By so doing, the danger of a nuclear war would be ultimately eliminated. Space should be exploited only for peaceful purposes. It should never become a new stage for the arms race. To liquidate nuclear weapons and prevent a nuclear war, nuclear-free zones and peace zones should be established in many areas in the world and should be ceaselessly expanded. The government of our republic and its people will actively struggle to turn the Northeast Asian region, including the Korean peninsula, into a nuclear-free peace zone and, in unity with the peace-loving forces of the world, will make all efforts to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many areas of the world and expand them.

2. The imperialists' policies of military blocs and military bases should be struggled against and opposed. The nonaligned countries must strongly demand the withdrawal of the aggressive foreign military bases and troops from the territories of other countries. They must not offer their territories as military bases and logistical bases to the major powers. At present, the imperialists are strengthening the existing military blocs and trying to establish new military blocs in the Asia and Pacific region and in many other regions. The member nations of the Nonaligned Movement must firmly oppose the imperialists' maneuvers to establish new military blocs and must actively struggle to dissolve all aggressive military blocs. The nonaligned countries must join no military blocs or treaties and must disallow the imperialists' war exercises, nuclear war exercises in prticular, in their countries and their surrounding areas.

We strongly demand that the United States stop the nuclear war provocation maneuvers staged in South Korea and its surrounding areas and withdraw U.S. troops, military bases, nuclear weapons, and other mass-destruction weapons from South Korea without delay.

The nonaligned countries should send active support and encouragement to the peoples of countries struggling for the withdrawal of aggressive foreign military bases and troops.

3. An antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement should be vigorously waged. The nonaligned countries should firmly expose and denouce the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and more actively wage a worldwide antiwar and antinuclear struggle in various forms. All nonaligned countries should disallow infringement upon approved rules and standards of practice in international relations and should raise their voices in preventing such acts.

Second, the nonaligned countries should more vigorously struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism ultimately and to achieve national liberation. Liquidating colonialism and racism and achieving national liberation are one of the important missions of the Nonaligned Movement. Today, to maintain their crumbling colonial system by any means, the imperialists are suppressing the peoples' cause of liberation by force of arms. To this end, they have declared that South Africa and Israel are their friends and allies and they are intensifying their cooperation with these countries. Under circumstances in which the colonialists and racists are scheming to obliterate the cause of national liberation and intensify their colonial exploitation and domination, the nonligned countries are facing the important task of more vigorously waging the struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism with their united strength. All nonaligned countries should more unyieldingly struggle to liquidate colonialsim and racism ultimately and achieve the cause of national liberation. All nonaligned countries should support and encourage the oppressed people's struggle for national liberation and independence by all means.

1. The joint struggle to end the racist system in South Africa should be further intensified. Without the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, the cause of national liberation cannot be achieved, the situation in that area cannot be stabilized, and world peace and security cannot be defended. We should actively support the South African people's struggle for freedom and liberation, the Namibian people's struggle to oppose South Africa's occupation and to achieve national self-determination and independence, and the struggle of the frontline countries and their neighboring countries to oppose South Africa's aggression and interference and defend the independence of their countries.

The Korean people firmly denounce the aggression and state terrorism which the South African racists recently committed against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, and other frontline countries. To the struggling South African peoples, our member nations should offer all forms of support, including political, diplomatic, material, financial, and military aid, and make the peace-loving countries of the world take practical measures such as the discontinuation of trade, economic sanctions and the severance of diplomatic relations to thoroughly isolate the South African racists in the international community. At the same time, joint pressure should be exerted in all areas on the imperialists who ignore the just voice of the world and continue to intensify cooperation with the South African racists.

This time, many member nations of the Nonaligned Movement in Africa and Asia, protesting the act of the British imperialists who have taken no economic sanctions against South Africa, boycotted the sports games of the British Commonwealth nations. This was a serious blow to them.

We are convinced that the Harare summit will provide an important opportunity for the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa and to achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa.

2. The ambition of the Israeli Zionists' expansionist aggression must be frustrated. We must strongly denounce the Israeli Zionists' criminal maneuvers to oppose the Arab peoples and obliterate the Palestinian people's cause of liberation, and we must continue to extend active support for and solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

The nonaligned countries should regard the Palestinian and Arab peoples' struggle as a common cause and, according to the resolution of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, should actively seek joint action to reject Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural fields and in the areas of marine and air transport. The Israeli Zionists must abandon their policy of expansion and annexation and withdraw from all their occupied Arab soil without delay.

The United States must halt political and diplomatic support as well as military and economic aid which it offers to the Israeli Zionists. It must abandon its ambition to dominate the Middle East region and take its hands off the region.

3. Solidarity with the peoples of the countries struggling for independence, sovereignty, and a new society should be strengthened. The nonaligned countries should thoroughly isolate the imperialists and their stooges -- who are scheming to obliterate the peoples' cause of building a new society -- and should under no circumstances allow aggression, interference, pressure, or state terrorism against sovereign states.

Third, the nonaligned countries and developing countries should pay close attention to South-South cooperation and seek active cooperation and exchanges first for the questions that are realistically feasible and urgent. South-South cooperation is a new form of international relations between developing countries and its expansion and development are the newly emerging countries' unanimous aspiration. Only through the development of South-South cooperation can the self-reliance of a national economy be strengthened, political independence and sovereignty of countries be defended, and the prosperity and development of countries and nations be achieved.

We acknowledge that the most effective way for nonaligned countries and developing countries to free themselves from the imperialists' exploitation and plunder at an early date and accelerate economic liberation is to strengthen South-South cooperation.

The developing countries have huge human and boundless natural resources, and have many good experiences and technologies which they can exchange with each other. If the nonaligned countries and developing countries properly utilize these possibilities and widely seek economic and technological cooperation and exchanges based on the principle of collective self-reliance, major problems can be solved and self-reliant national economies can be successfully estabished without depending on major powers.

1. The nonaligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation in the areas of food and agricultural production and should be self-supporting in solving food problems. We acknowledge that exchanging good experiences and technologies and helping one another build irrigation systems can be an effective way to increase food production. To seek cooperation in building irrigation systems, it would be sensible for the nonaligned countries to work out a 10-year irrigation plan for the developing countries as well as a 10-year irrigation plan for Africa, and to establish a mechanism to regulate cooperation in the construction of irrigation systems.

The developing countries should seek new farming methods suitable for the natural and geographical conditions of each region and country and for their climates, and should universalize advanced experience in this field. At the same time, they should establish various joint enterprises for the production and distribution of fertilizer, farm medicines, and farm equipment. By doing so, they should increase food production.

2. The work of expanding and developing cooperation and exchanges between nonaligned countries and developing countries should be conducted in a practical manner. Above all, we acknowledge that a South bank should be established to solve minor problems causing difficulties in South-South cooperation and to encourage the satisfaction of each other's needs, and measures needed to promote cooperation in the fields of finance and monetary circulation and trade should be worked out. Actively seeking South-South cooperation in all feasible areas among the nonaligned and developing countries is presented as a mature demand of the era. Many countries are already expressing close interest in South-South cooperation. They have worked out affirmative initiatives and are striving to put them into practice. Our country, too, has already put forth a positive proposal to encourage South-South cooperation and is struggling to put it into practice.

The prevailing situation demands that the countries -- which have an interest in settling the questions of the era to free the peoples of the nonaligned countries and developing countries from starvation, poverty, and disease -- hold meetings, even meetings at the highest level, make a breakthrough in seeking South-South cooperation, and expand and develop it ceaselessly.

We realize it is necessary for the leaders of countries that have an interest in South-South cooperation and are ready to seek it to get together at an early date and seek measures and ways to accomplish the historic task of our era. If the nonaligned countries and developing countries actively realize South-South cooperation in agricultural and health work and in many other fields, great progress will be made in eliminating starvation, poverty, and disease and in achieving economic self-reliance.

3. The nonaligned countries, with their united strength, should actively struggle to make the developed countries agree on the establishment of a new international economic order. The nonaligned countries and developing countries should make patient efforts to accelerate negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order. The nonaligned countries and developing countries should make patient efforts to accelerate negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order. We should workout a correct negotiating strategy, seek negotiating procedures and ways, and effectively regulate negotiating policy and stands. By doing so, we should further enhance our positions in negotiations.

Today, the worldwide economic crisis is largely linked to the unfair international monetary system and trade order. The nonaligned countries, in adopting decisions at international monetary organizations, should struggle to guarantee equality between the developing countries and the developed countries; to establish a stable and realistic exchange rate system; to regulate international monetary circulation according to demand; and to ensure fair distribution between the developing countries and the developed countries. At the same time, in foreign trade the unfair price system should be improved, thus establishing a fair and profitable price system for primary products. By so doing, fluctuation in primary product prices should be prevented and export incomes should be increased.

Fourth, the nonaligned countries should make positive efforts to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement. By so doing, they should help our Nonaligned Movement successfully accomplish its mission.

1. The nonaligned countries should be faithful to the principle and idea of our Nonaligned Movement. Anti-imperialism and independence are the fundamental ideas of the Nonaligned Movement. At the same time it is the basic principle of the Nonaligned movement to move forward independently without participating in any blocs. In all their activities, the nonaligned countries should firmly maintain independence at all times and oppose all interference by foreign forces. They should never follow other countries blindly. The nonaligned countries should invariably maintain their basic stand to avoid participation in any bloc and firmly struggle to oppose all attempts to separte the Nonaligned Movement from its original principle and objective.

2. The nonaligned countries should defend and develop the tradition of unity. Without the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, the existence of our Nonaligned Movement is unthinkable and its might cannot be talked about. The nonaligned countries should make efforts to put unity in first place, make everything serve this, develop conditions for unity, and eliminate the factor of dissension. Among member nations, the nonaligned countries must not use force of arms and must not commit the act of bringing disputes to a military conflict.

We acknowledge that the disputes between some member countries must not continue endlessly, and decisive measures should be taken to end them.

3. Ways to further enhance the action capability and efficiency of the Nonaligned Movement should be jointly sought. To enhance the action capability and efficiency of the Nonaligned Movement, we think it is important to effecively regulate the activities of the nonaligned countries and to seek methods and procedures for activities and an appropriate global framework to help our Nonaligned Movement more actively participate in the settlement of international questions.

Delegates, ending the division of Korea and achieving its reunification are questions directly linked to the defense of peace in Asia and the world. Thus, these questions have become a focal point of the international political situation. The state of the continuing division in Korea ceaselessly aggravates the situation on the Korean peninsula and its surrounding areas and continuously increases the danger of a new war.

The government of our republic is making all sincere efforts to alleviate tension in Korea and peacefully settle the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation. After entering this year too, the government of the republic, in order to settle the basic question of the peaceful reunification of Korea, declared that tripartite talks should be held between our republic, the United States, and South Korea and highest-level talks should also be realized between the North and South. In addition, beginning with 1 February, it decided to cease large military exercises in all territorial soil of the northern half of the republic and to halt all military exercises during North-South dialogue. It proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this.

Nonetheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities, instead of responding to our peace-loving step, answered it by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in South Korea by mobilizing some 200,000 troops and numerous modern war means. By so doing, they brought the long-awaited Red Cross talks and talks in many other fields, which were arranged through our sincere effort, to the state of suspension.

They openly rave that they will continue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and have continued to stage provocative military exercise commotions in South Korea against the northern half of the republic, such as "Ttangpol-86" and "Piho-86." Thus, they are increasing the atmosphere of confrontation and war.

With a sincere desire to eliminate tension in Korea by all means, last June we put forth a new peace proposal for holding talks between military authorities -- talks to be participated in by those holding real military power and representing us, the United States, and South Korea. Our peace proposal has earned active support and sympathy from the nonaligned countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities, even without sitting face to face with us, flatly say that our proposal is propaganda. Thus, they have not accepted our realistic and rational proposal and are continuing to move forward along the road of heightening tension under the facade of the bogus threat of southward invasion. This reveals to the world that the dialogue, detente, and peace the United States and the South Korean authorities clamor about are all fictitious, and that they actually seek only aggression and war.

Despite the unanimous wish of the Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world, no breakthrough has been made in the settlement of the Korean question. This is because of the U.S. two-Koreas policy. It is an unchanging U.S. policy to split Korea in two forever and to dominate Asia and the world by using South Korea as a foothold. Recently, through the South Korean authorities and countries that follow the United States, the United States openly advocated simultaneous UN membership and unilateral entry. It is tenactiously scheming to realize this.

UN membership for our divided is incompatible with reunification of the fatherland. The purpose of this scheming is to formulate and internationalize two Koreas on the UN stage. We acknowledge that simultaneous UN membership for the North and South and unilateral entry by one side are all a policy for the two Koreas. Thus, we oppose and reject both of these.

The North and South must never join the United Nations before our country is reunified, and neither should enter unilaterally. We assert that, if there is a desire to enter the United Nations before the reunification of the country, UN membership must be obtained as a single stage with the same name at least by establishing a confederal system. Our people have the same language and characteristics. They are the same nation and have lived on the same soil for thousands of years. No foreign force can split the same nation into two.

We assert that the 24th Olympic Games should be cohosted by the North and the South. This is also to create a favorable environment to prevent the permanent division of the country and accelerate its peaceful reunification. If our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games is realized, the Olympic Movement will be rescued from crisis and this will favorably influence national harmony and unity and promote North-South dialogue in our country.

The United States must abandon its anachronistic policy of two Koreas and must cease to incite the South Korean authorities to antagonism and confrontation against us. If the United States is interested in peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it must assist in its peaceful reunification. The South Korean authorities must stop adulating a foreign force and betraying the nation. They must adopt a national stand and come forth to settle the question with us.

There are many obstacles on our people's road to reunification of the country. However, with the world peoples' active support and encouragment, we will achieve reunification without fail.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend deep gratitude to the governments and peoples of many nonaligned countries and the progressive peoples of the world who extend unstinted support for and firm solidarity with our people's cause of reunification at all times.

I express my firm conviction that this summit will successfully proceed with the active participation of the delegates of many countries, and will thus greatly contribute to strengthening the might of the Nonaligned Movement. Thank you.

CENTRAL MEETING MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK082316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A grand central meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held this afternoon at the February 8 House of Culture.

Attending this meeting were Comreade Kang Song-san, member of the Political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; other members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premiers and cadres.

Also attending were the congratulatory group of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" to the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK headed by Cho Kwang-che, member of the Central Committee of the front and director of its Propaganda Department, and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan to the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea were present on invitation.

A report was made by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and the first vice-premier of the Administration Council. [passage omitted]

At the meeting a congratulatory speech was made by So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Yon Hyong-muk Report

SK100156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0803 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Report by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice premier of the State Administration Council, at a report meeting held at the 8 February House of Culture, Pyongyang, on 8 September to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK — live]

[Text] Comrades:

Today, we significantly celebrate the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, under circumstances in which the whole country is surging with high revolutionary zeal and political mettle and new upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction.

On the authorization of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic, on this felicitous holiday I ardently congratulate all workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals, and other people who have devoted everything to fighting for the boundless prosperity of the republic and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Along with this, I extend warm greetings embodying compatriotic love to the South Korean workers, peasants, youths, students, other people of all walks of life, and democratic figures who are bravely struggling for national sovereignty, the reunification of the fatherland, the rights to survival, and democratic freedom in defiance of all kinds of suppression and torment by the U.S. imperialists and the military and fascist elements. [applause]

Also, I send ardent greetings to the 700,000 Koran compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who, with the honor and pride of being Korean citizens, are powerfully fighting abroad for democratic national rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

In the name of the government of the republic and all Korean people, I also ardently welcome many foreign comrades and friends who are attending this meeting to congratulate us on the national holiday. [applause]

Comrades, the question of power is a fundamental question in the revolution. Only when the question of power is correctly solved can the popular masses become the genuine masters of the state and society and the revolutionary cause of realizing independence be successfully consummated in reliance upon their boundless strength.

Our people staged an arduous and steady struggle for the right to be the masters of the state and society and for their power and brilliantly solved the question of power by founding a genuine people's government, representing and defending the interests of the working class and other popular masses, for the first time in the history of our nation.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which our people waged under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a struggle for national liberation and independence and, at the same time, a struggle for the power of the working people. During the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth concrete lines for the Korean revolution by embodying Marxism-Leninism and victoriously organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the process he planted deep and strong historical roots for the government of the republic. [applause]

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of his scientific analysis of our revolutionary duties and social and class relations in our country, established concrete lines on the creation of a people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of a broad range of popular masses, and created experience needed to build a people's government by realizing these lines in the guerrilla districts. On the basis of the lines on building people's government set forth during the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and precious experience obtained in the struggle to realize them, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the work of founding a people's government without delay and enforcing all kinds of democratic reforms after liberation and achieved the historic cause of finally founding the DPRK in September 1948 on the basis of success in this work. [applause]

The founding of the DPRK was the resplendent realization of our people's long-cherished desire to establish a genuine government of workers and peasants and was a precious fruition of our people's protracted struggle to become the true masters of the state and society.

With the founding of the Republic, our people were able to more powerfully accelerate the revolution and construction with a strong weapon for socialist construction -- a banner of (?freedom and unity) -- and to proudly emerge in the international arena while upholding the flag of the sovereign and independent state. [applause]

Proceeding from the demands of the Korean revolution and the aspirations of the popular working masses, the government of the republic is a chuche-oriented government, (?chosen), in compliance with the demands of our country's reality, and founded and run by ourselves. Its superiority has been powerfully confirmed through [word indistinct] life.

Up to the present since its founding, the government of the republic, under the wise leadership of the WPK, has excellently carried out its mission as a weapon for the revolution and construction and has attained immortal achievements before the fatherland and the people. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of the republic has powerfully accelerated the revolution and construction by leading the popular masses, thus establishing the most advanced socialist system in this land once dominated by exploitation and oppression and turning our country, once poor and backward, into an independent socialist country with a solid self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture, and strong defense capabilities.

In the initial period of its founding, the government of the republic actively contributed to building the northern half of the republic into a powerful revolutionary fortress by vigorously staging the struggle to prepare for the socialist-type modeling of production relations and to lay a self-reliant foundation for the national economy on the basis of success in the democratic revolution.

During the grim fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the government of the republic, under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, organized and mobilized the entire army and all the people to the sacred war to annihilate the enemy, thereby honorably defending the revolutionary gains and guaranteeing the great victory of our people.

With their historic victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people showed that no force can bring under its knee those who rise up for national dignity and sovereignty, the independence of the country, and freedom with power in their hands, and they greatly contributed to the cause of defending world peace. [applause]

After the war, the government of the republic was assigned the difficult and complicated task of realizing grand social and economic reforms in accordance with the revolutionary lines of the party and rehabilitating the country from the ashes. After the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the line of accelerating the socialist revolution in a full-dress manner on the basis of his deep insight into the concrete reality of our country and the inevitable demands of our developing revolution, and energetically led the government of the republic and our people to implement it .

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the government of the republic brilliantly realized agricultural collectivization in only 4 or 5 years by implementing our party's original policy of remodeling the (?form or management) in a socialist manner before technological reform, and consummated the work of remodeling private commerce in a socialist manner. Thanks to the tested leadership of our party and the active struggle of the government of the republic, socialist production relations came to a singularly dominate the urban and rural areas. As a result, an advanced socialist system in which there is no exploitation and oppression, was firmly established in the northern half of our country. [applause]

The government of the republic powerfully pushed ahead with socialist economic construction relying on the socialist system firmly established in the northern half. By firmly adhering to and implementing our party's basic line of economic construction -- giving priority to the development of heavy industry, developing light industry and agriculture at the same time -- the government of the republic cleared away the miserable ruins caused by the war, firmly laid the foundations for a self-reliant national economy, and turned our country, once a backward agricultural state, into a powerful socialist industrial state. [applause]

After establishing the socialist system, the government of the republic, under the leadership of our party, defined the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- as the basic contents of the revolution that should be carried out in socialist society and as the task of continued revolution that should be carried out until the construction of communism, and made a big stride in the remodeling men and in all fields of socialist economic and cultural construction by energetically conducting the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

On the basis of historic success attained in our revolution and construction, the great leader Conmrade Kim Il-song imbued all of society with the chuche idea as the general task assigned to the government of the republic and laid down the wise policy of more vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions to carry the work into practice.

Under the leadership of our party, the function and role of the government of the republic have been even further strengthened in conformity with the demands of the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, and the three revolutions have been vigorously carried out. As a result, our revolution and construction have been accelerated rapidly.

Thanks to the implementation of the party's policy of giving firm priority to the ideological revolution, great changes have taken place in our people's ideological and spiritual traits and living style. Today, our workers, firmly armed with the chuche idea, are devoting everything to the struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, the people, society, and collectives. Trust in the party has increased unprecedentedly among all workers, and the militant force of our revolution has been further strengthened. This is the most precious success achieved in carrying out the ideological revolution. [applause]

Thanks to the strenuous struggle of the goverment of the republic and our workers to implement the party's policy of technological revolution, the (?infrastructure) of the people's economy has been further perfected, its self-reliance has even been further strengthened, and production capabilities have increased much further.

We have attained great successes in socialist economic construction by giving priority to the chuche-orientation of the national economy and by pushing ahead with its modernization and science-orientation all together. Today, production capabilities and technological progress have reached a very high level. We are excellently guaranteeing, with our own strength, the production of many kinds of heavy and light industrial products needed for economic and defense construction and the people's living.

Last year our working class, endlessly loyal to the party, greatly contributed to solidifying the foundations for our country's self-reliant national economy and opening a new prospect for economic construction by excellently making a 10,000-ton press and a large-size oxygen separator with its own equipment and technology by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. The construction of the gigantic Nampo lockgate -- a project of damming the 20-ri rough sea -- was completed with our own strength and technology within a short period of time, and other grand nature-remaking projects that have made the era of the Workers' Party shine have been powerfully pushed onward, thus renewing the looks of the country day in and day out. These are proud creations achieved in reliance on our people's high creativity and our country's mighty socialist self-reliant national economy, and additionally demonstrate the vitality of the national economy. [applause]

The ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions have been powerfully carried out in rural areas along the road indicated by the great socialist rural thesis, and the chuche farming method has been implemented. As a result, new changes in agricultural production have taken place.

Thanks to the brilliant implementation of the party's line on the construction of socialist national culture, shining successes have been attained in education, science, culture, and art and in other fields of cultural construction, and great changes in realizing the intellectualization of the whole society are being achieved.

In successfully pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work, the state and social system of our country has been incessantly strengthened and developed and the political basis and economic foundation of the government of the republic are being even further consolidated.

All people are united as firmly as a rock around the party and the leader on the basis of the chuche idea and are powerfully advancing with a firm conviction toward the bright future of socialism and communism under the leadership of the party while entirely entrusting all their destinies to our party. [applause]

The state and social system of our country is fully displaying its superiority as a people-minded socialist state and social system ensuring the popular working masses genuine democracy and happy material and cultural life. In our country, all state policies are enforced in conformity with the opinions and interests of the popular working masses and all people, including workers and peasants, sufficiently enjoy their independent and creative lives as the masters of the state and society.

To counter the constant new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the governments of the republic has steadily waged the struggle to embody our party's revolutionary principle of self-defense. We have strengthened the People's Army into a one-is-a-match-for-100 revolutionary army, have armed all people, and have turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress by implementing the party's military lines, whose basic contents are converting the entire army into a cadre army, modernizing the entire army, arming all people, and turning the whole country into a fortress. [applause]

Through its glorious struggle over nearly 40 years, the DPRK has, indeed, powerfully displayed invincible vitality and might as a banner of our people's freedom and independence and a weapon for socialist and communist construction. Under the banner of the republic, our people have acheived great victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. [applause]

All great victories and successes recorded in the shining annals of our republic are a result of the wise leadership of the WPK led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are a proud fruition of the devoted struggle of our people, who have resolutely defended and implemented the party's lines and policies. [applause]

Through their practical life, our people firmly believe that only our Republic -- marked by the leadership of the great party, a true people-minded government, and a benevolent socialist system -- can provide genuine freedom and happy life to them, and they envisage a more resplendent future from the strengthening and development of the republic. Our people in our country regard carrying out the revolution while living as the citizens of the republic as their endless honor and pride and are overflowing with the faith that they can surely build a socialist and communist paradise in the fatherland under the banner of the republic.

Our people, who are powerfully advancing toward the victory of the socialist and communist cause while upholding the banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, will attain greater success in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and our republic will prosper forever. [applause]

Comrades:

The DPRK, which was founded by the general will of all Korean people, is the sole legitimate government of Korea. Since the first day of its founding, our republic has steadily struggled for the properity and development of the nation and reunification of the country, assuming responsibility for the fate of all Korean people.

Because of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their maneuvers for national division, however, we have failed to achieve the unified development of the country and have not realized national reunification -- long-cherished desire of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied half of our country with armed forces for some 40 years, have turned South Korea into their complete colony, aggressive military base, and forward nuclear base, have put forward the fabrication of two Koreas as their basic strategy toward Korea, and have persistently perpetrated conspiratorial maneuvers to perpetuate the division of our country.

The U.S. imperialists have clamored as if South Korea were an independent state and as if there were sovereign regime there. However, this is nothing but a deceptive trick to hide their nature as colonial rulers. Just as the preceding South Korean regimes did, the present military and fascist regime is an out-and-out colonial puppet regime, cooked up under the support of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets and moves under their manipulation; it is a treacherous and nation-selling reactionary regime, thoroughly subordinated to the U.S. imperialists, and a splittist regime blocking reunification of the country.

With a sordid wild ambition to continue to seize South Korea as a colonial military base, the U.S. imperialists have more thoroughly subordinated South Korea politically, economically, militarily, and in other areas to realize their aggressive purpose and have egged the South Korean puppets on to fascism, division, and North-South confrontation to carry their policy of two Koreas into practice.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is cracking down, with bayonets, on the struggle of the people for the independence and democratization of South Korean society and is aggravating the strained situation and growing more heated in division maneuvers while kicking up anticommunist and war rackets.

In accordance with a scenario of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring infringed upon the three great principles of national reunification and has maliciously maneuvered to justify the permanent division of the nation while promoting the theory on separate entry into the United Nations, the theory on simultaneous entry into the United Nations, the theory on cross contact, and the theory on cross recognition.

These days, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are resorting to all kinds of despicable maneuvers to host the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul with the sinister political purpose of realizing their scheme to cook up two Koreas by embellishing South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an indepoendent state and by inciting confrontation and discord between the North and South.

For this reason, countless countries in the world and a broad range of public opinion of the political, social, and sports circles strongly oppose the holding of the Olympic games in Seoul and express active support and sympathy to our proposal to cohost the Olympics.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to perpetuate division and their war maneuvers, not the possibility of peace, but the danger of war, and not the feasibility of reunification, but the danger of permanent division are increasing in our country.

Proceeding from its sincere aspirations to ease our country's strained situation, which is becoming more grave with each passing day, and to provide a favorable precondition for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the government of the republic, which shoulders heavy responsibility for the fate of the fatherland and the future of the nation has already set forth an epochal proposal to hold tripartite talks in which the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea will participate, and has presented many reasonable ways for political settlement. This year we also put forward the proposal for discontinuing large-scale military exercises to ease the strained situation prevailing in our country and to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue and for stopping all military rehearsals during the period in which dialogue is ongoing, and proposed that the U.S. Government and South Korean authorities respond to this.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority answered our peace-loving initiative with the staging of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest exercise in history, thus suspending hard-won North-South dialogue in various areas and leading our country to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are continuously introducing weapons for massacre and war means into South Korea, while babbling about nonexisting armed invasion and armed southward invasion by linking this invasion to us, and, in the meantime, are pushing ahead, in a full-dress manner, with maneuvers to fabricate a triangular military alliance involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to provoke a new war.

Unless the danger of war is prevented and the strained situation is eased in our country, the question of resuming the suspended dialogue and improving North-South relations cannot be solved and a phase for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country cannot be opened, either.

We set forth a new peace proposal to hold talks between those in military authority -- a forum aimed at taking such substantial measures to prevent war and ease the strained situation as stopping military exercises and the arms buildup and decreasing military forces and armaments under the prevailing situation.

In its statement issued last June, the government of the republic put forth a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone and expressed its willingness to hold whatever form of negotiation with regard to this. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets openly refused our fair, aboveboard, and reasonable peace proposals which could be accepted by everyone, thereby revealing once again their sordid nature as splittists and war maniacs.

While refusing our proposal for talks between those in military authority to resume the suspended dialogue and ease the acutely strained situation, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are more noisily clamoring about the threat of southward invasion -- an act without reason.

The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling quarters, who are following a war policy under the preposterous pretext of southward invasion while hindering peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, are a mockery and deceit to the world's people as well as the Korean people.

The government of the republic and our people have already declared on many occasions that, whatever situation may be created in South Korea, we will not invade the South and have elucidated more than once or twice that we do not wish to impose the social system in the northern half of our republic on South Korea. Considering that the proposal to realize the confederal system with the two systems in the North and South intact on the basis of national unity is invariably the most correct way to reunify our country, we demand once again that this proposal be realized at an early date.

Today, our country's situation demands that tension be eased at an early date for dialogue and negotiation and that an atmosphere for dialogue be created. And our people and the world's peace-loving people hope that all our peace proposals will be realized without delay.

Under conditions in which the tripartite talks have not been realized, North-South parliamentary talks have not been held, and the Military Armistice Commission is not performing its function well, our proposal for talks between those in military authority is the most reasonable and realistic way to prevent war, ease tension, and create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

The United States and the South Korean ruling quarters should not run counter to the tenor of the times while seeking the road of confrontation and war, but should respond to our proposal for talks between those in military authority for the relaxation of tension and peace. The United States should give up its maneuvers for aggression against our country and permanent division, stop aggravating the situation, and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its troops and all military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

The South Korean authorities should discard the antinational stand of trying to perpetuate the division of our country in collusion with foreign forces, stop their antidemocratic fascist and violent politics of suppressing the South Korean people, youths, and students while abusing us, and step down from power. The South Korean people should more staunchly fight to end the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, establish a genuine people's government, and achieve the independence and democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

All Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad will check and frustrate the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and certainly accomplish the long-cherished historic desire for national reunification in firm unity under the banner of national reunification. [applause]

Thanks to the correct foreign policy and active external activities of our party and the government of the republic, the bonds of friendship and unity with all progressive forces in the world have been further consolidated and international solidarity with our revolution has been even further strengthened. Today, our people have close comrades-in-arms and friends wherever they go in the world, and our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification enjoys active support and encouragement from the world's people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and nonaligned countries and the peoples of all countries in the world for actively supporting and encouraging our people's revolutionary cause, and express the firm belief that they will also extend firm solidarity to our people's just struggle in the future. [applause]

An acute problem arising in the international political field is the prevention of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, and the defense of world peace and security. Because of the daily aggravating maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war, the international situation is becoming extremely tense and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is looming heavily over the earth. Preventing war and defending peace are a solemn task of the times and a unanimous desire of mankind.

Peace does not come of itself, but can be obtained and defended only through the struggle against imperialism. By resolutely struggling against imperialism, the world's peace-loving people should effect a new advance in easing the strained situation and removing the sources of aggression and war everywhere in the world this year, the Year of International Peace.

Today, the danger of nuclear war is greatest in Korea. There is no place in the world like South Korea, where various kinds of nuclear weapons are densely deployed. Therefore, if a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will easily expand into a global thermonuclear war. Those who treasure peace should pay attention to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and actively join in the struggle to remove the danger of war in our country. Our people should powerfully stage a nationwide struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone.

In the future, our party and the government of the republic will also develop unity and friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist, nonaligned, and other progressive countries of the world, upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, and will resolutely struggle to oppose war and defend peace in firm unity with the world's peace-loving people. [applause]

The world revolutionary people's common cause of opposing aggression, interference, domination, and subjugation by the imperialists and of building a new independent and peaceful world will certainly win victory. [applause]

Comrades: The DPRK is the true fatherland of all Korean people. The source of our people's happiness and a firm guarantee for victory in the revolutioin lie in strengthening and developing the government of the republic. All people should more solidly consolidate our revolutionary government and strengthen the might of the Republic into an invincible one by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in all fields of state activities.

The chuche idea is the most correct leading guideline of the revolution and construction and the firm and immovable guiding idea of the government of the republic. We should more firmly arm oursleves with the chuche idea, enhance the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea in a comprehensive way, and thoroughly implement our party's lines and policies -- the embodiment of the chuche idea -- thus successfully remodel all of society on the chuche idea.

All workers should more firmly consolidate the revolutionary bases in the northern half of the republic politically, economically, and militarily by powerfully carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and effect constant upsurges in production and construction by upholding the party's militant slogan calling for vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built.

With national pride in and confidence from living in the chuche socialist fatherland and carrying out the revolution under the leadership of our party, all people should ardently love the fatherland and devote everything to the struggle for its endless prosperity. Our revolutionary cause is just and the future of our people is bright. [applause]

The just revolutionary cause of our people powerfully fighting under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is ever-victorious and invincible. [applause]

Let us all powerfully fight to attain greater victory in socialist construction and expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party and the leader while upholding the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause and shouts]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause and shouts]

Wreath Laid at Cemetery

SK110550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- Wreaths were laid at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong on the morning of September 9 by senior officials of the party and government, People's Army soldiers and working people on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Placed in front of the wreath stand of the cemetery was a wreath sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Also placed there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A guard of Honour was standing at the cemetery.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san and other senior officials of the party and government.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music wreaths were placed in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security, the commissions and ministries of the Administrative Council, central organs, social organisations, scientific, educational, cultural and art, public health and press organs and party, power and administrative and economic bodies in Pyongyang.

PYONGYANG-MOSCOW RAILROAD SERVICE TO START

OW110634 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] According to correspondent Sonoda in Pyongyang, a source concerned with railway administration in North Korea, the DPRK, has disclosed that North Korea and the Soviet Union wil open an international railway service -- two runs a week -- between Pyongyang and Moscow next month.

It is North Korea's basic diplomatic policy to maintain equidistance between China and the Soviet Union. However, it has recently stepped up its relations with the Soviet Union, particularly in the military field. For example, it has authorized the Soviet Air Force to fly through North Korean airspace. On the other hand, diplomatic discord has been noted in relations with China as seen in China's participation in the Seoul Asian Games.

The start of the international train service between Pyongyang and Moscow can be seen as an indication of North Korea's leaning toward the Soviet Union.

According to the same source, this international train service will not pass through Chinese territory. The train leaving Pyongyang will run along the Sea of Japan and enter Soviet territory at Khasan, a Soviet border town. It will then run through Khabarovsk and reach Moscow via the Trans-Siberial Railway. There will be two runs a week, one departing from North Korea and the other from the Soviet Union. Each run will take 8 days.

According to the source, increasing personnel interchanges, including student exchanges, have led to the decision to begin passenger train services between Pyongyang and Moscow at this time. The source added that the decision has been made at the request of North Korea.

LATE REPORT: SPOKESMAN TO MAC ON UNC REMAINS

SK111132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Kaesong September 11 (KCNA) -- The spokesman for our side to the Military Armistice Commission issued the following statement today:

At the 479th secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on August 19, 1986 at Panmunjom the United Nations Command side requested us to disinter and deliver through the MAC the remains of its personnel who died during the last Korean War in the areas of the northern half of the republic.

At the meeting our side made it clear that remains, if discovered, would be delivered through the MAC, but disintering remains for their delivery did not fall within the purview of the function of the MAC. This position of ours is based on the Armistice Agreement and the agreements and understandings reached between both sides.

Both sides of the MAC conducted the work of disintering and delivering remains according to the "understanding of administrative details for the delivery and reception of bodies of military personnel of both sides" which was agreed upon immediately after the war.

In October 1954 both sides admitted the completion of disinterment and delivery of bodies, and agreed upon the termination of the understanding on October 30, 1954. And both sides dissolved the "Graves Registration Committee" which dealt with the work and the disinterment groups which were organised extensively. Both sides, taking into consideration the fact that remains might be found in the future, agreed to leave intact only paragraph 20 of the "understanding on administrative details for the delivery and reception of bodies of military personnel of both sides" which reads: "In the event that either side discovers in its territory bodies of military personnel belonging to the other side after the termination of this understanding, the delivery and reception of such bodies shall be arranged through the secretaries of both sides of the Military Armistice Commission".

Accordingly, the MAC can arrange the delivery and reception of remains, when discovered, to suit its function. But the question of disintering remains for their delivery cannot be solved in the MAC as the Armistice Agreement has no provision for it.

Furthermore, it is not easy work to search for and disinter in the changed geographical environment of today remains of military personnel who died more than 30 years ago all over the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, the UNC side of the MAC brought up at the secretaries meeting the question whose solution is beyond the capability of the MAC and which is outside the purview of its function.

We make it clear once again that the question of searching for and disintering all remains of the UNC soldiers who died in the areas of the northern half of the republic during the Korean war for their delivery and reception can hardly be solved within the framework of the MAC and is a matter to be solved between pertinent organs concerned.

In the [passage indistinct] proceeding from the humanitarian position, expressed on many occasions our intention to conduct negotiation with the U.S. side to settle the problem of remains at the request of the organization of veterans and of our compatriots, etc. in the U.S. This time our side conveyed to the organ concerned the maps showing the locations of prisoners of war camps during the war time and the lists of "unaccounted-for" prisoners of war, which were received from the UNC side at the secretaries meeting of the MAC.

The organ concerned has shown its intention to settle the issue from humanitarian point of view after reviewing them though they lack the utility value since we have the knowledge of them all. [sentence as received]

The delay of settlement of the issue of remains is attributable to the U.S. side which insists on dealing with the issue only according to its own intention instead of seriously approaching our humanitarian stand. In other words, the question of searching for and disintering remains for their delivery and reception has not been solved because the U.S. side insists on solving within the framework of the MAC the issue outside the purview of the function of the MAC. Whether the question of remains can be solved smoothly or not entirely depends on the U.S. side.

STUDENTS BURN BUSES; BONZES LAUNCH SIT-IN

HK110532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sep 11 (AFP) -- Students set two police buses ablaze here Thursday after security forces thwarted their attempts to storm offices of the ruling political party, witnesses said. The students, totaling about 100, hurled petrol bombs at the vehicles being used by police guarding two offices of the Democratic Justice Party of President Chon Tu-hwan, they said. After being repulsed by the guards, the students stoned the buildings and threw petrol bombs, setting one bus outside each of the offices ablaze, the witnesses said.

Protests by anti-government students appear to be heating up with the small dissident groups among the capital's students being bent on opposing the Asian Games scheduled to open here in nine days, observers said.

Meanwhile, more than 100 bonzes launched a protest sit-in at the downtown Chogye Temple demanding the immediate release of five fellow Buddhist monks currently in police custody after allegedly leading an anti-government demonstration Monday. The unrest among the Buddhist clergy surfaced Sunday when about 2,000 monks rallied at the Hae-in-sa temple south of here and demanded that the government ensure "the autonomy of the Buddhist religion" and stop interfering in temple affairs. It was the first time that Buddhist clergy had made such demands.

NO SING-YONG, NKDP DISCUSS FUJIO REMARKS

SK110217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Wednesday that the Korean Government does not consider the irresponsible remarks made by former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio to be merely a momentary reaction. "Fujio's remarks ran counter to Emperor Hirohito's expression of regret over past Korean-Japanese relations when President Chon Tu-hwan visited Tokyo in 1984," he said. "I do not think Fujio's remarks merely posed a temporary problem," he said.

Fujio recently alleged that Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea, which led to 35 years of colonial rule, was based on a formal agreement between the two countries. The remarks triggered a diplomatic row between Seoul and Tokyo and eventually led to the dismissal of Fujio by the Japanese Government.

In a meeting with three ranking officials of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), the prime minister said that the government resolved the diplomatic dispute after much consideration. The Korean Government withdrew its decision to postpone the scheduled foreign ministers' conference in Tokyo on Wednesday after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone fired Fujio Monday night.

No said that although the diplomatic row stemming from Fujio's remarks has been partially settled, the controversy surrounding those remarks has not yet been resolved. It has not restored the damaged pride of the Korean people, he said.

The NKDP officials -- Secretary General Yu Chae-yon, Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong and Chief Policymaker Yi Taek-hui -- expressed indignation over Fujio's remarks and conveyed their party's opposition to Nakasone's scheduled visit to Seoul.

On the domestic political scene, No said he will instruct the concerned authorities to ensure that Kim Sang-hyon, an opposition politician, be interrogated in a hospital. The NKDP leaders had demanded that Kim, who is staging a hunger strike to protest the government's decision not to allow him to visit the United States, be interrogated in a hospital, not a police station for his alleged connection with a gang leader. Kim allegedly received money from the leader of a gang that killed four members of another gang in a Seoul bar last month. Kim was preparing to leave for the United States on a trip last week when the police stopped him and informed him that he was wanted for interrogation.

NKDP'S YI MIN-U WILL NOT MEET NO TAE-U

SK090120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u said clearly yesterday that he had no intention to meet ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u for the time being.

Flatly denying the report of his intention to meet No later this week, he maintained, "The ruling party should keep its promise of the live TV relay of public hearings (to be sponsored by the special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision)." "Unless the promise is kept, I will not meet chairman No," Yi said. Last week, DJP chairman No aired his positive intention to have talks with Yi for the normalization of the crippled special House panel.

Meeting reporters at his office in the NKDP headquarters, NKDP president Yi alleged, "The people's doubt about the DJP's will to rewrite the Constitution is getting stronger because the ruling party does not care to keep its promise."

DJP, GOVERNMENT AGREE ON FISCAL YEAR 1987 BUDGET

SK060220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Friday agreed to set the national budget for fiscal year 1987 at 15.65 trillion won (17.78 billion U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 880 won) in the general account. The proposed budget represents an increase of more than 13 percent from this year's budget.

In a top-level policy meeting, the government and the DJP also decided to earmark more than 1.86 trillion won for public welfare projects. The DJP had originally demanded that 2.3 trillion won be set aside for public welfare. DJP chairman No Tae-u said that Korea can now meet the growing national expectations for welfare, due to the stabilization of the nation's economic growth. Korea's budget for the next fiscal year should effectively support government policies promoting the development of farming and fishing communities, as well as public welfare, he said.

A DJP official said after the meeting that the government and the ruling party will finalize the size of the national budget by late next week, following further consultations.

NAMSRAY RECEIVES PRAVDA OBSERVER ZHUKOV

OW101021 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1339 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Sep (MONTSAME) -- Today T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, and member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received G.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA, at the Government House and had a cordial, friendly talk with him.

Comrade G.A. Zhukov is visiting our country at the invitation of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

At the meeting Comrade T. Namsray presented Georgiy Aleksandrovich Zhukov with the "Nayramdal" order, which was awarded to him by decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium for his contribution to strengthening peace and friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peace and solidarity organizations.

D. Tsahilgaan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, and other officials, as well as V.I. Filippov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in the MPR, were present during the meeting.

CONFERENCE MARKS CPC CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

OW081227 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A scientific and theoretical conference devoted to the 30th anniversary of the 8th CPC Congress was held here today.

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK100617 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[PASASON Editorial: "Hail the Success of the Nonaligned Summit Conference" -- date not given]

[Text] The Eighth Summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement, which was held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, closed on Sunday morning, 7 September. The conference was attended by leaders of more than 100 countries and national liberation movements from throughout the world, including our Lao delegation led by LPDR President Souphanouvong. The conference was held at the time when the 25th founding anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement was being celebrated. It is true that delegates attending this conference were from different continents with different political systems and of different colors and races, but at this Eigth Summit Conference they showed their unanimity in the struggle against imperialism and together played significant roles in building and promoting peace and progress.

It has once again been proved through the success of this conference that the various nonaligned countries pursue a policy of struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and Zionism and of supporting each nation's rights to self-determination. Once again, this summit conference decided to keep the Cambodian seat vacant throughout the session. The conference adopted an Harare appeal to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, expressing grave concern over the intensified arms race. The appeal notes: There has never been a time in history when mankind has approached mutual destruction as today. This was why turning the struggle for peace and against nuclear war into a basic task for the present era was considered an issue for discussion at the conference. The Harare conference also called on the U.S. imperialists and other nuclear powers to hold negotiations and exchange views in order to end their arms race and adopt concrete measures to ban arms testing.

The political statement of the Nonaligned Movement also noted the resolute determination of the movement to create favorable conditions for peaceful coexistence and for cooperation in all spheres. The conference also welcomed the previously proposed plan of the Soviet Union to eliminate nuclear weapons from the world within this century and noted that this plan conforms with the aspiration of various developing countries. The conference highly appraised the Soviet decision to unilaterally suspend the testing of all types of nuclear weapons and called on the United States to follow suit. Most delegates at the conference denounced the United States, Britain, and other Western superpowers for worsening the already tens international situation and for aggravating the economic situation of developing countries. The conference also criticized the U.S.-South Africa policy of constructive engagement as support and encouragement for the South African authorities to invade and attack nonaligned countries. The conference proposed that South Africa unconditionally withdraw its from Angola and that it grant independence to Namibia. At the same time, the conference expressed determination to oppose the U.S. and South African efforts to link the problem of Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The nonaligned nations called on the UN Security Council to urgently pass a resolution to take sanctions against South Africa.

The political statement of the nonaligned summit conference also says: Lasting peace in the Middle East can be realized only when Israeli troops are withdrawn from the occupied territories of Arab countries in accordance with the aspiration of the people of various Arab countries, for example the Arab-Palestinian people, who want to exercise their rights to self-determination themselves to establish an independent state. The conference also denounced the U.S. acts against Libya as acts of its policy of state terrorism. The conference denounced U.S. assistance to the Contras counterrevolutionaries who hope to overthrow the legitimate government of the Nicaraguan people.

The Conference's economic statement noted that arms reduction is directly related to development work and that the arms race has bad results for various developing countries. The conference also called on Western countries to appropriately establish relations with various developing countries in accordance with the principles of equality.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail and fully support the aforesaid glorious and historic success of the Nonaligned Movement. As a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, the LPDR has done its best in contributing to the said success as reiterated in the speech by LPDR President Souphanouvong, head of the Lao delegation to the Nonaligned Summit Conference. Once again, the Lao people would like to express their resolute determination to smash all divisive schemes of the imperialists in order to contribute to fruitfully translating into reality the final political and economic statements of the summit conference serving the rights and interests of the Nonaligned Movement with a view to raising the status and role of the Nonaligned Movement in all respects, setting up a broad front of struggle in light of the major problems of the era, for example the problem of world peace and stability, eliminating nuclear weapons to the benefit of national independence and economic development, and particularly demanding the urgent establishment of a new international economic order for the just interests of the various developing countries throughout the world.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS FOR CGDK MEETING IN PRC

BK101448 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] CGDK President Prince Sihanouk left Thailand yesterday morning [6 September] to visit China and to hold a meeting of CGDK leaders there.

Prince Sihanouk, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan were invited to China by the Chinese Government, where they will also hold talks with Chinese officials.

Prince Sihanouk arrived in Bangkok last month. He told reporters before his departure that internal disputes between the three factions of the CGDK had affected its military efforts against the Vietnamese occupation.

PREM URGES PEACEFUL USE OF SRV RESOURCES

BK101015 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Sep 86 p 32

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told outgoing Vietnamese ambassador Tran Quang Co this morning that Vietnam should use its human resources in nation-building rather than making war.

Gen Prem also urged rival factions in the Kampuchean conflict to meet face to face to solve differences for the benefit of regional peace.

The Prime Minister made these points as the Vietnamese envoy made his farewell courtesy call at the end of a four-year term in Thailand, Government Spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya told reporters.

According to Mr Michai, the outgoing ambassador said Vietnam also wished to use its human resources in development but this, he added, depended on how both sides could achieve peace.

The ambassador said he was optimistic that with help from Thailand the Kampuchean problem might be eased and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops made possible.

Gen Prem stressed that Thailand was determined to see peace in the region and Vietnam using its resources in nation-building.

The ambassador said relations between the two countries had been good during his stay here and he hoped that they might improve.

Gen Prem noted that the Vietnamese people were diligent and Vietnam would enjoy progress if this were put to positive use.

SITTHI RECEIVES OUTGOING SRV AMBASSADOR

BK101525 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Receiving SRV Ambassador Tran Quang Co, who called on him September 9 to bid farewell upon completion of his assignment in Thailand, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila asked the ambassador to convey to SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that problems of this region should be solved peacefully and that Thailand sincerely wants to be a friend of Vietnam. He said the economic problems facing Thailand and Vietnam will not improve without mutual assistance.

Sitthi said he stressed that, providing Vietnam is sincere about friendship, Thailand could help in the economic areas, or the two countries could enter joint cooperation schemes in trade and fishing. He also praised Vietnam's message on the anniversary of bilateral relations as showing a more friendly attitude on Vietnam's part.

HELICOPTER CRASHES; CHAWALIT, WANCHAI UNHURT

BK110928 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and acting Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun narrowly escaped death when their Bell helicopter developed engine trouble while airborne and crashed from tree-top level yesterday, an informed military source said this morning.

The incident, in which no one was injured, occurred while Gen Chawalit was on an inspection trip to Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province.

Meanwhile, Commander of the Special Warfare Centre Lt-Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong said that prior to yesterday's incident, a Sikorsky helicopter which Gen Chawalit and top army generals were on board also developed hydraulic trouble while at an altitude of about 500 metres in the Northeast on Tuesday.

Fortunately, the pilot managed to make a safe emergency landing, he said.

A committee has been set up to investigate both incidents, Lt-Gen Sunthon said.

He added that Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has been informed of the two incidents and has suggested that Gen Chawalit use a newer helicopter. However, Lt-Gen Sunthon said, Gen Chawalit preferred regular Army helicopters.

An informed source said that, in the second incident at Ban Kruat, when the Bell helicopter took off with Gen Chawalit and other top ranking army officers on board and climbed to about 50 metres, the main rotor malfunctioned.

The pilot immediately descended to tree-top level but the rotor blades hit a tree. The helicopter lost balance because of the impact and crashed to the ground, the source said.

Nobody was injured but the helicopter was considerably damaged, the source said.

The source said Gen Chawalit and others walked away from the crippled machine and then took another helicopter with the Second Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut on board to continue their inspection trip.

He added that several hundreds of people and government officials witnessed the incident.

The wreck of the crashed helicopter was taken to the Air Force Repair Centre for an inspection. Gen Sunthon said that an initial investigation showed an engine malfunction had been the cause.

CABINET APPROVES BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1987

BK100644 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a Budget of 227,500 million baht for the fiscal year 1987, with the expected revenue of 185,000 million baht and borrowing of 42,000 million baht to offset the shortfall.

The budgets allocated to the various ministries are as follows:
— Central budget — 22,536.7 million baht, up 1,824.4 million baht or 8.8 percent.
— Premier's Office — 1,623.8 million baht, up 29.6 million baht or 1.8 percent.
— Defence — 39,165.2 million baht, up 299 million baht or 0.8 percent.
— Finance — 57,458.1 million baht, up 8,940.6 million baht or 18.4 percent.
— Foreign — 1,067.4 million baht, up 35 million baht or 3.4 percent.
— Agriculture — 15,955.9 million baht, up 32 million baht or 0.2 percent.
— Communications — 9,870.9 million baht, up 45 million baht or 0.4 percent.
— Commerce — 606.5 million baht, up 59.3 million baht or 10.8 percent.
— Interior — 22,332.2 million baht, up 700.5 million baht or 3.2 percent.
— Justice — 664.3 million baht, down 2.1 million baht or 0.3 percent
— Education — 35,734.5 million baht, up 1,639.7 million baht or 4.8 percent.
— Public Health — 9,544.5 million baht, up 269.8 million baht or 2.9 percent.
— Industry — 895.4 million baht, up 48.5 million baht or 5.7 percent.
— Science — 1,311.5 million baht, down 8.7 million baht or 0.6 percent.
— University — 5,480.8 million baht, up 192.3 million baht or 3.6 percent.
— Independent agencies — 720.3 million baht, up 46.2 million baht or 7.9 percent.
— State enterprises — 2,366.2 million baht, up 1,624.1 million baht or 218 percent.
— Revolving fund — 165.8 million baht, up 67.9 million baht or 69.4 percent.
Under the job descriptions, the Budget can be classified as follows:
— Economic — 35,595.3 million baht, up 1,947.2 million baht or 5.8 percent.
— Education — 41,214.2 million baht, up 1,775.5 million baht or 4.5 percent.
— Public health and utilities — 24,468.5 million baht, up 1,130.2 million baht or 4.8 percent.
— National defence — 41,067.4 million baht, up 253.5 million baht or 0.6 percent.
— Internal security — 10,917.6 million baht, up 300.8 million baht or 2.8 percent.
— General administratrion — 6,105.4 million baht, up 359.8 million baht or 6.3 percent.
— Debt settlement — 56,150.0 million baht, up 9,315.0 million baht or 19.9 percent.
— Other — 11,981.6 million baht, up 767.9 million baht or 6.8 percent.

When classified according to the economic sectors, it is 36,007.7 million baht for investment, an increase of 1,740.7 million baht or 5.1 percent; 175,992.3 million baht for regular expenditure, up 8,573.5 million baht or 5.1 percent; and for the settlement of debt principal, 15,500 million baht, up 5,535.8 million baht or 55.5 percent.

NGUYEN HUU THO LEAVES ZIMBABWE FOR HOME

OW100857 Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep. 9 -- Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho left Harare, Zimbabwe, on Sept. 7 for home after attending the 8th Non-Aligned Summit. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho was seen off on his departure by Prime Minister R. Mugabe and other Zimbabwean senior officials.

At a cordial reception of Vice-Chairman [as received] Nguyen Huu Tho before his departure, Prime Minister Mugabe thanked him for his attendance and contributions to the success of the summit. For his part, Nguyen Huu Tho thanked the government and people of Zimbabwe for their hospitality and praised Prime Minister Mugabe's great contributions to the fine success of the 8th NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit.

Interviewed on Nonaligned Summit

OW101606 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 10 -- "The Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] has brought into play its dynamic and positive role in the struggle for peace and international security, against the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race on the earth and in the outer space," said Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho in an interview with VNA recently. Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho was leading the Vietnamese delegation at the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Harare (Zimbabwe) from Sept 1-7.

Asked about his assessment of the substantial results of the summit, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"At this summit, a number of countries still clamoured for the anachronistic doctrine on the so-called 'standing between the two blocs' and 'opposing the two superpowers' with a view to side-tracking the movement from its anti-imperialist goal. On the other hand, some countries sought to capitalize on the differences within the movement to sow discord, confrontation and tension to obstruct the summit from focussing on major and imperative issues of the time. Those efforts, however, met with utter failure.

"The summit acclaimed and vigorously supported the Soviet Union's peace initiative of January 15, 1986 and demanded that the United States respond to the Soviet initiatives and follow the Soviet example in applying moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It also demanded that the U.S. show goodwill attitude toward the coming Soviet-U.S. summit so as to reach agreements on a long-term halt of all nuclear tests.

"The summit strongly supported the heroic struggle of Nicaragua, Libya, El Salvador, Namibia and the other front-line countries in Africa, and the fight of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against Zionism...it condemned the imperialists' policy of economic domination which has exacerbated the economy of the developing countries."

On the summit's attitude towards the Southeast Asian issue, Nguyen Huu Tho said: "The resolution on Southeast Asia adopted at the 7th Summit of the Movement in New Delhi in 1983 was registered in the summit's draft political statement by the host country. A number of countries, however, were still trying to foment troubles, attempting to alter the statement and make it a resolution on the Kampuchean issue as they had done at the United Nations. This move, in essence, was an attempt to reverse the Kampuchean situation and obstruct the trend for dialogue now prevailing in this region with the aim of finding a peaceful solution to the Southeast Asian issue. Those trouble-making attempts, however, ended with failure."

Speaking about his impressions about the host country and its capital city, the vice president said:

"Under the leadership of the ZANU Patriotic Front and the Zimbabwe Government, the Zimbabwe people have carried out a long struggle for national liberation. Promoted by the high fighting spirit against imperialism and the apartheid regime in South Africa, they have closely sided with other African countries, especially the neighbouring front-line countries, vigorously supported various liberation movements and taken an active part in the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. For these reasons, Zimbabwe has been playing an important role in Africa."

USSR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO TRUONG CHINH

OW101635 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 10 -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Vietnam, Dmitriy Ivanovich Kachin, presented his credentials to President of the State Council Truong Chinh here today.

In a cordial talk following the presentation ceremony, President Truong Chinh and Ambassador Dmitriy Kachin expressed their joy at the constant development of the relations between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationism, which are solidified by the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. They emphasized that the identity of views of the two countries on their fundamental interests constitutes the firm base for the development of all bilateral relations.

The Soviet ambassador affirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to support and assist the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence, and fully supports Vietnam's positive and constructive foreign policy aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability.

President Truong Chinh affirmed that the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union have been a cornerstone in the foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state and, at the same time, the unswerving sentiment of the Vietnamese people. He underlined the importance of the close coordination of the two countries, both lying in Asia and the Pacific, in the interests of peace and socialism in the region.

The Vietnamese president stressed: "The Vietnamese people fully support the efforts of the Soviet Union in its tireless struggle to put an end to all nuclear testing. Those efforts were once again demonstrated in the proposals elaborated in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's recent interview with the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO. They are new and important contributions of the Soviet Union to checking and gradually eliminating the danger of a nuclear holocaust, preserving peace and security, and promoting equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation in Asia, the Pacific and elsewhere in the world."

Also present on the occasion were Nguyen Co Thach minister for foreign affairs, and Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

HANOI-VIENTIANE COOPERATION CONTINUES TO DEVELOP

BK091658 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Following the total liberation of Laos in 1975, especially since the signing of the Lao-Vietnam Tready of Friendship and Cooperation in 1977, the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two capitals of Vientiane and Hanoi have developed ever more extensively, thereby contributing greatly to building and improving the welfare of the people in the two capitals and strengthening the special friendship and the all-round cooperation between the two countries.

During the period 1979-85, Hanoi helped Vientiane restore many old machinery plants and enterprises and build many new industrial establishments. During the next 5 years, 1986-90, Hanoi and Vientiane will continue to develop more vigorously their cooperation and mutual assistance, thus contributing to tightening the special solidarity, fraternal friendship, and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

HO CHI MINH CITY TO CUT POPULATION GROWTH RATE

OW100853 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10 -- Efforts are being made in Ho Chi Minh City to reduce its present population growth rate from 1.7 percent to 1.2 percent in the 1986-1990 period.

The city has a population of some four million, and people of child-bearing age account for more than 50 percent. Before 1984, the city was in a situation of population explosion. Since 1985, drastic measures have been taken by the city authorities at all levels to carry out the population policy. Some 2,000 family planning advisory bureaus operating at wards, villages, public offices and factories have made encouraging achievements in reducing the city's birth rate. Besides, film shows, picturebooks, posters and exhibitions about family planning have attracted hundreds of thousands of young people's interest in the problem.

AQUINO DISCUSSES U.S. VISIT, FATE OF MARCOS

HK110535 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 11 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Thursday urged her cabinet members and countrymen to set aside their differences and pray for the success of her coming U.S. visit. In a last news conference before her scheduled departure Monday, she said she wanted to establish a "good personal friendship" with President Ronald Reagan, but would tell him to let the Philippines handle its insurgency problem.

Sticking to past positions, she said she was keeping her options open on the fate of U.S. military bases near Manila after their lease ends in 1991, and indefinitely ruled out the return of her deposed predecessor, Ferdinand Marcos, from exile in Hawaii. "I appeal to my countrymen to pray for the success of our visit, and I renew my call for peace and unity," she said in a prepared opening statement. "I am confident that in my absence our people who supported our successful crusade for liberty and democracy will continue to commit themselves in working for the greater interest of our country," she added.

Asked why she had to make the appeal, Mrs. Aquino said "I would like to concentrate all of my efforts in my meetings" with officials and businessmen. "So I would like to be free from worrying about ... maybe some personal differences among possibly my ministers and even among the people." Rumors of a possible power struggle or coup during the visit persist here. Marcos loyalists attempted a putsch while Mr. Aquino was on a provincial visit in July, but it collapsed after failing to muster popular support.

Mrs. Aquino said she wished she knew where the rumors came from adding that "I see from the crowds, I hear from them also that they are still very much behind me." The 53-year-old widow said she was now more confident in office seven months after the military-led popular revolt that installed her in power, but refused to rate her performance, saying she was leaving it to the people.

Public squabbles between rightist Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile -- who led the military mutiny against Mr. Marcos -- and other members of the government have lent the government an image of discord and instability. Cabinet members were unusually tight-lipped Wednesday after a meeting in which Mrs. Aquino was believed to have imposed discipline, but she admitted she could not completely stop the "intramurals" as "we are only human."

Mrs. Aquino refused to comment on U.S. press reports quoting unnamed Reagan administration officials as saying that she was too soft on communist rebels, with whom she is trying to strike a ceasefire prior to a peaceful settlement. But she added that "if this is asked of me by President Reagan himself, then I will very politely say that this is a Filipino problem, and we Filipinos would know better how to solve this problem." Washington is Manila's main source of military and economic aid.

But she reiterated later that she may adopt a U.S.-backed policy of using armed might against the rebels "if the peace talks collapse: and look into possible regional ceasefires in place of the current national-level efforts. Asked how important their meeting would be in convincing Mr. Reagan of her strength, she said: "I don't think I even have to explain myself ... more important will be the establishing of a good personal friendship between President Reagan and myself."

Mrs. Aquino said she would seek a higher U.S. quota for Philippine sugar -- a strategic industry currently disabled -- and easier terms for the repayment of the 26 billion dollar foreign debt she inherited from the 20-year Marcos regime.

On the fate of Mr. Marcos, Mrs. Aquino stuck to her stand that it was not yet time for the former strongman to return to the Philippines, and that she would personally tell him "when it is time for him to come back." "At the present time, it will not be to the interest of the Filipino people that Mr. Marcos come back because we have so many problems now, and the less we have of factionalism and division among our people, the less difficult it will be to solve our problems." As she spoke, some streets here were festooned with posters from Marcos loyalists bearing birthday greetings for Mr. Marcos, who was 69 Thursday.

ENRILE: 'I WILL NOT LEAD ANOTHER REVOLT'

HK101355 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By Melchor Parole]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday there will be no counter-revolution similar to that staged last Feb. 24 where he led a military revolt that toppled the Marcos regime.

"I will not lead another revolt because I'm not a professional revolutionist," Enrile told a forum at the induction of officers of the Publishers Association of the Philippines.

Asked for reaction on reports that the so-called Marcos loyalists were pinning their hopes on him, Enrile replied: "I'm flattered that so many people have hope in me."

On report that Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel called upon the people to start organizing to counter the military's strength, Enrile said, "I respect Minister Pimentel's opinion."

The defense chief said President Aquino invited him to be part of the presidential entourage to the US, but that he declined.

"I'm glad the President spared me. After all, I have done my part in giving a briefing to the presidential party," Enrile said.

He assured that there is no ill will between him and Mrs. Aquino.

On concerns that the military might be used for political ends, Enrile said the Military will be banned from politics as long as he is defense minister.

ENRILE COMMENTS ON CEASE-FIRE, CRITICISM

HK101455 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 28

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said the Armed Forces has had enough of being "pushed around" and declared that if the National Democratic Front (NDF) does not want an immediate ceasefire, "there will be no ceasefire."

Addressing the Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc. (PAPI) at the Playboy Club of the Silahis Hotel, Enrile reiterated that the Ministry of National Defense and the Armed Forces are fully committed to the peace initiative of President Corazon Aquino.

He however took Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo, negotiators for the NDF, to task for flatly rejecting a government proposal for an immediate 30-day ceasefire during peace talks.

In a joint press statement last Monday, Zumel and Ocampo explained that the current operational policies and heavy concentration of troops of the Armed Forces are the main deterrent to the government's proposal for a mutual declaration of ceasefire.

During the open forum after his speech, Enrile was asked just how far the military was "pushed around" by the communist insurgents.

Enrile said: "We've been pushed and pushed. We've received casualties in the field. Now they say they don't want a ceasefire. Well, today, the chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, and I have agreed that if the NDF says no ceasefire, we'll consider this whole situation as no ceasefire," he said.

Enrile also chose yesterday's forum to announce the decision of President Aquino to call the first meeting of the National Security Council [NSC] since its dissolution by former President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972.

"The NSC will be tasked with dealing with the security problems of the country. It will not be purely advisory in nature as it can make decisions regarding national security. Its powers will be pretty much the same as the ones it wielded prior to the declaration of martial law," Enrile said.

Asked what he meant the other day when he declared before an assembly of soldiers in Fort Bonifacio that "he is running out of patience," Enrile explained that he was alluding to certain people "who keep criticizing the military while ignoring the atrocities of the other side."

"Some of my colleagues have even given statements against me," he said. "I don't know why...I've not criticized or objected to any policy of the President...I've not criticized her leadership. They wanted a policy of reconciliation...to maintain a dialog with the insurgents...we agreed to all of these. But I only paint the situation as I analyze and see it...that it has serious implications and that we must have a coherent plan to face these implications," he said.

Enrile cited a certain local governor in the South whom he said had the temerity to blame the military after it figured in an ambuscade last week in San Vincente, Davao del Norte, resulting in the death of 30 rangers.

"What that governor did is not the work of a sane, responsible government official," Enrile said.

Asked if he felt President Aquino is in control of the country, Enrile merely commented: "Well, we're afloat."

Enrile, however, begged off from naming his critics in the Aquino Cabinet, saying, "I do not want to create any more problems for my President." He admitted, however, that some of the pronouncements of these Cabinet officials "make our jobs in the defense ministry more difficult."

Enrile laughed off a question seeking clarification of his statement Tuesday saying he could be like Rambo if he loses patience.

"We were talking of ourselves at the time and Rambo is Rambo..." he said. When pressed further to explain, Enrile declined and joked that he had not lost his patience "yet."

PIMENTEL ACCUSES CIA OF 'MEDDLING'

HK101447 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 25

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. yesterday accused the US Central Intelligence Agency as meddling in Philippine affairs.

He also accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of being an alarmist and an American "boy" who always follows the dictates and desires of the US.

In his talk with newsmen, Pimentel charged that Enrile's stand is similar to that taken by US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

"If Mr. Enrile is really sincere in helping President Aquino in resolving the present political and economic problems in the country, I think the very best thing for him to do is toe the line and give peace a chance to rule a land," Pimentel said.

Enrile's public statements lately "do not really fit his position as defense minister and a Cabinet member of the present government," Pimentel said.

Pimentel also maintained his position that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile should totally support the policies of President Corazon C. Aquino.

However, if Enrile as defense minister and a Cabinet member of the Aquino government could not in conscience accept some of the policies of President Aquino then "the best thing for Mr. Enrile to do is to submit his irrevocable resignation to the President," Pimentel said.

He allayed fears that while Mrs. Aquino is away something may terribly happen in the country.

Pimentel said, "A coup at this time will surely fail."

NPA HOUSE 'PINPOINTED' NEAR CAMP AGUINALDO

BK110331 Manila PNA in English 0316 GMT 11 Sep 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Manila, Sept 11 (OANA/PNA) -- Military operatives pinpointed Wednesday a house some 50 meters from Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, as a monitoring base of the communist New People's Army (NPA). The discovery followed the arrest of two rebel suspects and the killing of a soldier and the wounding of an army captain near the camp. One of the rebels fled after fatally shooting Corporal Vicente Landicho and seriously wounding Capt Cecilio Palada (not Panada as earlier reported) near the main gate of Camp Aguinaldo along Boni Serrano Avenue formerly Santolan Road. Palada sustained a gunshot wound in the head and is now fighting for his life at the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] medical center in Quezon City.

Col Pedro D. Juatchon, Camp Aguinaldo commander, identified the gunman as a certain Ely. The other suspect, now in the custody of the military, was identified as Reynaldo Andaya, a salesman and former contract worker in Saudi Arabia. Andaya is now undergoing tactical interrogated [as received] at the military intelligence unit.

According to Juatchon, he has received information that armed men suspected to be members of the armed partisan unit of the New People's Army (NPA) were inside a house on Camarilla Street, about 50 meters from Camp Aguinaldo's main gate. Acting on the lead, two teams composed of two officers and five enlistedmen were dispatched to the area, Juatchon said. Two soldiers first cased the area to observe the presence of the armed men. When the second team arrived, Juatchon said, the troopers barged into the house and surprised the two suspects who did not resist arrest.

AQUINO WANTS TO END INSURGENCY BY PEACEFUL MEANS

HK110217 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Excerpts] President Aquino said yesterday that despite the rejection by the National Democratic Front [NDF] of the government's ceasefire proposal, she will continue to exhause all peaceful means to end the 17-year communist insurgency.

"Only when these means do not succeed can there be resort by the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] to meet force with force," the President said.

The President's statement is a reiteration of a previous policy she enunciated last April 12, said Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno in his first briefing as presidential spokesman.

Benigno also announced that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile assured the President that he is supporting her peace efforts during a telephone conversation between the two yesterday morning.

Minister Enrile had lately been critical of the peace talks between NDF and government emissaries and told a military audience last Monday morning that if the national leadership does not get tough on the insurgents, he might be forced to take on the insurgents alone. [passage omitted]

Meantime, the President told the country's provincial governors and municipal and city mayors that she is "very confident that when I come back I would still be President."

"Why am I confident? Because I know that my power came from the people.. and everywhere I have gone, the people are still supporting me," she told the local officials who took their pledge of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution at Malacanang yesterday.

She asked the officials to forget about politics and instead to direct their attention to their responsibilities, "to helping your communities by serving them without obvious expectations of electoral reward."

Meanwhile, officers and directors of the League of Governors and City Mayors of the Philippines headed by Pampanga Gov. Bren Guiao were inducted by the President yesterday.

NAFP MAKES LOYALTY STATEMENT TO GOVERNMENT

HK101439 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[By Isidro M. Roman]

[Text] The New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) declared yesterday that it will always remain an integral part of the government and will follow civilian authority faithfully.

This consensus was arrived at during a day-long conference in Camp Aguinaldo presided by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, NAFP chief of staff and attended by all the major service commanders, regional unified command chiefs, and commanders of support and separate units.

The conference focused on the role of the military in securing the people and their properties, assisting the development of the countryside, and maintaining the gains of the reconciliatory efforts of the government.

The participants said the NAFP has consistently supported a multi-disciplinary, integrated approach in addressing the problem of peace and order and insurgency, including human rights issues.

They said the NAFP has always recognized that the realization of a more favorable climate of public order must come on a balanced combination of political, economic, social, and military inputs.

They also cited the program of action of the NAFP since the installation of the new government which is based on national reconciliation, security of the people, and development from the grassroots.

Insurgency is not totally a military problem, the commanders said. The solution consists of a coordinated series of immediate, short-term, and long-range actions which integrate the political, economic, and military capability of the government and the private sector.

The conference in a statement of consensus said:

The NAFP remains, as it has always been, an integral part of the government regardless of what its detractors say. The AFP continues to support fully, to remain constantly under, and to respond faithfully, to the civilian authority.

The NAFP's constitutional and statutory role is the maintenance of the republic's stability and security. The NAFP realizes, as much as other agenices of the government, the need for unity is the most vital ingredient for the attainment of stability and security. Unity, however, must be translated and actualized in terms of identification of national objective and determination of priority.

The conference proposed:

1. Adoption of a national strategy, a concept of implementation operations, and a body of policies to support it.

2. Assignment of missions and tasks related thereto among the various agencies of the government.

3. Allocation of critical human, financial, and material resources, among the various agencies which will be applied to attain the agreed objective.

4. Integration of the efforts of all concerned on the national level (Cabinet and National Security Council), regional level (regional peace and order councils), provincial level (provincial peace and order councils), and the city/municipal level.

5. Winning the people's support for this strategy and concept by making them aware of the situation, exerting greater and well-coordinated efforts, and ensuring beter public safety.

LOCAL OFFICIALS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR AQUINO

BK100933 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0914 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 10 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Filipino acting governors and mayors in the various cities and provinces had assured President Corazon Aquino of their vigilance during her trip to the United States beginning next week. They also pledged their willingness to sacrifice their lives for the country in a move taken to ensure the president's peace of mind during her trip to the United States next week.

In a dialogue with Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Tuesday night, provincial, city and municipal governors and mayors passed a resolution assuring the president that they will lead their constituencies in supporting and defending the country "with our very lives against any untoward incident aimed at derailing the present order." The local officials made the assurance in the wake of persistent reports that certain quarters are out to destabilise the government during Aquino's absence. The resolution also congratulated the president "for her exemplary feat in giving peace a chance in Mindanao by personally talking with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leader Nur Misuari."

During the dialogue, Pimentel said, "I think it is important that all sectors of Philippine society understand that anyone who is thinking of destabilising the Aquino government will do so at great cost." "We want it clearly understood that the people of the Philippines are behind the government and they do not want anyone to shake the condition of freedom and justice which they have achieved during the February Revolution," he added.

MILITARY, NPA TO DISCUSS MINDANAO CEASE-FIRE ANEW

HK051543 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Proc Maslog]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- Civilian and military authorities here have agreed to start another round of talks with top rebel leaders of the New People's Army to forge a formal ceasefire in Northern Mindanao.

Misamis Oriental Gov. Vicente Emano expressed his willingness to renegotiate with the NPAs after being assured by Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, RUC [Regional Unified Command] 10 chief, that the military authorities will cooperate fully with the peace efforts.

As this developed, a top ranking NPA leader said the rebels are still open to a peaceful solution of the insurgency problem despite recent clashes between government forces and the NPAs in the area.

George Matlos, chairman of the NPA north-central Mindanao regional party committee, wrote Gov. Emano reiterating the NPA stand in favor of a peaceful solution to the insurgency problem.

"We would like to give peace and President Aquino a chance," Matlos said.

Emano had earlier accused the military of sabotaging the peace efforts. However, during the dialogue, Adalem explained that the military is fully supporting the peace intitiatives of the civilian authorities. However, he said the ceasefire conditions should be clarified to avoid any misunderstanding.

"The door to a formal ceasefire is not yet closed. But first the conditions and groundwork for the start of formal peace talks should be fully discussed," Adalem said.

Adalem also said the military is agreeable to a limited ceasefire to allow negotiations for a formal ceaseire.

Emano welcomed the military support even as he lamented the efforts of some sectors to force a military solution to the insurgency problem.

"It is unfortunate that some sectors are not convinced of the need for a peaceful solution to the problem. Killing a hundred rebels now would not solve the problem as hundreds will join the movement later on," he warned.

"This would place our country in a similar situation as Vietnam where even the bombs and superior weaponry of the US failed to stop the tide of communism," Adalem added.

NDF SAYS MILITARY POLICIES DETERRENT TO TRUCE

HK091543 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo, negotiators for the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDF) yesterday said the main deterrent to the government's proposal for a mutual declaration of ceasefire is the current operational policies of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

In a joint press statement, Zumel and Ocampo said: "We hold that the current operational policies and heavy concentration of AFP troops against the New People's Army are the main sources of armed clashes."

They added that the Aquino government's proposal for a 3-day ceasefire, without prior definition of its mechanics and safeguards may prove useless or a "mere scrap of paper."

"The NDF takes the position that a ceasefire can only be effective and meaningful if it is situated with the comprehensive political settlement of the fundamental causes of the revolutionary armed struggle," Zumel and Ocampo said.

In restating its position, the NDF said it sought to clarify media reports that the NDF panel had agreed to consider the government proposal within two weeks.

They said the main agenda in the Sept. 6 meeting was to clear remaining objections of the government panel to the NDF panel, submitted Aug. 18, particularly on security and immunity guarantees during the negotiations.

The proposal was discussed by the government panel represented by Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. and Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona and NDF lawyers, Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad.

Zumel and Ocampo clarified that although the points of disagreement were partially resolved in the Sept. 6 meeting, the two panels agreed to defer final agreement on the security and immunity guarantees. This was in consideration of the request of Jose W. Diokno, who returned on that day from the United States, to await his written comments on the NDF proposal.

"Neither Ramon Mitra nor Teofisto Guingona Jr. had submitted written comments as we explicitly asked for," Ocampo and Zumel said.

They also asked the government to act decisively on the proposed security and immunity guarantees on which depended on the NDP representatives' capability to proceed with the talks, they said.

"We acknowledge the presentation of the government proposal for a 30-day ceasefire, but stressed that we may not yet reply to it," they added.

The two negotiators also denied earlier statements of Mitra which was picked up by the press.

MITRA URGES NDF NOT TO IMPOSE TRUCE CONDITIONS

HK101431 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Emi Sd. Perez]

[Excerpt] Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra, Jr., yesterday enjoined the government and the National Democratic Front [NDF] "to stop the hand that could pull the trigger" even as he urged the NDF to not impose any ceasefire conditions.

Mitra, one of three government men negotiating with the NDF to end all hostilities between the government and the communist rebels, told newsmen that conditions for the ceasefire could be settled later on.

At the same time, Mitra said that the government still maintains its credibility despite criticisms from some quarters.

"The credibility of the (Aquino) government is still rock-solid," Mitra said apparently referring to the recent "verbal exchanges" between some Cabinet ministers over the President's soft approach on the insurgency.

Mitra admitted that the government took the initiative of asking for a ceasefire.

"The government is never afraid to come out in the open that we were the ones who asked for the ceasefire," he said.

Mitra declared that Enrile has the right to speak his mind.

Taking up the cudgels this time for the defense chief, Mitra revealed that although the NDF has spelled out some conditions for the peace talks, definitely, preventing Enrile from talking is not one of them.

Urging the lifting of any impositions by the rebel side, Mitra emphasized that the government has not violated any commitment it had made to assure successful negotiations to end hostilities.

According to Mitra, the NDF has asked for "lenient" safe conduct passes and these were granted generously by the government.

However, at this early stage, Mitra admitted that there are some miscommunications when Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos defined the safety passes as "good only for a limited period, at a specified place."

Mitra said that the gap was corrected eventually with the safe conduct passes incorporating the terms set by the government panel.

The passes, Mitra declared, do not limit the movements of the NDF panelists headed by Satur Ocampo, and are good for as long as necessary.

Meanwhile, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez said communism cannot be fought with guns and bullets but with massive, sweeping and drastic socio-economic reforms.

Sanchez, who spoke at a symposium at the National Defense College in Fort Bonifacio, Makati, also said that he felt sorry that "some quarters" in the government continue to spread the "red scare" particularly in the labor sector.

He said labor groups which exert efforts in improving the living and working conditions of their members only seek a better future for their families and should not be identified as "communists."

The minister, according to sources, was referring to high ranking officials in the military and the private business sector "who keep equating true unionism with communism."

MILITARY NOTES CONTINUED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH

HK091521 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Seven Moslem guerrillas were killed in fratricidal combat that flared up in the southern Philippines after the president forged a ceasefire with a Moslem rebel group, the military said here Tuesday. The fighting broke out Monday in Magig between members of a guerrilla faction led by Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief Nur Misuari and a splinter group led by the exiled Dimas Pundato, Colonel Raul Aquino said.

The army brigade commander said in this southern city that the two groups had fought a four-hour gunbattle near the town. The MNLF force lost five men while two guerrillas from the Pundato faction were killed, Col. Aquino said. He added that an unknown number of combatants had been wounded and taken to a nearby hospital.

The fighting occurred barely three days after president Corazon Aquino formalized a ceasefire with MNLF forces in the southern Philippines that had been in place since shortly after she came to power in February. During the talks, Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari also agreed to enter into formal negotiations about ending the 14-year-old Moslem rebellion.

Mr. Pundato's reformist faction, along with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), another splinter group led by Hashim Salamat, had earlier expressed opposition to the talks, from which they were excluded. Brigadier General Pedro Balbanero, the deputy military commander of the southern islands, said in Zamboanga City earlier Tuesday that it was unclear whether the ceasefire covered areas where the Salamat and Pundato factions operated.

Thirteen people were killed in violence involving Moslem guerrillas in the center of the southern island of Midnanao over the weekend. Moslem guerrillas blew up a power pylon and hurled two grenades at a Roman Catholic church in Salvador in predominantly Moslem central Mindanao Sunday. Eleven people were killed and more than a hundred injured in the attack. Fifty Moslem guerrillas earlier clashed with government troops in the nearby town of Maysaysay and killed two militiamen, Brig. Gen. Balbanero said.

The military said the Salamat faction was responsible for the carnage in the church in Salvador Town and the toppling of the transmission line. The sabotage blacked out three provinces of western Mindanao. The general said the Salamat and Pundato factions operated mainly in central Mindanao, where the incidents took place. Both grops advocate Moslem autonomy.

Moslem guerrillas loyal to Mr. Misuari, considered by the military to be the strongest of the groups, are based in western Mindanao and on the smaller islands of Basilan, Sulu and Tawitawi, the general added. He said the ceasefire guidelines would most likely be established after the MNLF chief had completed his consultations with the five million-strong Moslem population of this predominantly Roman Catholic country.

Col. Aquino said 100 families, mostly Moslems, had fled Salvador to the neighboring towns for fear of Christian reprisals. "The prevailing sentiment among the Christian populace is anger towards Moslems," the officer said.

Mr. Misuari, whose faction advocates outright secession for the Moslem south, was in Basilan Tuesday for talks with MNLF commanders and Moslem residents, Brig. Gen. Balbanero said. The rebel leader, who had been living in exile in the Middle East since the mid-1970's, has been granted safe conduct by the government, which is agreeable to Moslem autonomy but opposses dismemberment of the republic. The MNLF launched a holy war against the now-overthrown regime of Ferdinand Marcos in 1972. The protracted campaign has claimed at least 60,000 lives and displaced hundreds of thousands of Moslems.

MUSLIMS 'WILL SUPPORT' AUTONOMOUS REGION

BK101018 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0934 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 10 (BERNAMA) -- Muslim Filipinos in southwestern Mindanao will support an autonomous region that will serve the interest of all Filipinos in Mindanao and shall uphold the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, Muslim leaders here said.

Sali Wali, former chairman of the Muslim Autonomous Region 12, was Wednesday quoted as saying that for a long time as the democratic processes will be adopted by the Muslim National Liberation Front (MNLF) [name as received], there will be quarrel between the regular MNLF members and MNLF returnees. Wali, who heads the biggest contingents of MNLF returnees in Region 9, said while the government is extending all efforts to appease the Misuari group, the national leadership should also listen and pay attention to the sentiments and perceptions of non-MNLF members, both Christians and Muslims. After all, these groups comprise the majority of the Filipinos in Mindanao.

He said the moment the communists show sign of gaining control of Mindanao, his group and other groups of MNLF returnees will stand side-by-side with the military forces and fight to the last MNLF returnee.

Meanwhile, former Sulu Gov. Tupay Loong said reconciliation between the faction of Nur Misuari and the rebel returnees is possible as soon as Misuari joins the government as they did. Loong said that the Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Basilan rebel returnees fully supported Misuari's move to achieve peace in Mindanao for as long as the returnees would participate in the new autonomous government. He however expressed concern for the rebel returnees role in the proposed new autonomous government. Whether the government will grant the creation of an internal security force of the new autonomous government has not been clarified.

Loong is appealing to President Corazon Aquino to lay down the guidelines and put it in black and white for the guidance of all concerned in Mindanao.

In the meantime Misuari is reported to have started his tour of the various Muslim provinces in Basilan, Zamboanga, Lanao and Cotabato to seek views of the Mindanao people before entering into peace negotiations with the Aquino government. Misuari and his advisors have been given a safe conduct pass by the military to accomplish his mission.

GOVERNMENT, MNLF TALKS LIKELY TO BE HELD ABROAD

HK110544 Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Zamboanga, Philippines, Sept 11 (AFP) -- A government emissary to Muslim rebels has said that planned peace talks with leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will likely be held outside the Philippines. Agapito Aquino, personal emissary and brother-in-law of President Corazon Aquino, told reporters in this southern city late Tuesday that MNLF chief Nur Misuari is "uncomfortable in the Philippines" and prefers to talk abroad. He did not mention any country. [passage omitted] He said Mr Misuari's trip to Muslim strongholds in Mindanao Island were delayed by "technical problems," adding that Mr Misuari could not move freely in the country and was still "ironing out his mobility requirements." [passage omitted]

CEBU REBELS DENY EXISTENCE OF 'TERROR PLOT'

HK051533 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[By Jose Logarta]

[Text] Cebu City -- Spokesmen of the communist movement here yesterday denied military allegations that rebels were set to sow disorder in Metro Cebu through "a September terror plot."

The spokesmen said the movement supports Cebu Archbishop Ricardo Cardinal Vidal's call for peace.

Vidal was still in Manila and oculd not be reached for comment.

But Monsignor Archilles Dakay, media liaison officer told the INQUIRER he was unaware of any official message from the rebels to Vidal.

Dakay also said reports that the cardinal was getting pessimistic for lack of immediate response from the rebels, were inaccurate.

Roger Garcia, spokesman of the New People's Army operational command dismissed in a press statement the alarm sounded by PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 7 chief, Col. Edgardo M. Abenina as nothing "but a pack of lies" and "a product of a sick mind."

He said any outbreak of violence in the last two days would be the responsibility of the military. However, except for the fatal shooting of a suspected NPA man by military intelligence officials, no violent clashes between government forces and the rebels were reported since Tuesday.

The National Democratic Front [NDF]-Cebu, in a separate statement signed by spokesman Rafael Flores, said his organization shared Vidal's desire for peace.

He said the possible participation in local peace talks would not duplicate negotiations between the NDF national government emissaries but would complement them.

Flores, however, said "there are local conditions and immediate problems in the province that caused the heightening armed clashes between rebel forces and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines." He did not elaborate.

The New People's Army, through Garcia, also denied the arrival of rebel reinforcements from Negros and Bohol islands as alleged by the military.

CEBU COUNTERINSURGENCY TASK FORCE FORMED

HK081153 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Abe Licayan]

[Text] Cebu City -- The military has organized a special combat unit, "Task Force Polaris", to crush the mounting rebel threat in Cebu with insurgents failing to answer invitations to local peace talks and the authorities, themselves, doubting the possibility of such a dialog.

"The rebels in Cebu don't have a personality," Col. Romulo Querubin, Regional Unified Command 7 chief said. The newly-formed trisectoral group tasked to negotiate with local dissidents for a ceasefire has difficulty determining whom to talk with, he added.

Querubin's view was shared by the members of the Cebu provincial board which has created its own committee to dialog with local rebels, despite the existence of a government-Church reconciliation committee, headed by Cebu Archbishop, Ricardo Cardinal Vidal.

Immediately after his election as chairman of the committee two weeks ago, Vidal invited Cebu rebels to local-level peace talks.

In the past, he had been in constant contact with some local insurgents. Until yesterday, however, the Cebu archbishop's office had not received any response, according to Msgr. Aguiles Dakay, who also claimed they "knew who the local dissident -- [as published] negotiators might be."

Task force Polaris will handle all counter insurgency operations in Cebu, Querubin said.

the Cebu rebels, reinforced by insurgents from Mindanao and other Visayan provinces, have encamped in areas around metropolitan Cebu the military said. All military and police units have have been placed under red alert.

Querubin refused to bare the Task Force's manpower and equipment strength. Col. Mariano Baccay, Region 7 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] deputy commander for operation, heads the task force.

Government forces here have killed at least five rebels, wounded 10 and captured 25 others since the intensification of counterinsurgency operations two weeks ago in retaliation for a spate of rebel attacks on both military and civilian targets during the past few months. NPA attacks killed more than 40 people, mostly soldiers and policemen.

Meanwhile, a Cabinet member and representatives from the military the local clergy and cause-oriented groups agreed that while the insurgency problem has escalated "peace is definitely within reach."

Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, Region 7 PC-INP commander, Col. Edgardo Abenina, Msgr. Dakay and Prof. Zenaida Uy, chairperson of the Cebu Bayan [New People's Alliance] discussed the insurgency situation in an interview program on people's TV 3 in Cebu Saturday night.

CORDILLERA REBELS WILLING TO TALK WITH AQUINO

HK051535 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Baguio City -- Cordillera rebels are prepared to dialogue with President Aquino if army troopers engaged in counterinsurgency operations are withdrawn from the area, according to a communique from Fr. Conrado Balweg of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [PLA] received by the CORDILLERA NEWS AGENCY (CNA).

Balweg said that after consultations with other CPLA commanders, it was decided that the peace talks would depend on changes in the disposition of military troops assigned in the Cordilleras.

According to CPLA commander "Ka Wanas," military operations are being conducted in Upper Kalinga. The rebel leader cited an incident last Aug. 8 when elements of the 41st Infantry Batallion fired at their group.

"Ka Wanas" said that they did not engage the group because of the on-going dialogues between the Aquino government and the CPLA. "Ka Wanas" represented the CPLA during the first round of talks held with the president's emissary, Butz Aquino June 15-16 in the Mountain Province.

Three Philippine Army batallions are operating in the Cordillera provinces of Mountain Province, Abra and Kalinga-Apayao.

In an interview with the CNA, Region 1 military commander Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz said that troops assigned in the area are there to protect the people." He said that the military's position was that of "active defense."

In Abra, he said that while there appears to be peaceful co-existence between the government troops and Cordillera rebels, there are orders for soldiers to "maintain their detachments and wait for instruction."

In the Mountain Province, the general reported that soldiers are engaged in patrols during the day to villages to sanitize the area. Kalinga-Apayao falls under the command of Region 2, De la Cruz specified.

During a recent meeting with military commanders, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile reportedly expressed disapproval of the proposal to withdraw the troops from the Cordilleras. However, Enrile also said he would abide by the decision of higher authorities.

The second condition forwarded by the CPLA to President Aquino is that the talks be held in the Cordillera. Butz Aquino, the president's emissary, said that during his talks recently held with Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front, a similar condition was submitted for the peace talks to be held in Mindanao, their home front.

Observers say that Cory Aquino's visit to the Cordillera and Mindanao and the holding of successful peace talks with the CPLA and the MNLF can begin to instill peace in [the] troubled Philippines.

LATE REPORT: REPORT SAYS MARCOS TO ARRIVE 11 Sep

HK111335 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By correspondent Dana Batang]

[Text] Police said yesterday they received intelligence reports that deposed President Marcos will arrive tonight in Manila after six months of exile in the United States.

The confidential report, according to a ranking Manila police officer, did not say where and how the former president would come.

Under the plan, the police said, thousands of Marcos loyalists would welcome Marcos and his companions, among them former Armed Forces chief, Gen Fabian Ver.

The loyalists also planned to stage a rally today at the Quirino Grandstand in Rizal Park to protest against the Aquino Government and to celebrate Marcos' 69th birthday.

Manila Police Chief Brig Gen Alfredo S. Lim said he had recommended the denial for the rally's permit and suggested that the rally be held in Liwasang Bonifacio or Plaza Moriones instead.

Reports said the loyalists rally, their second this month, would be highlighted by the release of more than a thousand red, white and blue balloons. Then they would listen to a tape-recorded message of Marcos.

After the rally, the loyalists would go to the Bingwit Restaurant in Quezon City where they would map out strategies and prepare for Marcos' arrival, police said.

Police said they also received information that loyalists would sabotage power lines on Sept 17, creating brownouts throughout Metro Manila.

The brownouts would be the signal for loyalists to mass in front of "private and military establishments." Reports said the loyalists would seize government and privately-owned radio and television stations and would storm Malacanang Palace.

Other loyalists would mass at the gates of Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City, where loyalist troops would provide them security and back up in case of attack from other Government forces.

Manila Police chief, Brig Gen Alfredo Lim, said the entire military and police forces were placed under red alert for the loyalist rally today.

Anti-riot squads would be deployed in the Rizal Park to prevent the loyalists from marching to the Palace.

Lim said previous loyalist rallies have been violent and the denial of a permit could avert possible violence.

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NAKASONE ADDRESSES DIET ON TRADE, GATT, SDI, USSR

OW120623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone voiced renewed concern about Japan's huge current account surplus at the opening of Diet (parliament) debate Friday, calling the situation "serious." "Japan's current account surplus has been growing over the years to an unprecedented level," Nakasone said. "It is a serious situation from the viewpoint of harmonious development of the world economy." Japan registered a 55 billion dollar current account surplus in fiscal 1985, which ended in March, mainly due to a 61.6 billion dollar trade surplus. Nakasone said it is "essential" for Japan to change its economic structure to make it more compatible with the international community.

In this respect, he also said it is "vital" to ensure that Japan's economic growth continues, centered on expansion of domestic demand as requested by the United States and the European Community. The government will submit a large-scale supplementary budget to the current Diet session, which lasts until November 29, to boost the domestic economy, Nakasone added.

He also referred to crucial international trade talks to be held in Uruguay next week and said, "Japan will make its maximum efforts to make the negotiations successful." Trade ministers and other delegates from 92 member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will meet at the resort city of Punta del Este September 15-19 to discuss ways to achieve freer world trade. Japanese officials are worried that Japan may become a target of criticism by other countries in the negotiations because of Japan's huge trade surplus. Japan will try hard at the meeting to stop protectionism and create a new multilateral free trade system toward the 21st century, Nakasone said in a major policy speech at the 107th extraordinary Diet session.

It is the first full parliament session since the historic victory of Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in the July 6 national elections. The LDP has 308 members in the 512-seat House of Representatives. As a reward for the sweeping victory, the LDP has extended Nakasone's term as party president -- a job that carries with it the prime ministership -- by one year, until October next year.

Turning to international politics, Nakasone said he will continue working "strenuously" to ensure a "fruitful dialogue and negotiations" between the United States and Soviet Union. And he said it is "truly meaningful" for Japan and the Soviet Union to have agreed to promote political dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow, including exchanges of visits by Nakasone and party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev is expected to come to Japan in January, becoming the first Kremlin leader to visit Japan. But Nakasone angered the Soviets by announcing Tuesday that Japan will take part in the research phase of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the so-called "star wars" project.

The Soviet Union regards the space-based antimissile plan as an attempt to expand the arms race into pace. "Japan's participation in the SDI research project will be beneficial to effective implementation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty arrangements," Nakasone told the Diet session. He expressed the hope that it will also raise Japan's technological standards.

On regional matters, Nakasone said he will try to expand cooperative relations with neighboring countries in Asia, including member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He pledged to increase Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Third World countries.

Referring to controversial remarks by sacked Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910 and the massacre of Chinese by the Japanese imperial army in the city of Nanjing in 1937-1938, the prime minister said, "It is really regrettable that there was recently an incident which it was feared might adversely affect Japan's relations with its neighboring countries in Asia." Nakasone sacked Fujio Monday as education minister after the veteran lower house member refused to comply the prime minister's request to resign voluntarily. A South Korean official called the incident the "most serious" since normalization of Seoul-Tokyo relations in 1965.

On other domestic issues, the prime minister called the government-proposed split and privatization of the money-losing Japanese National Railways (JNR) the "No 1 and most urgent" problem for his administration. The government plans to submit eight bills on reform of the national railroad system.

MARCHUK VIEWS GORBACHEV VISIT, SDI WITH NAKASONE

OW120559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Visiting Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk hinted to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev may visit Japan next January, a government official said. Marchuk, here since Sunday as a Foreign Ministry guest, paid a courtesy call on Nakasone at his official residence. In delivering Gorbachev's message Marchuk quoted the Soviet party general secretary as saying he cannot visit Japan by the year-end due to his tight schedule but he expects to visit next year.

On August 5, Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev that he expects Gorbachev to visit Japan this year or by the end of next January. Nakasone repeated Kuranari's request to Marchuk, who said he will convey Nakasone's wish to Gorbachev that the Soviet general secretary visit Tokyo in January. Marchuk said the Soviet leader expects constructive results in the expected Soviet-Japan summit meeting.

Marchuk, who is in charge of science and technology, warned Nakasone that Japan's decision to start talks with the U.S. on its participating in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) will have a negative effect on Japan-Soviet relations. The Soviets have proposed the abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and this is the best policy, Marchuk was quoted as telling Nakasone.

Nakasone said Japan's participation in the SDI, the so-called "star-wars" antimissile space-based defense system, is consistent with its policy of seeking peace, as the system is defensive in nature and will lead to the abolition of nuclear weapons. He told Marchuk it is unnecessary for the Soviet Union to worry about Japanese participation in SDI, the official said. Nakasone also told Marchuk he had already confirmed with U.S. President Ronald Reagan five basic points regarding SDI, including the point that the SDI plan seeks no U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Marchuk said although Japan's SDI participation will hamper bilateral cooperation in scientific technology, the Soviets still believe there will be many possibilities for Japan-Soviet cooperation in such a field.

Marchuk said he welcomed the resumption of bilateral science and technology cooperation talks which will be held between September 16 and 19 in Tokyo. The talks have been suspended since 1982 in connection with Japan's sanctions against Moscow taken in relation to the situation in Poland.

Nakasone expressed the hope of the second Soviet-U.S. summit between Gorbachev and Reagan will be held as soon as possible, which he said would have a positive influence on his own expected meeting with Gorbachev. But Nakasone underscored the need to resolve an "important pending problem" with the Soviets -- alluding to Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido which Japan wants returned, the so-called "northern territories" -- before concluding a peace treaty to stabilize bilateral relations, the official said.

Wants Hi-Tech Exchanges

OW121301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk said Friday the Soviet Union would like to expand exchange of high technology with Japan. Marchuk, in a wide-ranging interview with KYODO news service, also said Moscow is prepared to expand trade with Japan through joint venture business. Marchuk, who is concurrently chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, is now on a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

Marchuk said the Soviet Union is interested in cooperating with Japan to promote nuclear fusion research and develop a new type of nuclear power generation technology. The Soviet Union would like to exchange data with Japan on the long-term aftereffects of exposure to radiation, Marchuk said.

He said his country is also ready to consider allowing Japanese astronauts to fly in Soviet spacecraft. Marchuk said the Soviet Union does not want a one-sided flow of high-technology from Japan. What is important is a two-way flow, especially in basic research, he said.

He said the new thrust of economic development in the Soviet Union lies in such high-tech fields as electronics, computers, new materials, biotechnology. Economic ties with Japan should not be limited to trade; the two countries should step up exchange in high-tech fields too, he said.

In describing the kind of joint ventures the Soviet Union has in mind, Marchuk said the Soviets want those which can export their output to Japan. The Soviet Union will buy what it needs from Japan, instead of having them produced by Soviet-based joint ventures, he said.

NO COMMENT PLANNED ON SOVIET SDI WARNING

OW120347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- A Senior Foreign Ministry official said Friday Japan has no intention of making any further comment on a Soviet warning about Japan's participation in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The Soviet Union officially warned Japan Thursday that a Japanese decision to join the SDI project will have a negative effect on bilateral relations.

The official, who declined to be named, said a Japanese statement that it will begin talks with the U.S. on its participation in the SDI research has already been conveyed to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa by Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Yasue Katori. Japan has no intention of making any further comment on the Soviet warning, the official added.

SCIENTISTS' GROUP 'WILL NOT COOPERATE' ON SDI

OW110523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO -- The Japan Scientists Association [JSA] blasted the government decision to take part in SDI research, saying it will not cooperate with any research connected with the U.S. space-based anti-missile program. Protesting the government decision Tuesday to participate in the SDI project, the JSA said in a statement Wednesday that participation in research would lead to the militarization of Japan's science and technology. The association charged that research in SDI will impede the development of science and technology in Japan on grounds of "security protection." "The JSA plans to unfold a campaign against extending any cooperation to SDI," the statement said.

NAKASONE WANTS 'HARMONY' IN TIES WITH ROK

OW110735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday he will make efforts to mend the strong anti-Japan sentiments in South Korea resulting from the recent diplomatic friction caused by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's remarks. Speaking in a meeting by both lower house and upper house members of the Liberal-Democratic party (LDP), Nakasone also emphasized "harmony" in diplomatic policies.

Nakasone, concern with the fact that some LDP members opposed the dismissal of Fujio earlier this week for his controversial remarks, said bilateral relationships with neighboring Asian countries, especially with South Korea and China, have to be strengthened. Members opposing Fujio's discharge said making this kind of decision based on criticisms from other countries means giving up the nation's sovereignty.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF S. KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Wants Trade Imbalance Corrected

OW111209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO -- Visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Thursday urged Japan to rectify the mounting trade imbalance in favor of Japan, according to government officials. The South Korean request was made at a meeting between Chao and International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, they said. South Korea's trade deficit with Japan totaled 3.3 billion dollars between January and July, swelling from last year's overall deficit of 3 billion dollars.

Choe was quoted as saying "if South Korea's deficit with Japan grows at the current pace, this year's deficit will be over 6 billion dollars and equivalent to 7.2 percent of the South Korean Gross National Product (GNP) which is greater than its defense expenditures."

He warned that the problem will become a "political issue," as the South Korean people have keen interest in it.

In response to Choe's remarks, Tamura said South Korea had reportedly registered in the black in its current account balance this year for the first time on record. Tamura pointed out that the huge trade imbalance results from South Korea's industrial structure, in which most manufacturers of automobiles, electronics and other machinery for export depend on imports of parts and components from abroad. Tamura also said Japan will send a big mission to South Korea to help develop South Korea's components and parts industry next month.

Departs for Home 12 Sep

OW120149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su left here for home Friday after winding up a three-day visit to Japan to hold the first regular bilateral foreign ministers conference. He held talks with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari Wednesday and also met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday.

No 'serious' Rift Over Island

OW120741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMt 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Senior government officials agreed Friday that a territorial dispute between Japan and South Korea over a small island in the Sea of Japan will not become a serious diplomatic row such as the one caused by remarks of sacked Education Minister Masayuki Fujio. The officials -- Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda -- discussed the problem in reference to sharp reactions by South Korean news media to Japan's territorial claim to Takeshima Island, called Tokto in Korea.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari repeated Japan's sovereignty over the rugged, uninhabited island in a meeting with his South Korean counterpart, Choe Kwang-su, in Tokyo wednesday. Kanemaru and Gotoda shared the view that the problem will not develop into a serious situation like the one instigated by Fujio's remarks that justified Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, officials said.

38TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK FOUNDING COMMEMORATED

9 Sep Banquet

SK101037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of September 9 in celebration of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and Kang Song-san and other party and government cadres were present at the banquet

Also present were Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, the members of the congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) headed by comrade Cho Kwang-che, member, and director of the Propaganda Department, of the Central Committee of Hanminjon, and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (chongnyon), now staying here to attend the celebrations of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, officials of chongnyon and Mr. Choe Pok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea and army corps commander of the "ROK" Army, staying in the homeland.

Foreign diplomatic envoys, delegations and guests in Korea were invited there. Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, made a speech.

Since its founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a great progress in the cause of the country's prosperity, socialism and communism and performed undying feats which will shine long in history, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials, he noted, and said: This is the fruition of the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The DPRK Government will win greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work by thoroughly applying the chuche idea to all spheres of the state activities and constantly implementing the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and thereby more dynamically press ahead with the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea, he said.

Noting that to prevent the perpetuation of the national division and achieve national reunification is the most urgent task facing the DPRK Government and our nation, he said:

The United States and the South Korean authorities must renounce the anachronistic "two Koreas" policy and accede to our proposals for tripartite talks and talks between military authorities. All the Koreans in the North and the South and abroad should closely unite under the banner of national reunification and valianty wage a nation-wide struggle to promote the independent and peaceful reunificaion of the country by their concerted efforts.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will, in the future, further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist and non-aligned countries and other progressive countries of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace and resolutely struggle against war and in defence of peace in close unity with all the peaceloving people of the world.

A soiree of Pyongyang youth and students was held yesterday in celebration of the anniversary.

Kang Song-san Speaks

SK110334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, at a banquet arranged by the DPRK Government at the People's Palace of Culture on 9 September to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and respected foreign guests:

Under circumstatnces in which the entire country is seething with elevated revolutionary passion, we celebrate the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, entertaining feelings of great national pride and self-confidence.

Greeting the festive national holiday, entrusted by the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic, I heartily congratulate all the people on devoting everything to the struggle to achieve the prosperity and development of the fatherland and victory in the revolution. At the same time, I extend warm greetings to the South Korean people, who are courageously struggling to achieve national sovereignty, democracy, and the fatherland's reunification in defiance of cruel oppression and persecution by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military and fascist elements; and to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all overseas compatriots, who are steadily struggling to achieve the prosperity and development of the people and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, taking pride in being among the people of the republic. I also heartily welcome foreign comrades and friends, who are present here to celebrate our national holiday.

Comrades, since its founding, the DPRK, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, has made great progress in achieving the prosperity of the country and the cause of socialism and communism by overcoming mounting difficulties and trials. Thus, it has attained immortal achievements, which will shine forever in history. Vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people in accordance with our party's revolutionary line, the government of the republic has firmly safeguarded the independence of the country and the revolutionary gains. By successfully carrying out the socialist revolution and construction, it has turned our country, which was once backward compared to the world, into an independent socialist country possessing a most advanced socialist system, a firm self-reliant people's economy, brilliant national culture, and a powerful national defense capability.

The course followed by the republic is a glorious, worthwhile course shining with great change and great creation which has brought about a basic change in the position of our fatherland and the status of our people.

Today our republic exists during a period of new revolutionary upsurge. Vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing society with chuche through the leadership of the party, the socialist system of our country has been further consolidated and developed with the passage of time, and the might of the republic has continuously grown and been strengthened in all sectors, including the political, economic, cultural, and military sectors. In the bosom of the republic, our people have been extensively provided with true freedom and rights as the masters of the country and society and enjoy a happy life, materially and culturally, to their hearts' content.

All the people in our country endlessly love and are resolutely safeguarding and defending the republic. They are devotedly struggling to build a paradise of socialism and communism in the fatherland.

During the long history of our people, there has never been a time when our fatherland was more prosperous or demonstrated its dignified appearance like it does today, in the era of the workers' party. All the epochal changes and great victories brought about and attained in our country under the banner of the republic are the result of the wise leadership of the WPK, led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the precious fruition of the chuche idea. Our people, advancing to uphold the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party and leader, will always be victorious, and our republic will be prosperous forever.

The government of the republic will further accelerate the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea by attaining greater victories in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by thoroughly materializing the chuche idea in all sectors of state activities and by steadily implementing the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

Preventing the perpetual division of the people and achieving the fatherland's reunification is the most urgent task looming before the government of the republic and our people. To meet the desire of all the Korean people, the reunification of our country should be achieved based on the three-point principle -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- delineated in the historic 4 July joint North-South statement.

In accordance with the spirit of the 4 July joint North-South statement, the government of the republic will struggle positively to: dispel the sentiment of misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and South through dialogue and negotiations, end confrontation, and implement our rational proposal for peaceful reunification.

To resolve the basic question of peacefully achieving Korea's reunification, tripartite talks should be held between our republic, the United States, and South Korea. Only by replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement by realizing tripartite talks, and only by adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South can we ease tension in our country, prevent the danger of war, and provide conditions and circumstances for reunifying the fatherland peacefully.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should discard the anachronistic policy for two Koreas and respond to our proposals for holding tripartite talks and talks between persons in military authority.

By firmly uniting and joining efforts under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, all Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should much more resolutely wage the pan-national struggle to expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Struggling to strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution is a firm stand assumed by the government of the republic. Upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, the government of the republic and our people will further develop relations of friendship with the progressive countries of the world, including socialist and nonaligned countries, and will resolutely struggle to oppose war and protect peace by firmly uniting with all the peace-loving people of the world.

Availing myself of this significant occasion, celebrating the 38th anniversary of the founding of the republic, and wishing Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life, I propose a toast to the fatherland's reunification; to the endless prosperity of the republic; to the victory of socialism and communism; to the good health of our heroic working class, cooperative peasants, and working intellectuals, who are devotedly struggling to achieve the prosperity of the republic; to the good health of the officers and men of our courageous People's Army and the People's Security Forces, who are firmly defending the defense line of the fatherland to safeguard the security of the republic and the revolutionary gains; to the good health of the members of the Chongnyon delegation, which has visited the socialist fatherland to greet the significant holiday; to the good health of the diplomatic delegations of various foreign countries and friends, who are here with us to celebrate our national holiday; and to the good health of all comrades present here.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK100224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 8 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 September Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle To Achieve the Endless Prosperity of the Republic"]

[Text] Today the struggle to accelerate socialist construction is being waged vigorously in our country under the leadership of the party. Amid victorious progress of the revolution and construction, the might of the republic has been continuously consolidated and its authority has increased. Entertaining feelings of great national pride and self-confidence, our people greet this significant national holiday. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's founding of the DPRK 38 years ago on 9 September 1948 was a great event of historic significance in developing our revolution and our people's daily lives.

Our republic is a precious revolutionary achievement, which the Korean communists and people built under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of smashing the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and effecting various democratic reforms after establishing a people's government after liberation. With the establishment of the DPRK as the momentum, our people became the true masters of the country and society and a powerful and dignified people whom no one could slight.

With the founding of the republic as the momentum, our people came to possess a powerful weapon in carrying out revolution and construction and to proudly advance in the international arena, upholding the flag of an independent country. Our republic, which is endlessly prosperous today, and its international position are linked to the historic day on which the republic was founded. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK has traversed the proud road shining with victory and honor. By vigorously accelerating revolution and construction under the leadership of the party and leader, the government of the republic has established a most advanced socialist system in this land and turned our country into a socialist country possessing a solid people's economy, brilliant national culture, and strong national defense capability.

During the grim fatherland liberation war, our republic firmly safeguarded the revolutionary gains from the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion by vigorously organizing and mobilizing all the people in the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland by becoming the banner of the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Today our republic is in a period of great prosperity. The socialist system in our country has been further consolidated and developed with the passage of time, and the might of the republic has continuously grown and been strengthened in all sectors, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors. Our republic is the most powerful independent, self-reliant and self-defending socialist country.

Resolving all questions arising from revolutionary struggle and construction work, from the fatherland's reunification, and from external work in accordance with one's faith and view and through our people's independent effort is a firm and unalterable principle in the activities of the republic.

Because the government of the republic has advanced by upholding the banner of independence, our republic enjoys high authority today, and our people are dignified as an independent people. Our republic moves through the use of domestic resources, technology, and cadres. It possesses a powerful economy, which has developed in various ways and is equipped with sophisticated techniques, along with a victorious and invincible national defense capability to thoroughly smash any imperialist aggression whatsoever.

Under the superior socialist system of the republic, our people all freely participate in state and social life, exercising equal rights. They live and work happily, free from worries about food, clothes, and housing, about school education, and about medical care.

Our people take great pride and self-confidence in bringing about an epochal change in the revolution and construction under the banner of the republic and in enjoying a happy and worthwhile life in the bosom of the republic.

The strengthening and development of our republic and all victories and successes attained in revolution and construction under the banner of the republic are the products of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Based on the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly delineated all questions arising from strengthening the government of the republic and from increasing the function and role of this government in every stage of developing the revolution. He has thoroughly resolved these questions.

The ideas and theories on building a chuche-type state, set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, including the classic principle that the theory on the basic principle of building an independent country and communism is one that adds the three revolutions to the people's governments, has become a firm guideline for strengthening and developing our republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's theory on building the country has been brilliantly inherited and developed by our party. The leadership of the great party and the leader constitutes the basic source of the invincibility and bright future of our republic. Today we are assigned the weighty task of completing the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by further strengthening the republic and by vigorously accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the people should positively struggle to further strengthen and develop the republic. We should strengthen the might of the republic in various ways by much more firmly consolidating our revolutionary government and by thoroughly materializing the chuche idea in all sectors of state activities. We should consolidate the political and economic might of the republic in various ways by much more thoroughly materializing the chuche idea in all sectors of state activities.

The three revolution -- ideolgical, technological, and cultural -- are our party's general line for imbuing society with the chuche idle and building communism. We should vigorously carry out the three revolutions by further strengthening the government of the republic and by increasing its functions and role. In particular, we should struggle vigorously to implement the line of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific -- the line set forth at the sixth party congress -- and to successfully achieve the magnificent 10-point goal for socialist economic construction.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great plan for economic construction, all people throughout the country have risen as one in the struggle to implement this plan with a new faith and mettle. With the spirit and mettle of successfully building the West Sea lockgate over a short period of time, we should struggle steadily to accelerate the construction of important edifices, including tideland reclamation and construction of the Sunchon vinalon industrial complex, and to increase production. Thus, we should further strengthen the economic might of the country, change the appearance of the fatherland, and epochally improve the people's standard of living.

Our republic is what our people have won in blood and through a grim struggle under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is the source of our people's happiness and the prosperity of our posterity generation after generation. The anti-Japanese fighters and many patriots shed their blood and sacrificed their lives for today's advanced and superior socialist system and for the revolutionary government. Our people's true lives blossom in the bosom of our republic, and a happier future is linked solely to the republic.

We should consolidate and develop the socialist system without interruption and cement our revolutionary sovereign right more firmly, while always cherishing the value of the republic as faith. At the same time, we should strongly defend and safeguard the high honor and dignity of our republic.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is a supreme national task facing our republic's government and people. The DPRK is the one and only lawful government of Korea, established according to the collective will of the whole nation.

Since its foundation, our republic's government has made all sincere efforts possible for the nation and reunification. Our party and the republic's government have recently put forward many reasonable proposals, including founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], a confederal state including the whole country. However, because of the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, national reunification has not yet been achieved.

Unlike the northern half of the republic, in the other half of the country a fascist military dictatorial rule, among the most tyrannical and antipopular, which ruthlessly tramples underfoot human rights and human dignity, is being enforced.

The South Korean regime, which has been fabricated by the U.S. imperialists, is a scarecrow regime enjoying no real power, in addition to being a thoroughly subordinate and colonial puppet regime.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique are running amok in scheming to perpetuate national division and provoke a new war. In particular, the wretches are persistently scheming to use the upcoming Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games to fabricate two Koreas.

The Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula has vigorously encouraged our people's struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and for peace in, and peaceful reunification of, the country. With the support and encouragement of the world's revolutionary people, our people will check and frustrate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who are bent on provoking a new war of aggression, a thermonuclear war, in Korea.

Achieving national reunification is the unanimous aspiration of our people, and national reunification should be achieved without fail for the uniform development of the people as well as for its future. All the Korean people will achieve the long-cherished desire for national reunification and national prosperity by crushing maneuvers of any sort hindering national reunification and by founding the DCRK.

The DPRK is an independent and peace-loving country. Our party and the republic's government will, as they have in the past, struggle positively to develop friendly and cooperative relations with peoples in all countries throughout the world, including those in the socialist and nonaligned countries; to vigorously launch the antiwar, antinuclear peace movement against the imperialists; and to defend peace and security in the world, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

Our party is a great organizer and guide in the struggle to make the republic endlessly prosperous and flourishing. Upholding the party's leadership is the highest mission of the people's government. It is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership to strengthen the might of the republic and to achieve prosperity for it. We should thoroughly embody the party's leadership over all activities of the people's regime and over all fields of social life in accordance with the demands of the developing reality in which the party's organizational and ideological foundation and leadership system have been firmly established.

Our republic, which has been established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is now achieving efflorescence and development in all fields under the leadership of the party. Because of the socialist fatherland led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the cause of the respected and beloved leader, our people have become a most dignified and proud people.

All the people in the country should always strongly defend and safeguard the party and leader and loyally struggle on the single-track road indicated by the party, while cherishing in their hearts how the fate of our fatherland has been pioneered and its position has been changed. Bright prospects are being unfolded before our republic, and all our people are full of new hopes for and firm faith in their future. Our people, who are vigorously advancing under the leadership of the WPK for the prosperity and flourishing of the republic and for reunification of the fatherland, will always be victorious.

TRADE MINISTER-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

Leaves 6 Sep

SK061112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- A Korean Government trade delegation led by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, left here on September 6 by train for a visit to China. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kang Chong-mo and Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Zheng Yishan.

Signs Trade Agreement 8 Sep

SK110546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- A long-term trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China for 1987-1991 was concluded in Beijing on September 8. It was signed by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade of Korea, and Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade of China.

FILM SHOW COMMEMORATES CULTURAL PACT WITH USSR

SK120540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A film show and cocktail party were arranged on September 11 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR. Invited there were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Boris Morozov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and other officials concerned were present.

The attendants saw a Soviet film. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. Prior to this the attendants saw pictures showing the achievements made by the Soviet people in political, economic, cultural and other fields under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

NODONG SINMUN ON SUCCESS OF PYONGYANG CONFERENCE

SK120139 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 10 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 September editorial: "The Historic Conference Which Has Greatly Contributed to Peace in Korea and the World"]

[Text] The Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula, which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, on 6 September amid the great interest and expectation of the peace-loving peoples and broad political and social circles of the world, ended on 8 September after satisfactorily accomplishing its task.

Some 93 party, state, and government delegations of 80 countries from the five continents of the world and delegations and delegates of 32 international organizations and national organizations and many renowned personages struggling for peace and democracy participated in the conference. With the agenda "On Withdrawing Nuclear Weapons From South Korea and Turning the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone," the conference sincerely discussed the prevention of nuclear war and the defense of peace and unanimously adopted a declaration of the conference, a peace document reflecting the unanimous aspiration and demand of the participants in the conference and the peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attaching great importance to the Pyongyang international conference, received individual personages participating in the conference, and delegations and heads of delegations from many countries. For the delegates, he arranged a grand banquet and, on the occasion, made a speech on the subject "Preventing war and defending peace are an urgent task facing mankind." The speech, which profoundly declared the principled idea that preventing nuclear war and defending peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world is a precious guiding principle to accelerate the world peoples' anti-imperialist, antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech has been adopted as an official document by the Pyongyang international conference. Thus, the speech brilliantly embellished the conference. The conference decided to send letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The success won by the Pyongyang international conference was very great. The conference was a peace-loving conference that provided a significant opportunity for strengthening the world peoples' struggle for nuclear-free, peace zones according to the urgent task of mankind and the urgent demand of the era to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace. Thus, the conference was a meaningful event in the history of the antiwar and antinuclear movement of the world. The conference vigorously displayed the firm support and solidarity of the progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world with the Korean people's just struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country, and clearly displayed the might of the growing unity, cooperation, and joint step of the different peoples of the world and the various circles with different ideas, political views, and religious beliefs on the anti-imperialist, antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving united front.

Through the conference, the will and determination of the progressive peoples of the world to prevent a thermonuclear war linked with the existence of mankind were strongly expressed. The international conference gave great support and encouragement to our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world struggling for peace. For the imperialist nuclear maniacs and warmongers, the conference dealt a serious blow and warning. The result of the conference, which contributed to maintaining peace and security in Korea and the world, will display even greater vitality in the future.

For paying deep attention to the grave situation on the Korean peninsula created by the U.S. imperialists and for wholeheartedly supporting our people's cause of peace and peaceful reunification and their struggle for denuclearization and peace through the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula, the Korean people express deep gratitude to the delegations, delegates, and individual personages and to the parties, states, governments, organs, and organizations which sent them to the conference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace, the struggle to thwart the imperialists' arms race and their nuclear war maneuvers should be vigorously waged on a global scale.

Preventing a thermonuclear war and defending world peace are an urgent task facing the Korean people and all progressive peoples of the world and its peace-loving peoples. If the danger of a nuclear war created by the imperialists' war policy and by their nuclear arms buildup maneuvers is not eliminated, mankind will suffer irretrievable disasters and catastrophes. Nuclear war must be prevented by all means and peace must be preserved.

As has been noted by the declaration of the conference, preventing a new war on the Korean peninsula is a very important question linked with the cause of world peace. South Korea is one of the most dangerous nuclear war hotbeds in the world. Proceeding from the nature of the socialist system of our country, proceeding from the nature of the foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace, and proceeding from the heavy responsibility for the Korean nation and from the sense of the noble mission for the cause of world peace, we have firmly maintained our fundamental policy to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the Korean question on a peaceful way. We have put forth many most rational and constructive peace proposals and exerted sincere efforts for their implementation. The examples are the widely known proposals for tripartite talks, for talks of military authorities, and for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone.

However, due to U.S. opposition, none of these peace initiatives have been realized. As a result, the situation on the Korean peninsula is being aggravated with each passing day, and is a very dangerous situation in which a nuclear war could break out at any moment. If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will instantly spread into a global thermonuclear war.

Under circumstances in which the U.S. troops continue to stay in South Korea and indulge in nuclear war maneuvers according to the U.S. policy on Korea and its world strategy, solid peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country are unthinkable and world peace will be ceaselessly threatened. Thus, eliminating this casue of a nuclear war is an urgent task of the world and nuclear weapons and U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea without delay.

Through the Pyongyang international conference, this fundamental demand has been clearly proclaimed once again. And dialogue should be held -- such as tripartite talks and talks between military authorities in order to prohibit the development, testing production, stockpiling, possession, deployment, proliferation, and use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, to disallow the presence of foreign military bases and troops there, to rescind the aggressive military treaty, to avoid the fabrication of military blocs such as the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, to halt military exercises for a war of aggression such as "Team Spirit," and military buildup, to reduce the number of troops, to alleviate tension, and to provide favorable conditions for peace and peaceful reunification.

Unilateral hosting of the Olympic Games will aggravate the situation and deepen the division. Thus, the Olympic Games must be cohosted. If the joint struggle of our people and the progressive peoples of the world realize this demand, cause U.S. troops and nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from South Korea, and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, one of the most dangerous nuclear war hotbeds will be eliminated, the dark cloud of a nuclear war will vanish from the skies of Korea, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be accelerated, and great progress will be made in preserving peace in Asia and the world.

The policy for the division of Korea and for two Koreas is a major cause of confrontation and war on the Korean peninsula. Only through the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can solid and durable peace be achieved on the Korean peninsula. Establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most realistic and rational way to achieve this end.

We expect that the governments, political parties, progressive organizations of all world countries, and international organs and organizations, democratic personages, and all peoples will continue to extend firm support and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and achieve peace and peaceful reunification.

Not only must the danger of a nuclear war be eliminated from the Korean peninsula and peace be preserved there, but also the danger of a nuclear war must be eliminated and peace and security guaranteed on a global scale. The danger of a nuclear war exists in many areas of the world. Existence of the danger of a nuclear war anywhere threatens the whole world. Therefore, it is necessary that the peoples in all continents, all regions, and all countries unanimously turn·out in the task to prevent a nuclear war and preserve peace.

All peace-loving peoples of the world should form a broad united front and wage an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving campaign vigorously. By so doing, they should thwart the reckless nuclear arms buildup maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists and their nuclear war provocation maneuvers, and should realize a complete liquidation of all nuclear weapons. Only then, can world peace be preserved on a firm base.

Establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and expanding them are an important way to realize nuclear arms reduction and prevent a nuclear war. To this end, it is important to turn Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, central Europe, northern Europe, the Balkan peninsula, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Latin America, and all other areas in the world into nuclear-free, peace zones. At the same time, turning space into a nuclear base and a stage for a nuclear war according to the U.S. star wars plan must be prevented.

With all sincerity, we will continue to actively support the world people's anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle for arms reduction and its important element, the struggle for the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones. Let us intensify the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving campaign. This is a militant slogan which contains the most urgent demand of our era. The governments, parties, and peoples of the countries of the world that cherish peace, progress, freedom, and justice should unanimously turn out in the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear war and rescue mankind to accomplish their mission for the era and history. No force can frustrate mankind's aspiration for peace. The peace-loving forces of the world are incomparably superior to the imperialist forces of war. The future lies in the people struggling for peace and progress.

SOUTH'S 'PUPPET' FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS HIT

SK050818 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 4 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September commentary: "How Can Spring Water Spurt from a Ditch?"]

[Text] On 2 September, a fellow called Choe Kwang-su, the new puppet South Korean minister of foreign affairs, held his first press conference since his appointment.

He babbled that he would carry out diplomacy by focusing on strengthening ties with the United States, Japan, and other traditional allies and on promoting an international environment for cross-recognition of the North and South and their simultaneous admission to the United Nations, and that he would persistently pursue an open-door policy toward the communist bloc in an effort to successfully hold the 1988 Olympic Games.

On assuming office as the so-called minister of foreign affairs, he babbled about strengthening ties with the United States, Japan, and other traditional allies. Needless to say, this babbling means that just like his predecessors, he will accelerate economic subjugation and the militarizaton of the economy by perpetuating the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, by strengthening criminal collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, and by continuously inducing the U.S. and Japanese monopolist capital.

Simultaneous admission to the United Nations and cross-recognition, which this fellow advocated, cannot be overlooked either. It has been clearly exposed that simultaneous admission to the United Nations is a scheme to justify division through entering the United Nations by making ill use of the usual practice of recognizing independent countries which enter the United Nations, and that cross-recognition is a plot to fabricate two Koreas, making division an accomplished fact through this cross-recognition of North and South Korea by both the East and the West.

The South Korean puppets are talking about an open door policy toward the communist bloc and the North in an effort to hold the 1988 Olympic Games and the 1986 Asian Games at all costs under the protection of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The real intent of this is to promote an international environment favorable to fabricating two Koreas through cross-contacts, cross-recognition, and admission into the United Nations.

The national division maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are a byproduct of the strategy of the U.S. imperialists toward Korea and the ambition of the Japanese reactionaries for militarist expansion. It is by no means coincidental that a Japanese magazine reported that the two-Korea policy is a drama that the South Korean puppets are staging as written and produced by the United States and as directed by Japan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a double running dog of the United States and Japan, is not at all interested in the issue of reunificaton, which is related to the destiny of the nation. All the puppets want is to realize the prolonged stay in office of their DJP cohorts at all costs. Proceeding from this, they want the U.S. forces to prop them up with guns and bayonets and to block reunification by continuously staying in South Korea, and are viciously maneuvering so they can be recognized internationally.

After all, all the new puppet South Korean minister of Foreign Affairs did that day was grumble that he will dash along the road to promote and perpetuate division by colluding with foreign forces. Considering that a fellow who is supposed to carry out diplomacy babbled about division all along as soon as he was appointed, it is clear upon which road the South Korean puppets will embark. If the South Korean puppets, rejecting the solemn order of the times to save the nation from the danger of perpetual division and nuclear war, continue to pursue the road of confrontation and division, the South Korean people themselves will not forgive them.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES UGANDAN MILITARY DELEGATION

SK081106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the Ugandan Government military delegation headed by Baota Ronald, minister of state for defence of the Republic of Uganda, on a visit to our country. Present there were General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES EGYPTIAN LAWMAKERS

SK111139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1123 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Thursday the delegation of the Egyptian People's Assembly headed by its speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Mohammad Nabil 'Abd al-'Aziz Fadawy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The head of the delegation handed a personal letter of Mohammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

PAK SONG-CHOL RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED SUMMIT

SK120505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol returned home on September 11 by air after attending the 8th summit conference of non-aligned countries. It was met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and others. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE FOR SPA DEPUTIES FORMED

SK040644 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 3 Sep 86

['Decision' of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK in connection with formation of the Central Election Committee for election of deputies to the SPA of the DPRK]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK announces the Central Election Committee to organize and guide the election of deputies to the 8th SPA to be as follows:

Chairman: Comrade Kye Ung-tae
Vice Chairman: Comrade Yi Yong-ik
Secretary: Comrade Yi Chun-sik
Members: Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Chong Sin-hyok, Kim Yong-chun, Kim Pong-chu, Choe Yong-hae, Pak Su-tong, Yom Tae-chun, Paek In-chun, Kim Tok-hyong, Kang Chom-suk

Standing Committee SPA of the DPRK
2 September 1986, Pyongyang

Meeting Held 2 Sep

SK040649 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The first conference of the Central Election Committee for the election of deputies to the 8th SPA of the DPRK was held yesterday in Pyongyang. Present at the conference were the chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and members of the Central Election Committee.

At the conference, they discussed the draft plans of the works of the central election committee and decided to issue an official notice of the central election committee for election of deputies to the 8th SPA of the DPRK. At the conference, they also discussed a series of issues to successfully ensure the work of electing deputies to the 8th SPA.

REPORTAGE ON ROK-JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS

'Deep Apology' From Nakasone

SK111237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Thursday urged Japanese leaders to make efforts not to repeat such absurd remarks as those of former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio to justify Japan's colonial rule over Korea. Choe made the request in meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, and Masayoshi Ito, the party's top policy maker, explaining Korean people's feelings damaged by Fujio's statements.

In reply, Nakasone said he did his best to take measures acceptable to the Korean Government and people because he fully understood the Korean people's trauma caused by the incident. "I will further endeavor to solidify bilateral relations between Seoul and Tokyo hereafter," he said.

Nakasone also offered a deep apology to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan for having caused a great anxiety because of Fujio's remarks. He asked Choe to deliver his sincere apology to Chon.

In an interview with a Japanese monthly magazine, Fujio had alleged that imperial Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910 was based on a formal agreement between the two countries and that Korea shared responsibility for it, triggering a strong protest from Korea.

Emphasizing that the remarks hurt self-respect, pride and national consciousness of the Korean people, Choe thanked Nakasone and other government leaders for handling the diplomatic row promptly. Despite the diplomatic settlement on the matter, it will take quite a time for Korean people to be recovered from their traumas, Choe said.

Choe arrived here Wednesday for the foreign ministers' meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari.

No Japanese Claim on Island

SK111157 Seoul YONHAP in English 1129 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 11 (YONHAP) -- A Foreign Ministry official Thursday denied reports from Tokyo that Japan claimed sovereignty on the South Korean island of Tokto in the Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting in Tokyo Wednesday. The spokesman said that there is no reason for the Tokto issue to be taken up in the foreign ministers' conference and that the report from Tokyo was not true. Another Foreign Ministry official said the ministry has not received any report from the Korean Embassy in Tokyo about the matter.

Meanwhile, South Korea's major political parties expressed indignation over the reported Japanese claim and urged that Japan should not repeat the unreasonable absurdity.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said Japan's claim is as absurd as the remarks by fired Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio.

"We sincerely wish Japan would refrain from making such an absurd claim, which will be subject to the scoff of the world," Sim said.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party said if Japan continues to be unreasonable, the government is urged to reconsider the bilateral relationship.

Japan's Claim on Island Explained

SK120125 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday that Japan's recent claims to the Korean island of Tokto were made just for the record. Japan's diplomatic practice has been to explain its position on the issue of the island's ownership for the record, according to the Korean ministry.

Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari made a territorial claim to the island in a meeting with his Korean counterpart, Choe Kwang-su, on Wednesday in an opening session of the first annual Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' talks in Tokyo.

The Korean ministry also said that Japan made no new claims and had no intentions other than following diplomatic practice.

In response to the Japanese claims, Choe told Kuranari that Korea's territorial right to Tokto, which has been Korean territory throughout history, is established under international law, a ministry official said.

Tokto Island is located 90 kilometers southeast of Ullung-Do (island) off the east coast of Korea.

Relations With Japan Viewed

SK120143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su must now realize that he has to go a long way before he can resolve the major pending issues between Korea and Japan.

In his meeting with Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari in Tokyo Wednesday, Choe offered proposals designed to reduce the growing trade imbalance and solve other problems existing between the two sides.

He, however, failed to receive any clear-cut answers from Kuranari on his suggestions.

Despite the unsatisfactory results, Choe might console himself by noting that he was successful in defending his diplomatic causes.

He received an apology from Kuranari for remarks by former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio concerning Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea.

The apology, along with the Japanese Government's dismissal of Fujio from his cabinet post Monday, could be considered as having helped mend the diplomatic rift caused by the remarks, at least on official levels.

In that sense, the two foreign ministers can be said to have contributed to clearing the ground for Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul on Sept. 20-21.

Both foreign ministers expressed hope that Nakasone's visit to Seoul, timed with the opening of the 10th Asian Games, would be carried out smoothly without being hampered by the recent Fujio controversy.

Despite such efforts on official levels, however, it is not certain whether Nakasone's trip to Seoul will be genuinely welcomed by the Korean people, observers say.

They point out that during the foreign ministers' conference, the Japanese side once again presented a touchy issue that might trigger another controversy between the two countries.

Kuranari reminded Choe of Japan's traditional insistence on territorial rights over Tokto, a Korean islet off the east coast.

The observers admit that the Japanese Government has presented the Tokto issue annually. They say, however, that they cannot understand why the Japanese foreign minister picked out the issue at this time when the relations between the two countries are strained.

Although they failed to produce any substantial agreement on bilateral issues, Choe and Kuranari are said to have shared common views on international developments, especially with regard to the Soviet attempt to increase its influence in Asia and the Pacific.

Minister Choe urged the Japanese side to exercise maximum restraint in its relations with North Korea, while noting that destabilizing factors have been increasing in the Northeastern Asian region.

He expecially pointed out the intensifying military ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea, and the Soviet build-up of its Far Eastern naval forces.

Heeding Choe's caution, Kuranari pledged that there will be no change in Japan's relations with North Korea.

The Japanese side also reiterated its support for Seoul's efforts to improve relations with China, gain U.N. membership and resume the stalled inter-Korean dialogue.

Discussions of bilateral issues, however, fell far short of expectations.

As he declared about two weeks ago when he assumed the foreign minister's post, Choe urged Japan to take concrete steps to rectify the growing trade imbalance in disfavor of Seoul.

He noted that Korea suffered a deficit of about $3 billion in its trade with Japan in the first seven months of this year and that the volume is expected to reach $6 billion by this year's end.

Warning that the trade imbalance might develop into a political problem between the two sides, Choe requested that Japan lower its customs taxes and continue to award privileged status to Korean exports goods.

He also called on the Japanese side to help Korean products gain easier access to the Japanese market by improving the structure of marketing and circulation.

He aslo proposed that Korean construction companies be given opportunities to participate in the construction of a new international airport in Kansai.

To such Korean requests, Kuranari showed only a lukewarm response by saying that he would handle the issues with sincerity and in a cooperative manner.

No progress was made in the other outstanding issue of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

The two sides only repeated their previous positions concerning the Japanese fingerprinting regulations for alien residents.

Such bilateral issues are expected to be raised again when Nakasone meets with President Chon Tu-hwan during his forthcoming visit to Seoul.

The two leaders will try to hammer out differences and find clues toward resolving the issues, said the observers.

They predicted that Nakasone would try to make his visit an occasion to help heal the damaged feelings of the Korean people and to foster more friendly ties between the two countries.

PRC SAID TO REJECT DPRK PROPOSAL FOR HU-KIM TALKS

SK120148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Beijing has refused Pyongyang's bid for a meeting between China's party leader Hu Yaobang and North Korea's Kim Il-song. It also has rejected North Korea's invitation for a port call at Nampo Harbor on the western coast by a Chinese naval fleet, according to an informed Japanese source Thursday.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the source said a Chinese party source had told him that the North Koreans proposed the high political meeting in Pyongyang. But he added, the Chinese rejected the offer because of North Korea's negative attitude on the inter-Korean dialogue, which China has urged the North Koreans to resume, and its military leaning toward the Soviet Union.

The source also said North Korea had asked Beijing to send a naval fleet to Nampo last July in order to balance the port call at Wonsan, an east coast harbor, by a Soviet fleet led by the aircraft carrier Minsk, but the Chinese refused the invitation, saying it would result in heightened tension on the Korean peninsula.

CAAC PLANE FLIES PRC ATHLETES NONSTOP TO SEOUL

OW120333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Part of the Chinese athletic delegation arrived at Kimpo International Airport Friday in a specially-chartered direct flight to participate in the Seoul Asian Games (Asiad) starting September 20.

This was the first such flight arranged under normal circumstances between the two countries as no diplomatic relations between the two currently exist.

China's state-run airline, Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), flew nonstop from Beijing carrying some 150 Chinese athletes and officials. China will send the remaining 370 athletes and officials in three separate nonstop flights on September 15, 18, and 27.

In May, 1983, Shen Tu, director general of the CAAC, flew into Seoul to discuss the return of a Chinese jet that was hijacked on a domestic flight from Manuchuria and landed at Chunchon, north of Seoul.

STUDENT PROTESTS AGAINST ASIAD CONTINUE

HK111402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Students hurled petrol bombs and stones at police here Thursday, burning two buses and injuring four policemen, in anti-government demonstrations and protests at the holding of the Asian Games here, eyewitnesses said. At Seoul's Buddhist-supported Dongkuk University, about 50 monks joined 600 students who hurled firebombs and stones at police for five hours. The police responded with teargas, sending clouds of acrid fumes into nearby downtown streets and hotels designated to house Asian journalists during the games.

Elsewhere in the capital, about 200 students attacked two offices of the Democratic Justice Party of president Chon Tu-hwan with clubs and Molotov cocktails, burning two police buses and injuring four policemen, eyewitnesses said. Police detained 12 students in clashes with the demonstrators.

Protests by anti-government students appear to be heating up with the small dissident groups among the capital's students bent on opposing the Asian Games, observers said. The protesters were opposing Seoul's hosting of the games, due to open here September 20, and denouncing the government as a "pro-American military dictatorship," witnesses said.

Newspapers Thursday also reported violent anti-government demonstrations at Seoul's four other universities and several provincial schools. There were no figures immediately available of injuries or arrests. Dissidents and student militants have denounced the games as a sports circus being staged at the expense of the poor to draw attention away from troublesome domestic issues. There has been a rash of anti-government demonstrations by students, and also by Buddhist monks in recent days, causing the security-concerned authorities to fear that the Asian Games might be marred by them. [passage omitted]

ROK TO AID LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT, JOINS IDB

SK120840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0824 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 12 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government plans to cooperate closely with Chile, Colombia and Venezuela in promoting the economic development of those three latin American countries, government sources said Friday.

The sources said the government would encourage Korean firms to set up joint ventures in those countries and to participate in business emigration to the region. In addition, the government has decided to become a member of the Inter-american Development Bank (IDB), which promotes financial cooperation in the region.

The sources said the measures were taken in response to the three nations' request that Korea participate in the economic development of the Latin American countries.

The government said the conclusion of both a bilateral double taxation avoidance agreement and an investment guarantee agreement should precede participation by Korea in Latin American economic development projects. The sources said the three nations responded positively to Korea's suggestion and again asked Korea to hold working-level talks to discuss the matter in the future.

In addition, the government is considering sending experts in industrial planning to Chile, Colombia and Venezuela and to train officials in those three nations, in order to support economic development projects there.

Korea plans to participate in toursim, the production of capital goods and natural sources, and exploration there.

The government is also considering a plan to allow prospective business emigrants to latin american nations to take with them more than 100,000 U.S. dollars.

Moreover, the government may expand practical economic cooperation with the Latin American countries through the external economic cooperation fund, which will be set up next year. The fund will be used to support development in developing countries and to expedite the export of Korean-made commodities facilities.

The government also plans to encourage Korean businesses to send a market research mission to Latin America. A 24-member business mission comprising seven government officials and 17 business leaders traveled to the three Latin American countries from Aug 18 to Sept 5 to discuss bilateral trade matters and the establishment of joint ventures.

HENG SAMRIN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 9 SEP FOR 'STAY'

BK120424 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, arrived in Moscow on Tuesday for a stay [sejour] in the Soviet Union.

The Cambodian leader was invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

PRACHEACHON ON PROPOSAL TO REDUCE POL POT FORCES

BK110905 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON Commentary: "New But Threadbare" -- date not given]

[Text] During the recent travels of Sihanouk, figurehead ringleader of the Beijing-propped so-called CGDK, to a number of ASEAN countries where he hoped to canvass support for the Beijing-created so-called 8-point peace proposal, Sihanouk -- Beijing's mouthpiece -- quoted China's ruling party Chairman Hu Yaobang as saying that, should Vietnam agree to pull out of Cambodia, he would agree to reduce the number of the Khmer Rouge soldiers from 35,000 to only 15,000 equaling the number of Sihanouk's and Son Sann's men. Sihanouk added that he accepted the idea of having an international peace-keeping force in Cambodia and disarming the warring factions.

Sihanouk's remarks were orchestrated by China. This is the first time that China has talked about decreasing the number of Pol Pot's soldiers, which clearly indicates the weakness both of China and the reactionary Khmer group. It is most obvious that they cannot continue to sing their old song in the face of the victories scored by the Cambodian revolution and of the demand of world public opinion for the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot gang. Moreover, these remarks show China's odious policy of continuing to shore up the genocidal Pot Pot gang and return them to power in the service of China's maneuver to sabotage the Cambodian revolution, subvert the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, and expand its hold on Southeast Asia.

China's change of tune was made in the face of world public opinion's unanimous suppport for our correct position and good-willed attitude in seeking a solution to the Cambodian question as explained in the various statements of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conferences. For this reason, prior to the opening of the Eighth Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Harare and before the opening of the 41st UN General Assembly, China deemed it necessary to stage this farce to enable Sihanouk to feign even greater flexibility to win the support and sympathy of a large segment of world public opinion.

However, this new trick of the Chinese authorities and reactionary Khmer groups cannot fool anybody. The whole world is well aware of and condemns the unprecedented crimes of the Pol Pot gang against the Cambodian people and fatherland in the years the gang wielded power in Cambodia.

Recently, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden called for the creation of an international tribunal to conduct trials for the gang's crimes. No one is ignorant of the trick of Pol Pot's retirement and the so-called 8-point peace proposal, which in reality are nothing but a ploy to bring the genocidal gang back to power to resume the massacre of the Cambodian people in the service of the hegemonist-expansionist policy of the Beijing authorities in Indochina and Southeast Asia. These tricks have been duly unmasked and exposed. China's trick of changing the remnant Polpotist soldiers' black shirts into paratroopers' uniforms to dupe international public opinion is also useless. On the contrary, it can only make world public opinion more aware of the true situation in Cambodia and more cognizant of the fact that the PRK Government is the sole authentic and legitimate government of the Cambodian people with the right to discuss, decide on, and adopt measures to resolve all questions concerning Cambodia.

So far, China in collusion with the United States and Thailand, has attempted to reverse the serious and bitter setbacks suffered by the three reactionary Khmer groups during the 1984-85 dry season. It has attempted to use all kinds of perfidious activities, tricks, and maneuvers including military, political, and diplomatic moves and psychological warfare maneuvers to undermine the Cambodian revolution's position of victory and maintaining the offensive and to gain an advantage for the so-called CGDK.

Our stand is correct and clear-cut. The Pol Pot gang, as a military and political force that has caused so much suffering and misery to so many Cambodian families and almost total destruction to Cambodia can in no way return there and can play no role whatsoever in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The presence of the Vietnam volunteer army is at the request of our government and people. Vietnamese Army volunteers have been withdrawn and are continuing to be withdrawn from Cambodia every year in accordance with an agreement between the PRK and Vietnamese Governments in light of the security situated in Cambodia.

The all-round successes, sturdiness, and vigor of the PRK in the past 8 years have made the Cambodian situation irreversible, and this irreversibility has become an undeniable reality. All anti-PRK maneuvers against the rebirth of the Cambodian people and all subversive tricks to split the militant solidarity of Cambodia and Vietnam [words indistinct] of public opinion and cannot escape failure. As for Sihanouk, he should know by now that he is doing himself no good by continuing to associate himself with the Pol Pot gang and to be the gang's shield and smokescreen.

'HEAVY FIGHTING' REPORTED NEAR PHNOM MALAI

BK111720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1714 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Bangkok, Sep 11 (AFP) -- Seven Vietnamese soldiers were reported killed and many wounded in a clash with Khmer Rouge resistance guerrillas near the Thai-Cambodian border, a source at the border said Thursday.

Heavy fighting erupted between guerrillas of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and an unspecified number of Vietnamese troops at mid-day Wednesday near the Phnom Malai Mountain, about five kilometres (3.2 miles) inside Cambodia near its common border with Thailand, the source said, quoting a Khmer Rouge report.

He said Vietnamese troops of the 59th Infantry Battalion stationed two kilometres (1.2 miles) south of Phnom Malai Mountain were on a mop-up operation against Cambodian resistance bases when they were attacked by Khmer Rouge guerrillas who were defending a nearby base. He said one guerrilla was killed while two others who were wounded in the fighting were safely evacuated to a field hospital.

The source said the fighting was made more difficult as heavy rains during the past week had caused flash-floods which had inundated many areas in Cambodia's western sector cutting several supply lines and hampering logistics for both the resistance and their Vietnamese adversaries.

The source said during the height of the fighting, a Vietnamese fire-base in Phum Tumnakchek, about 30 kilometres (18 miles) inside Cambodia, had fired several artillery and mortar shells and "Stalin Organ" rockets into Thai territory at Khao Saraphi Mountain destroying a house in a border village. Thai gunners did not return fire, he said.

Some 50,000 guerrillas of the U.N.-recognised tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) are fighting an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops supporting the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The CGDK groups the Khmer Rouge and two non-communist resistance factions. Vietnam has repeatedly said that it would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by 1990, provided that the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge was eliminated as a fighting force.

PHOUN SIPASEUT LEADS DELEGATION BACK FROM SUMMIT

BK120308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, led our Lao Government delegation in its return to Vientiane yesterdsy afternoon [11 September] after attending the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference in Harare, capital of Zimbatwe. Our Lao Government delegation left Harare on 7 September. On its way home, the delegation stopped over in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Moscow, USSR, to visit.

The delegation was received upon it arrival at Wattai Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, along with a number of cadres concerned. Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union; Todor Tsvetanov Netsovk, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Nguyen Van Bich, charge d'affaires and interim of the SRV to Laos, were also on hand to welcome our Lao Government delegation at the airport.

OUTGOING SOVIET ENOVY TAKES LEAVE OF LEADERS

BK120306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, received a courtesy call from Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, who bade farewell to him prior to his departure for home after completing his term of diplomatic service in Laos. Vladimir Sobchenko has served as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos for almost 6 years.

In the morning, the Soviet ambassador also took leave of Sisimphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the supreme People's Council, and Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee respectively.

During the courtesy calls, our party and state leaders talked with Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko in a very friendly atmosphere. They wholeheartedly hailed the ambassador for positively making a significant contribution to the further strengthening and daily development of the relations of great friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union.

PHICHAI ON U.S. LINKING COPYRIGHT, FARM ACT

BK111250 BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Sep 86 p 32

[Text] The United States is seeking Thailand's support for amendments to copyright laws in exchange for revisions to the Farm Act, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said this morning.

Businessmen are opposed to the amendments and it will be impossible to amend all the laws, senior officials say.

In a separate interview, Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said he had also heard of the exchange proposal.

"We may be able to accept the U.S.'s proposal on certain issues but not all of them," ACM Sitthi said.

Mr Phichai said high-ranking U.S. officials were pushing for the exchange saying this could bring about a solution to Thailand's present sugar problem.

The exchange would require Thailand's support for amendments to laws concerning copyright, patents and intellectual properties.

Mr Phichai said he had turned down the offer and reminded U.S. officials that it was unnecessary for the U.S. "to help us in terms of funds."

"What we want is simply that the U.S. stop reacting against us with malice," Phichai added.

The Government is now doing its best to solve the sugar problem through talks with the private sector and U.S. authorities, he added.

Industry Minister Pramuan Saphawasu handed over a note to U.S. Ambassador William Brown expressing the Government's concern over the effect on prices of U.S. sugar sales on the world market, he said.

Sugar exporters earlier said U.S. cheap sales of 150,000 tons of sugar to China had brought down world prices. They expected another 250,000 tons of U.S. sugar to be dumped on the market this year.

ACM Sitthi said Thailand and 13 other non-subsiding [as published], farm-producing countries would raise the matter at the GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) meeting in Uruguay on September 15.

The 14 countries would call on the European Community and the U.S. to pay serious attention to the problem, he added.

Meanwhile, opposition parties shortly before midday submitted an urgent motion for a debate on U.S. dumping of sugar in China

The debate, resuming this afternoon, heard the foreign and industry ministers speak of hitherto action on the issue.

Opposition parties called on the Government to lodge a protest with the U.S. Government if there is no positive reaction from Washington.

PARLIAMENT WANTS PROTESTS ON SUGAR SALES

BK120059 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The House of Representatives yesterday demanded that the government strongly protest the recent subsidized U.S. sugar sale to China and adopt measures to support local sugarcane planters.

The 347-member House voted 188-0 for the opposition's motion calling for the government action after a heated debate on the looming sugar crisis. Opposition leaders took turns in hitting out at what they called the government's failure to put sufficient pressure on Washington and to come up with a reliable package of measures to ease the adverse consequences arising therefrom.

Meanwhile, House Speaker Chuan Likphai yesterday sent a letter to his American counterpart through the U.S. Embassy here, calling his attention to the sentiments here towards the U.S. decision to pass and implement the rice and sugar provisions of the Farm Act.

He also sought the American speaker's good offices to facilitate a possible move by the U.S. Administration to abrogate, amend or water down the Farm Act after the November congressional election in the United States.

The urgent motion submitted by opposition leaders yesterday called on the government to lodge a strong complaint protesting U.S. action, negotiate with debtors of sugarcane planters to ease interest payment terms, and overhaul the law on sugarcane and sugar, and related ministerial regulations and orders in force since 1984.

MPs said during the debate they felt a sense of betrayal on the part of the United States. They said the 145,850-ton sale had gravely damaged the economic interests of Thailand, a close ally which had shed blood to help the United States in Korea, Laos and Vietnam.

They said the government should pressure Washington to halt any further release of the planned 250,000 tons of sugar from the stock of the Commodity Credit Corp of the United States into the world market, and ask the U.S. to pay US$153 million in compensation for the market-dumping.

The subsidied sale of about 150,000 tons of raw sugar to China at 4.75 cents per pound compared to the world price of nearly nine cents caused a sharp drop in the world market price which went down by about two cents in less than a week.

Prachakorn Thai leader Samak Suntharawet sarcastically urged the Foreign Ministry to review "how mercifully the U.S. has treated Thailand." The United States set a quota to import only about 20,000 tons of Thai sugar compared to about 400,000 tons granted to Brazil and 200,000 tons for the Philippines.

The opposition leader suggested that the government should seek to barter Thai sugar for fertilizer from the Soviet Union, which is importing up to about 500,000 tons of raw sugar annually.

"Why not negotiate with the Soviet Union given the fact that our sugarcane planters use a lot of fertilizer which is imported from that country," he said.

Community Action leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian criticized the government for adopting "easy options" and said he doubted whether the local sugarcane planters would be able to survive the looming crisis.

"What has the government done?" While a minister hit out at the United States, another appealed for help from that country," said Bunchu, a top former banker and ex-deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the House session that the ministry is trying to avert the impact of the sugar dumping onto the world market on the domestic sugar industry.

"We have put across our call to the U.S. administration through its embassy here and we will broach the issue during the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) meeting in Uruguay on September 15. During my trip to the United States, I will also hold talks with American congressmen on the issue," he said.

Sitthi Answers Motion

BK110948 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this morning answered an urgent motion by opposition MP's at the House of Representatives' meeting concerning the sugar price cut by the United States. He said:

[Begin Sitthi recording] We must distinguish between the U.S. Congress which is willing to help us, and the pressures from U.S. farmers, sugar mills, and rice mills. Based on that fact, we are taking steps accordingly.

First, we will wait for the result of next week's meeting in Pattaya. Minister Chirayu will attend the seminar in Pattaya on 15 September. We have designated him coordinator of the seminar of the private sector, the Parliament, and other agencies. In order to cope with such a problem, we must work as a team.

We made a long-distance telephone call asking whether it would be possible for the United States not to dump another 250,000 tons; the United States still could not tell us. There is nothing certain at the moment. Anyway, I have asked the United States to be careful about pricing -- it should not cut prices to a very low level. Before selling its products, the United States should first study the formula and sell its products at prices close to the world market prices, instead of dumping its products at very low prices and causing other nations trouble.

Second, the U.S. should give us warning when it plans such an action so we can also plan for ourselves.

Third, I asked the United States to consider our hardships, as we are friends, and to think of the losses caused us. Also, we may ask the United States to compensate us by providing us with an additional quota, although I realize this is improbable as the U.S. cannot use the quota of other countries for Thailand.

As for the next steps that we are going to take, I would like to tell you that, as I am going to attend the UN General Assembly, I will stop in Washington and seek an opportunity to explain the problem to the U.S. Government and the Congress. I only hope that the problem will be solved to some degree. We have many other countries joining with us in this effort, including Japan which is lobbying to include the problem of agriculture on the agenda of the coming GATT session.

Well, we hope that as a result of our efforts we will be able to convince the United States to adjust its approach so as to cause minimal effect on a country like Thailand. As for the second step, we wholeheartedly wish the U.S. would abolish its subsidizing method as this is not the practice of any free trade system. The United States is a big country; it should not use its money power to push us around. We have been doing what it wanted, anyway. [end recording]

JOURNALIST VIEWS SOVIET 'LOOK EAST' POLICY

BK111100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Pratchayathawi Tawethikun entitled: "Changes in Soviet Foreign Policy could be a Mirage"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] This year's visit by Zaytsev received even greater interest because of the new "Look East" policy enunciated by Soviet Boss Mikhail Gorbachev in July. The olive branch was extended particularly to China in the form of more trade and economic cooperation and the promise to withdraw some troops from Afghanistan and along the border. On his visit to Thailand, Zaytsev was quoted as saying that he came here as Gorbachev's special envoy with "verbal messages" in regard to the "Look East" policy. Simultaneously, Mikhail Kapitsa was dispatched to Australia, New Zealand and Japan, ostensibly to explain further what the "Look East" policy really meant.

But important as Zaytsev's visit might have been this time, both he and the Thai officials kept their lips tight about the results. The Foreign Ministry's spokesman acknowledged only that there remained "some obstacles" in Thai-Soviet relations. That was not very useful and in no way contributed to a better understanding. However, sensing the difficulty arising out of the US protectionist policy, the BANGKOK POST later learned that Zaytsev did not fail to fish in troubled waters. He promised to expand Soviet trade with Thailand by buying practically every item which Thailand is having problems with the United States.

From whatever evidence that is available, one may have to conclude that it was Zaytsev who came out of the visit with flying colours. No doubt, the Soviet Union has been portrayed in a much more favourable light. The visit was followed by the news that Vietnam is now desiring to solve the Kampuchean problem, and after that, may even want to join ASEAN. On the other front things are also looking up. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila announced two days later that good prospects now exist for the normalisation of relations between Thailand and Laos.

Of course the leadership change in the Soviet Union usually produces much speculation about new opportunities for a breakthrough towards peace. Because of its immense power, the hope is as natural as it is necessary. The Soviets themselves have never failed to exploit the opportunities. There has been a persistent pattern of behaviour in this regard. One recalls that when Khrushchev took over, he promptly began the process of de-Stalinisation and proclaimed "peaceful co-existence" with the West. But what followed was that his Cuban policy brought the world to the brink of a nuclear war with the United States.

However, optimism was renewed when Brezhnev took over from Khrushchev. His focus of attention was on "detente". Summits with the American presidents were supposed to bring genuine relaxation of tensions. Henry Kissinger worked very hard to implement the linkage approach, meaning that progress in one area can lead to progress in another area and vice versa. But while detente was at its height, Angola and Ethiopia fell to Soviet-sponsored Cuban troops. Soviet military bases were established in South Yemen, there was a Communist coup in Afghanistan followed by an invasion by the Soviet Army. Soviet political and military support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea not only continues unabated but also intensifies. All this has been buttressed by the Soviet Union's relentless military buildup, begun long before that of the Reagan administration.

This ominous and discouraging background must weigh heavily as one ponders Gorbachev's "Look East" policy. The question is obviously how sincere and serious the Soviet leader is for peace. Gorbachev, it is said, appears to be more flexible and conciliatory than his predecessors. He also has as an important asset an attrative wife in addition to wearing nice clothes and being jovial. But this may not be enough. Why then should this change of appearance improve the prospects of peace? How could a man who spends all his life wishing the destruction of capitalism suddenly emerge as a closet liberal?

In the final analysis, of course, no one knows for sure. But as far as Thailand is concerned, it must conduct its foreign policy towards the Soviet Union without any illusions. Experience has shown, from the time of Gromyko up to now, that the Soviets are oblivious to the process of give-and-take which is inherent in any negotiation. Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan have understood all too well this Soviet trait. If we are to profit from the present situation, it will require a common policy and a specific programme by all our friends, plus the willingness of all those who are interested in peace, to subordinate short-term advantages to a long-term conception of the future.

More on Soviet Overtures

BK111102 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Sep 86 p 10

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Soviet Overture Needs New Orchestration"]

[Text] It is not difficult to gauge the Soviet strategic thinking pattern on countries like Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asian countries. This visit of Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's newly established Southeast Asia Department, once again demonstrated just that.

Like in the previous year, Zaytsev's discussions with the Senior Foreign Ministry officials here, which this time lasted altogether more than eight hours, were zeroed in on similar issues and identical questions concerning the situation in Southeast Asia.

Since Zaytsev was the most senior official from Moscow to visit Thailand after the now much talked about Vladivostok speech, he naturally spent a lot of time expounding on the Soviet's new policy on the Asia-Pacific region as outlined by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in July.

Despite the cordial exchanges of views between officials from both sides, the talks did not produce any positive results as foreign policy eyesores still exist.

The very first thing Zaytsev did was to reiterate Moscow's invitation to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to visit the USSR. After more than a year Sitthi still remains uncommital. Sitthi's reluctance can serve as a barometer of the true stace of the Thai-USSR relations. It shows the stagnation in the bilateral ties, which means a step backward. Indeed, the effect of stagnation will continue to be felt until the day Sitthi decides to go to Moscow.

During Zaytsev's talks with both Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary for foreign affairs and Nit Phibunsongkhram, director general of International Organization Department, he expressed his government's clear desire to intensify comprehensive bilateral ties in all areas, political, economic, cultural and science and technology. But Thai officials in turn have made it clear that this could only take place, however, when the overall political climate between the two countries improves.

Observers including Soviet diplomats here were optimistic that next month's trade exhibition, one of the biggest Soviet trade fairs ever to be held outside the Soviet Union, will signal the strengthening of economic cooperation between Bangkok and Moscow, and would subsequently improve other ties as well.

The Foreign Ministry, however, does not entertain this kind of wishful thinking for the further development of relations would depend on Soviet's attitude on matters relating to Thailand's security interest. Namely, the threat posed by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Moscow is the main supporter of Hanoi, providing up to US$800 million worth of military hardware annually.

The Soviet maintain that they are obligated to assist their Vietnamese ally and will continue to do so, but Moscow also insists that it is not directly involved in the Kampuchean problem and does not exercise any influence over the Vietnamese on this matter. Such argument did not last very long along the corridors of the Saranrom Palace.

The Kampuchean quagmire aside, among other issues related to peace and stability in the region discussed at length were the All-Asian Forum and the nuclear free zone in the South Pacific.

Although Thailand has kept a close watch on the development of the All-Asian Forum, it has been reserved in divulging its position on the proposal, which was made by Gorbachev as early as February 1985 during the visit to Moscow by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India.

Officials here thought the proposal was reminiscent of the Brezhnev Doctrine, and the effort to organize a Helsinki style conference for Asian countries on peace and security was also irrelevant because there were some differences between Southeast and Europe. For one thing, Asia is not divided into hostile military alliances like Europe. The Thais were mute at the Soviet suggestion that a forum be formed to exchange views on Asian security, if not at the official level at least in seminars and conferences of Asian intellectuals. The All-Asian Forum has been raised by senior Soviet officials during their visits to the ASEAN region. Most of the ASEAN countries were indifferent but the support came from the Indochinese countries.

While a country like Japan thought it was a propaganda exercise, Singapore rejected the proposal outright by saying it could not be realized in any way.

Against all odds, ironically, Thailand and the Soviet Union share one common view in that both countries support the South Pacific nuclear free zone. The treaty was signed by the 13-nation South Pacific Forum last year.

The Soviet supports the treaty because it is in line with the basic Soviet position on the subject of nuclear free zones. Moscow also views that the treaty should carry guarantees that all signatory countries must be free of nuclear weapons including a ban on foreign warships and aircraft from using port and airport facilities in the regions.

The idea of nuclear free zones has been accorded top priority by Moscow because there is already a considerable sentiment in favour of the establishment of nuclear free zones in various regions including Southeast Asia, Nordic and Baltic regions, according to a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official.

Zaytsev did touch upon the nuclear free zones in Southeast Asia as proposed by Indonesia during the 19th ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting in Manila in June. But the Thais limited the discussion to the ASEAN concept of ZOPFAN (Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutralilty) without going into much detail.

As the Foreign Ministry official puts it, whenever possible Moscow will encourage individual states and regional groups of states to reject the deployment and production of Western nuclear weapons and create nuclear free zones.

Like in the previous visit, Zaytsev continued to portray the new Soviet leader and the overall Kremlin leadership as realistic and optimistic. From the discussion, however, Thai officials see the whole exercise as the Soviet's attempt to pillory the Thais as the Asian harbinger of US's interest.

If the Soviets want a genuine normal state-to-state relations including economic and cultural intercourse with Thailand and the rest of ASEAN, it is hopeful the next visit by Soviet officials here must provide winds of change in Moscow's assessment of this region. Such change would certainly help to advance the cause of peace and improve the region's stability.

RESULTS OF TRADE TALKS WITH ROMANIA NOTED

BK120852 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The cabinet this week acknowledged the results of the fifth meeting of the Joint Committee on Thai-Romanian Trade held in Bangkok, 11-13 June this year. During the 3-day meeting, Thailand and Romania mutually agreed to set up target for 2-way trade value at $100 million between 1986 and 1989. Under the agreement, Thailand proposed to sell 37 export items to Romania such as rice, maize, and tapioca products while Romania proposed 36 items such as electrical appliances, machines, and chemicals. Romania also agreed to buy more Thai agricultural products. In addition, both sides also signed a 200 million baht counter trade pact for this year. At the same time, Romania has expressed interest in cooperation with Thailand in industrial development, fertilizer production, and oil exploration.

CHAWALIT TELLS REPORTERS: 'NO MORE COUPS'

BK120051 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 86 p 1, 3

[Text] Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut last night pledged his full support for the parliamentary system and said a "coup is impossible as long as I am here".

Addressing a dinner gathering organised by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, Gen Chawalit appealed for "patience and confidence" in democracy and said he believes the parliamentary system "will be better and better".

Before the July 27 general election, he said, many people, including political leaders, told him they felt the elections were useless and meaningless.

They asked what could be done so that the elections would not take place.

Gen Chawalit said there were two ways -- a coup d'etat or that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon resign, creating a power vacuum.

"I told them we can't go back. We have to go on. Even if the elections are for nothing.

"It (the parliamentary system) will have meaning in the future," he said. Gen Chawalit said the leaders of the country must develop confidence.

"But as long as I am here -- no more coups," he said.

Gen Chawalit, however, warned of the "internal threat and conditions" which are still conducive to the growth of communism. The conditions that would compel people to return to the jungle still existed, he said, and communism does not arise from economic hardship.

The general did not believe in the words of Mao Tse Tung, who said that if the people are hungry "they make good communists" but if their stomachs are full "they make bad communists."

He illustrated his point by saying that India is full of hunger but is not communist while many Europeans have enough to eat but are still communist.

"Our country can have a 10 percent growth rate every year and can still turn communist," he said.

Gen Chawalit said the communist problem will occur "if the distribution of wealth is unfair."

Asked if, as a senator, he would vote for an elected prime minister in a proposed constitutional amendment, Gen Chawalit said:

"Yes, the prime minister must come from an elected member of parliament, but we should wait for a while, for the right moment, for the situation to get better."

Gen Chawalit said that how long the country must wait for an elected prime minister depended on "realities" of the situation.

Asked whether he wants to become prime minister after he resigns in two years, Gen Chawalit said: "I have said this a long time ago. What I have said is not connected with the present situation.

"I don't have any thoughts of being prime minister at all. I can now say that I have no thoughts of being prime minister."

Asked whether the September 9 coup suspects should be given an anmesty, Gen Chawalit said: "The main problem for Thailand now is unity. Therefore, whatever has to be done to create unity is what we must do."

Gen Chawalit said that the suspects "have a right to be given amnesty" but this is a matter for the judicial system and has nothing to do with the Army.

'SOURCE' CITED ON MIA REMAINS HANDOVER

BK111420 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Vietnam may hand over the remains of a number of U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam War to the United States Wednesday, an official Vietnamese source said here Thursday. Hanoi had proposed to Washington that September 17 be fixed as the date for turning over the remains of an undisclosed number of U.S. troops to the United States, the source said. "We are waiting for the Americans to respond," the source said.

Vietnam handed over to the United States the remains of 21 MIA's during the last such handover in April. According to Pentagon figures, some 1,770 U.S. servicemen have not been accounted for in Vietnam, and a total of 2,400 U.S. servicemen are listed as missing in action in all of Indochina. Vietnam has handed over the remains of 150 U.S. troops to the United States since the two countries opened talks on the MIA issue in 1982.

USSR ENVOY PAYS COURTESY VISIT TO PHAM VAN DONG

OW111900 Hanoi VNA in English GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 11 -- The newly accredited ambassador of the USSR to Vietnam, D. I. Kachin, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the Soviet ambassador and wished him success in his new post so as to contribute to strengthening friendship and all round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He expressed his satisfaction at the fine development of the relations between the two countries, stressing that solidarity and close cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is the principled and consistent policy of the Vietnamese party and state.

The Vietnamese leader went on the say that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has opened bright prospects for the great cause of the Soviet Union. He warmly welcomed and fully supported the Soviet peace initiatives put forth by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, initiatives which demonstrated the Soviet Union's good will and high sense of responsibility in warding off and gradually eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, for the sake of peace, security and equal cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The Soviet ambassador expressed his warm feelings towards the Vietnamese party and people. He reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to reserve for Vietnam its strong support and great assistance in socialist construction and national defence. He wished the Vietnamese people still greater achievements in the current nationwide activities to greet the 6th Party Congress.

The reception took place in a very warm atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR

OW111908 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 11 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong yesterday received the new Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, Armando G. Saucedo Yero, who paid him a courtesy visit. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Cuban diplomat.

PHAM THE DUYET LEAVES FOR WFTU CONGRESS

OW111851 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 11 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today to attend the 11th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Berlin from Sept 16-22.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ON DAMAGE FROM TYPHOON

BK111328 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Text" of 11 September communique on typhoon damage from Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee]

[Text] Typhoon No 5 was building on 16 August 1986. After nearly 2 weeks of motion in the Eastern Sea, it twice approached our country's coast, now raging into a storm, now subsiding into a depression. After causing damage on Taiwan and in the Philippines, on 31 August 1986, the typhoon advanced toward our country's coast for the third time. On 3 September 1986, typhoon No 5 entered the Eastern Sea. On 4 September, the winds in the eye of the storm reached force 11 and 12. It moved in a westerly northwest direction at more than 20 kms per hour.

Early in the morning of 6 September, from 0100 to 0300, the typhoon began to strike the mainland. Winds in Haiphong, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh reached force 11 with gusts to force 12. Then, it moved deep into the mainland and subsided.

Before and after the typhoon hit, rain fell in the Bac Bo Delta provinces, averaging between 150 to 250mm. Upon report of the third return of the typhoon, on 3 September the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee, the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee, and the leaders of the party committees and administrations in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Ninh, Haiphong, and Ha Son Binh Provinces issued close guidance for preventing and controlling typhoon damage.

However, due to the violence of the typhoon during the night from 0100 to 0300, on 6 September, heavy damage occurred, especially in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. The storm damged 25 districts and towns in the five provinces mentioned earlier. The hardest hit areas are Tien Hai and Kien Xuong Districts of Thai Binh Province and Xuan Thuy and Nam Ninh Districts of Ha Nam Ninh Province.

In Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces, nearly 400 people were killed, more than 2,500 people injured, and over 30 people are missing. The typhoon has caused heavy damge to the people's property and houses. Many public utility projects, stations, farms, factories, schools, hospitals, and warehouses of cooperatives and the state have collapsed. Nearly 650,000 houses of the people have collapsed or were heavily damaged. Hundreds of thousand of people are homeless. Nearly 1,000 classrooms and more than 1,000 hospital rooms have been destroyed. Nearly 200 ships, boats, and barges have sunk. More than 2,000 high-voltage electric poles and many high-voltage transformer stations have collapsed. Telephone and radio networks of dozens of districts have been paralyzed.

While the damage to crops was not considerable, millions of fruit and timber trees were knocked down. The sytem of sea dikes from Quang Ninh to Ha Nam Ninh Provinces has been destroyed in many places.

Under the leadership and guidance of the party Central Committee and the government, and with the assistance of many sectors and localities, the cadres and people of the storm damaged areas are helping one another and are striving to overcome Typhoon No. 5 aftermath.

AUSTRALIA

BEAZLEY DENIES PINE GAP COMPUTERS BREACHED

BK120848 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, has denied reports that secret communications had been breached at the Pine Gap joint American-Australian Defense Center near Alice Springs. He was commenting on reports that a computer hacker has succeeded in establishing contact with one of the computers at the Pine Gap facility. A computer hacker is a person who is skilled at using the computer keyboard to break into other computers storage banks. Mr Beazley says in this particular case, it is not possible to breach the Pine Gap computers.

SOVIET DISCONTENT WITH KIRIBATI FISHING NOTED

BK120956 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet Union says it is not satisfied with the commercial results of its fishing agreement with Kiribati. The Soviet Embassy in the Australian capital, Canberra, said that Russia would reduce the number of vessels fishing in Kiribati and wanted to cut back on the license fee paid. A third secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Mr (Vladimir Volkov), said there was a big gap between what the Soviet Union was offering and what Kiribati wanted under a new fishing agreement. The present agreement is worth about $1.5 million [currency not specified]. However, Mr (Volkov) said that the Soviet Union wanted to continue its fishing activities in the South Pacific. He said the Soviet Union had no military interests in the South Pacific and rejected American claims that Moscow was likely to develop Kiribati or other island states for strategic purposes.

HAWKE, LABOR PARTY DEBATE URANIUM ISSUE

BK121100 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The federal executive of the Australian Labor Party has warned the Hawke government that action such as its decision to breach party policy by lifting the ban on uranium export to France should not be repeated. The executive meeting in Sydney rejected a move from the party's left wing to return the government's uranium decision. A Radio Australia reporter, (Graham Wall), has the story:

[Begin (Wall) recording] After several hours of debate on the uranium issue, the executive adopted a motion calling for closer consultation between the government and party officers on such contentious isues. I understand the motion does not rebuke or reprimand the prime mininster, but does include a warning that such a course should not be repeated. The debate narrowed down to two motions. The left's call for a reversal of the decision was defeated as expected and the consultation proposal worked out between the right and center left factions was adopted 16 votes to 12 with the prime minister's support. But I am told that after the vote there was a bitter exchange between Mr Hawke and senior left-wing member, Mr Gerry Hand. The executive then moved on to discuss preselection threats to federal ministers, in particular, Senator John Button. The Victorian left executive had decided to replace Senator Button at the top of the Senate ticket in that state with Metal Workers Union leader, Mr John Halfpenny. The executive is expected to make it clear today that Senator Button must be number one on the ticket, otherwise it will act. The party's public office selection committee in Victoria controlled by the left meets later this month to determine the Senate ticket. [end recording]

MOKHTAR SAYS PRC COUNTERPART READY TO HOLD MEETING

BK111059 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has gladly welcomed a plan to meet Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in New York in October this year to discuss the Kampuchean problem. Speaking to reporters upon arrival from the nonaligned summit in Harare last week, Minister Mokhtar disclosed that he had received a message to this extent from the Chinese foreign minister.

Minister Mokhtar recently expressed agreement to the request of the president of Kampuchean Democratic Coalition Government, Sihanouk, to meet with the Chinese leader to discuss the Kampuchean problem. He said the meeting will be held in coincidence with the beginning of the UN General Assembly in New York in October 1986. The minister added that, while in Harare, officials of the ASEAN members who are also members of the Nonaligned Movement, had made contacts with those of the Indochinese group, particularly Vietnam, to discuss the problem.

GOLKAR CHIEF VIEWS ELECTION PROSPECTS

BK111145 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 6 Sep 86 pp 17, 18

[Interview with Functional Group Chairman Sudharmono by TEMPO correspondent A. Luqman aboard Pelita Air Service plane on flight from Surabaya to Jakarta -- date not given]

[Text] [Luqman] Do you think that Goikar [Functional Group] will be able to hit its target in the coming general elections?

[Sudharmono] Golkar wants to capture 70 percent of the votes, but the people will decide whether or not Golkar will be able to hit this target. It will require hard work. You see, it is hard to win the hearts of 7 out of 10 people. If we can reach the target, we will be happy. If we surpass it, we will be happier. However, we should not be overconfident.

[Luqman] Are you optimistic that Golkar will surpass its target?

[Sudharmono] We will try to attain the 70-percent majority first, but if we persuade 7 people to join us and it turns out that 10 want to, why should we reject them? Of course we cannot tell them: "No, no, you cannot join us," because it would be undemocratic, wouldn't it?

[Luqman] If Golkar succeeds in capturing almost 100 percent of the vote, where do you think the additional votes will come from?

[Sudharmono] Well, from anywhere. We expect to obtain votes from the new voters, namely the younger generation that was not qualified to vote during the elections. There are a lot of these people, and our 70-percent majority is expected to come partly from them.

[Luqman] If Golkar does surpass its target, do you think that additional votes will come from the internal split between the Nahdlatul Ulama and the United Development Party [PPN]?

[Sudharmono] We do not base our projecton of election results on the weaknesses of other contenders but rather on our own ability and strength.

[Luqman] Well, if Golkar wins by too large a margin, don't you think it is dangerous?

[Sudharmono] Dangerous? Why? You think Golkar will become a monolithic group? In what way is it monolithic? Even right now, such a monolithic situation already exists. In Southeast Sulawesi, Golkar is in total control along with the Indonesian Armed Forces, and development programs are proceeding smoothly. Such a situation also exists in East Nusatenggara and West Nusatenggara.

[Luqman] Do you thing that the situation in Southeast Sulawesi can be used as a national model?

[Sudharmono] Let me put it this way. If the people want it that way, that's all to the good, meaning: That is what the people really want through the democratic process. The PPP and the Indonesian National Party will, of course, continue to exist, but they will have to work harder -- and not just for another 5 years.

That is why I always stress that defending our position is harder than capturing it. Looking at the present political map, I can say that Golkar is in total control of the eastern part of Indonesia, namely from South Sulawesi eastward, or at least 90 percent of the population. Golkar faces an uphill task in Japa and Aceh. It is possible that it may not attain its target in the Metropolitan Jakarta, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, and South Kalimantan.

[Luqman] Will Aceh be a testing ground for Golkar this time?

[Sudharmono] Yes, that is right.

[Luqman] What percentage do you expect to get in Aceh?

[Sudharmono] Our target is 50 percent, 20 percent lower than our national target. We have raised the target by 14 percentage points from our current 36 percent. According to our Aceh regional executive committee, we have to work really hard without abandoning fair and democratic means.

[Luqman] Why is it difficult for the banyan tree [Golkar election symbol] to grow in the courtyard of Mecca [Aceh province]?

[Sudharmono] Perhaps Golkar cadres do not explain sufficiently what Golkar is doing. That is the only reason, I think.

[Luqman] Will the situation improve following the goodwill [preceding work in English] shown by Daud Beureueh [former leader of Aceh's Muslim rebel group]?

[Sudharmono] Perhaps. I don't know, but off course this is favorable.

[Luqman] What other areas does Golkar view as hard testing grounds?

[Sudharmono] Metropolitan Jakarta. Now, we have 46 percent of the total vote. We expect to win 60 percent of the votes in th upcoming general elections. Oh, the Jakarta Regional Executive Council [of Golkar] has said that the target may not be attained.

[Luqman] Who is Golkar's candidate to challenge Naro [PPP general chairman] in Jakarta?

[Sudharmono] We will know later on. The time has not yet come to announce the name. The names of Golkar candidates have not been officially announced. But, the mass media has released the names of those not proposed as candidates, including those of four members of the Parliamentary Functional Group Faction hailing from Riau. Indeed, Golkar's Riau Regional Executive Council did not recommend these names. The central executive council needed the recommendation.

[Luqman] Is this closely related to the Riau case [in which the four did not support a Golkar nominee for the Riau governorship]?

[Sudharmono] Perhaps. Performance, dedication, and loyalty are requirements for candidates.

[Luqman] In what factor did they fail?

[Sudharmono] Loyalty.

[Luqman] What are the reasons for the decision not to renominate persons like Rusli Desa and Sawidago Wounde?

[Sudharmono] It was impossible to renominate all the 267 members of the Parliamentary Functional Group Faction. It is impossible. Even if we viewed them as perfect, we would not renominate all. We need fresh faces and dynamism. We must give chances to the young ones.

[Luqman] Was this the reason of the decision not to renominate Rusli, who had served for a long time?

[Sudharmono] I don't want to disclose the names. In this organization, members will not necessarily become members of parliament. There are many more other opportunities outside parliament.

[Luqman] Does Golkar have obligation to help its former members of parliament?

[Sudharmono] Yes, morally. We will defend those who are unfairly treated. For example, the businessman Akil was forced to close down his business after retiring from parliament. We helped him. We will not abandon our members. However, we will reprimand those making mistakes.

[Luqman] Do you think that the nomination of sons of officials should be treated in the same way as that of others?

[Sudharmono] Yes, of course. We have mechanisms and systems that do not discriminate against anyone. Tantyo [Sundharmono's son] was included in the list of candiates. He was not nominated. Why? Because there were many other candidates.

[Luqman] But, some members of the Parliamentary Armed Forces Faction will be accepted by the Parliamentary Functional Group Faction without going through the normal mechanism. Do you have any comment?

[Sudharmono] They have been and are Golkar members. There is no reason for us not to use their services. They serve well in the Parliamentary Armed Forces Faction. Thus, there will be continuity. They are retirees of the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] who support Golkar.

[Luqman] To what extent is ABRI's support expected in the upcoming general elections?

[Sudharmono] ABRI has sociopolitical functions in addition to its responsibility for security. ABRI cannot vote, but it has aspirations. Thus, ABRI is striving to achieve its aspirations through democratic, political channels. For this purpose, ABRI must look for friends. It has forces comprising of the wives of soldiers and ABRI veterans. They serve as a political channel for ABRI. Thus, the Association of ABRI Veterans, for example, has said that it is channeling its political aspirations through Golkar. So has Dharma Pertiwi [association of the wives of the veterans], though not openly. Indeed, as the largest political force, Golkar is usually what various circles pin their aspirations on. For example, the chairman of the East Java chapter of the Indonesian Development Youth Movement [AMPI], Sukoco Said, said at an AMPI flag-hoisting ceremony in Surabaya: "We would like to request Golkar representatives in the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] to reelect Mr Suharto as chief executive."

[Luqman] Various organizations have expressed support for the reelection of Suharto as president. Why hasn't Golkar done so?

[Sudharmono] The work must be systematic and programmatic. Golkar makes decisions through a plenary executive meeting. I am an individual, only the general chairman. However, we will make our stand known at an appropriate time. When? Before the general elections. We must have concepts, particularly a concept to be presented to the MPR. As the MPR represents the people, we must have a concept on development for the people to trust. The development program must be good. In addition, its executor must also be the best. We must tell the people about this.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS RETRIAL IN AQUINO MURDER CASE

HK120910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 12 Sep 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Sept 12 (AFP) -- The Philippines Supreme Court unanimously decided Friday to order the immediate retrial of 26 people acquitted of the 1983 assassination of President Corazon Aquino's husband. Lawyers of the accused said they would immediately appeal the decision, widely expected here after a special probe commission concluded that the original trial was rigged by then president Ferdinand Marcos deposed in February.

The 11-member tribunal said in a resolution signed by Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee that the new trial "should be conducted with deliberate dispatch and with careful regard for the requirement of due process so that the truth may be finally known and justice done to all." Opposition leader Benigno Aquino's August 21, 1983 shooting at Manila airport as he returned from self-imposed U.S. exile sparked a crisis which let to the downfall of Mr Marcos and swept the slain politician's widow to power. Mrs Aquino holds Mr Marcos directly responsible for the murder.

The Supreme Court order nullified the acquittal in December of former Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver -- who fled with Mr Marcos to Hawaii during the February uprising -- 24 other soldiers and a businessman charged with involvement in a plot to murder Mr Aquino. Lawyer Rodolfo Jimenez, counsel for most of the accused soldiers, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE when told of the order: "I would like to read the decision first. If it's true, then definitely I will file a motion for reconsideration." The 26 accused were also charged with the murder of Rolando Galman, a reputed gangster slain at the airport and immediately named by the Marcos government as Mr Aquino's communist assassin.

The Supreme Court's ruling was in response to two petitions for a retrial filed by Mr Galman's family and a group of prominent Filipinos even before the acquittal was handed down by a lower court after a stormy 10-month trial. The resolution did not categorically state the venue of the new trial but National Ombudsman Raul Gonzales, who is expected to lead the prosecution, earlier said the same court which rendered the acquittal would handle the case. Mr Gonzales and all the judges were appointed by Mrs Aquino as part of a sweeping revamp of the judiciary following the revolt led by Gen. Ver's rivals, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos. The two declared Mrs Aquino the cheated winner of the election that month in which the assassination figured prominently as a campaign issue.

The ruling commended the three members of the special panel which concluded that Mr Marcos pressured the trial court into rendering an acquittal, and the prosecution into withholding vital evidence against the accused. Chief Justice Teehankee, an Aquino appointee, called for an impartial trial.

"With this court's judgment today declaring the nullity of the questioned judgment of acquittal and directing a new trial, there must be a rejection of the temptation of becoming instruments of injustice as vigorously as we rejected becoming its victims," the resolution he wrote said. "The end of one form of injustice should not become simply the beginning of another.

"This simply means that the respondents accused must now face trial for the crimes charged against them before an impartial court with an unbiased prosecutor with all due process," it added. "The people will assuredly have a way of knowing when justice has prevailed as well as when it has failed." No comment was immediately available from the Presidential Palace as well as prosecutors involved in the original trial. After she became president, Mrs Aquino repeatedly said she would like to know the full story behind the assassination but vowed never to interfere in judicial proceedings.

In his separate concurring opinion, Associate Justice Hugo Guiterrez said: "It is not enough for the future proceedings to be fair. They should be above any suspicion of partiality, bias, rancor, or vindictiveness. It would be unfortunate if, in the conduct of further proceedings in this case, erroneous impressions may arise that a prosecutor or judge has prejudged the guilt or innocence of any accused. Having just declared a mistrial, we should not again declare the retrial as another mistrial, ad infinitum," said the justice, who was among five members of the Marcos Supreme Court retained by Mrs Aquino.

POLICE, MILITARY READY FOR LOYALIST RALLY

HK110922 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Some 1,200 police and soldiers from the National Capital Regional Command, or Capcom, were stationed at different institutes around Manila in connection with the planned rally to be staged by supporters of former President Marcos. Colonel Edgar de la Torre, Western Police District deputy chief, said policemen were stationed in front of the U.S. Embassy, along Mendiola Bridge leading to Malacanang, and around Quirino Grandstand. At the same time, some 500 Marcos supporters began amassing at 1300 this afternoon at Liwasang Bonifacio in front of the post office building to celebrate the 69th birthday of the ousted president.

10,000 Mark Marcos' Birthday

HK120249 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Some 10,000 Marcos loyalists yesterday [11 Sep] braved heavy rains to celebrate the 69th birth anniversary of former president Marcos at the Liwasang Bonifacio. Despite a 20-minute heavy downpour, the Marcos followers stayed in the rally shouting "Marcos, Marcos pa rin [still]," referring to the deposed president as their legal president. The loyalists came from different parts of Metro Manila and marched toward Liwasang Bonifacio as early as 1 pm yesterday. Most of them wore Marcos-Tolentino T-shirts and waved white and blue banners. Former members of parliament Salvador Britanico and Gerardo Espina, model Annie Ferrer, and other prominent Marcos loyalist leaders took turns in lambasting the Aquino government. They accused her government of being communist-infiltrated and her presidency as illegal and unconstitutional.

Celebration Peaceful

HK110916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 11 (AFP) -- Red, white and blue balloons and streamers decked a central square here Thursday as thousands of diehard supporters of Ferdinand Marcos gathered in a festive celebration of the deposed strongman's 69th birthday.

Crowds estimated by independent observers at 5,000 converged in front of the central post office and chanted "Marcos still," exploded firecrackers and raised placards and streamers which read "happy birthday Marcos" in a noisy rally.

The participants wore mostly red clothing and toted red, white and blue balloons symbolizing the campaign colors of the exiled former strongman who had ruled the country for 20 years. Mr. Marcos, who turned 69 Thursday, is living in exile in Hawaii following a popular revolt which toppled him and installed his election rival Corazon Aquino to the presidency last February. President Aquino Wednesday revoked a 1980 decree proclaiming Mr. Marcos' September 11 a special holiday. [sentence as received]

There were no police in the square, but riot police and troops guarded nearby Rizal Park here suspected Marcos supporters killed an Aquino supporter in July. Earlier Thursday, thousands of posters showing a smiling picture of Mr. Marcos during his early years as the country's leader appeared all over the capital. The poster bore a message addressed to "our President," telling him that "Your love for the Filipinos have kept us going during these dark days when others seek to delude us."

There had been public apprehension that Marcos diehards, who staged a failed coup in July, would foment trouble on their leader's birthday, but pro-Marcos lawyer Nemi de Pedro said Thursday's activities would "stress on spiritual values." "We will pray for Marcos and his immediate return to power," the lawyer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Other posters at the rally read "Unite Against Communism," echoing Mr. Marcos' oft-repeated allegations that communists have infiltrated the Aquino government.

Mrs. Aquino opposes the immediate return of Mr. Marcos here, fearing that he would foment instability here. The government also wants him to stay put as it undertakes the recovery of billions of dollars in wealth which he allegedly accumulated while he was in power. Mrs. Aquino has sacked a fugitive military Colonel Balbino Diego who was the intelligence and legal affairs chief of Mr. Marcos's feared Presidential Security command, the Presidential Palace said Thursday.

ADVISER CITES DANGER OF N-WEAPONS AT U.S. BASES

HK111503 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[By Vicente M. Tanedo]

[Text] A ranking foreign ministry adviser yesterday warned that a nuclear accident in any of the US military bases in the country can wipe out thousands of Filipinos and endanger the lives of President Aquino and other high officials as well as paralyze government operations.

Ambassador Narciso Reyes, chairman of the Foreign Relations Council, told a Foreign Service Institute [FSI] seminar yesterday that a similar accident in the US would spare President Reagan and his Cabinet because they are better protected.

"There are no provisions for the safety of our President, in this case," Reyes said. "In the US they have shelters that can withstand an atomic blast."

Reyes was apparently referring to the risks posed by nuclear power notwithstanding manner of the use as seen in the heavy toll resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the Soviet Union last April 26.

US authorities on Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base, however, have refused to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear facilities in those military bases for security reasons.

In connection with this, Reyes recalled how New Zealand after refusing US nuclear armed naval vessels to dock at her ports had been divested of the US protective umbrella in the region.

Reyes, commenting on the inclusion of the bases in President Aquino's agenda during her state visit to the US next week, said "the Americans are about to apply screws on our gentle President."

"That would be the moment of truth for our dear President," he added.

On whether the bases agreement should be extended beyond 1991, the expiration date, Reyes suggested that commissions should be set up to ascertain the national consensus on the need to continue with the bases from the standpoint of security, economics and the risks of their continuance as judged by scientific minds.

Offhand, Reyes said that "the question of security should not be used as an excuse for perpetuating inequalities in RP-US relations."

For instance, he said, the US only started paying the Philippines for the use of the bases in 1974 and the amount paid is inadequate.

The so-called economic support fund of $500 million spread over a period of five years is subject to the supervision of the USAID although this amount is disbursed for the building of local schoolhouses, markets and feeder roads, he said.

He said that this is a form of interference in domestic affairs.

"The country is gradually slipping into a situation like those of the Eastern European countries and Vietnam vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," he claimed.

The fact that the government cannot entirely rely on the US in desperate need was cited by Reyes who recalled how former President Marcos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile went to Clark Airbase in 1974 to ask the base commander for some ammunition which the Marcos government badly needed in its campaign against the communist rebels.

The request was turned down forcing Marcos to ask Thailand and Singapore. Later, the former President angrily demanded for the abrogation of military agreements with the US. This, however, was later forgotten when Marcos cooled off.

The FSI, headed by Ambassador Armando Fernandez, also heard Ambassador Luis Salcedo Moreno. Also present were Ambassadors Romeo Arguelles and Rora Navarro Tolentino.

Students Stage Protest at Clark

HK120243 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] About 1,500 militant students demonstrated yesterday [11 Sep] outside the U.S. Clark Airbase north of Manila to protest against U.S. intervention in the Philippines. They chanted "Yankees go home" and burned the Stars and Stripes outside the gates. A police spokesman said the demonstrators, members of the militant League of Filipino Students, marched about 4 km to the base from a rally in Angeles. He said security guards closed the gates and pointed guns at the demonstrators.

FBI AGENT CHARGED WITH CARRYING FIREARM

HK120301 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Airport customs authorities yesterday [11 Sep] [words indistinct] agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for carrying a service firearm and 150 rounds of ammunition. FBI agent William L. (Aurelli), detailed in Guam, was later turned over by customs collector Alexander Padilla to the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] for disposition. (Aurelli) arrived from Guam at 0730 via Continental Air Micronesia Airlines and was intercepted at the customs lane by examiner Arturo Narito.

MITRA DECLARES ENRILE 'INDISPENSABLE'

HK110938 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr. one of the negotiators for the government in its current peace talks with the communist rebels, said yesterday Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is indispensable to the Aquino administration.

Mitra also declared that he would, if the time comes, fight side by side with Enrile in fighting for the country.

Mitra issued the statements in a briefing with newsmen, in an apparent move to soothe Enrile, who has been angry since last week with some cabinet members who have criticized him for publicly commenting on peace talk proposals.

Mitra said he tried to talk with Enrile, but was unable to do so. But he said he talks with Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, military chief of staff, who "cautioned us not to be harsh on Enrile."

Ramos' word of caution was an apparent bid to stop some Cabinet members from "roasting" Enrile in a Cabinet meeting set for today.

Mitra also called on the rebel negotiators, Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo, to stop imposing demands and instead discuss actual ceasefire terms.

Peace talks are set to be resumed soon between the government and the rebels.

ENRILE SAYS NPA MANILA PLOT COULD BE STARTING

HK120247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday [11 Sep] the Camp Aguinaldo killing could be the start of the communist party NPA plot to sow violence and terror in Metro Manila. However he said the public should not be alarmed because the military can cope with the situation and has taken positive steps to ensure the security of the people. The defense minister said the incident should also open the eyes of the people on the seriousness of the communist insurgency problem. Meanwhile military authorities said charges will be filed against Reynaldo Andaya, one of the two NPA suspects who was not able to escape during the Camp Aguinaldo shooting. His companion, identified only as Ely, is still at large and the object of an all-out hunt by the military.

MILF LEADER URGES REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE

HK111327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 11 Sep 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Senior Philippine army colonels strongly criticised the government of President Corazon Aquino Thursday, as she called on her cabinet and countrymen to unite behind her in advance of a U.S. visit next week. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, in Zamboanga City, it was disclosed that the chief of a breakaway Moslem faction has urged his guerrillas to reject any ceasefire agreement in the southern Philippines, scene of a 14-year separatist rebellion.

In an August 30 letter, exiled Moslem leader Hashim Salamat said any ceasefire deal between Mrs. Aquino and Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari would be a "tantamount surrender and betrayal of the principle of Jihad (holy war)." He urged his fighters in the Moro Islamic Liberation Front -- which broke away from Mr. Misuari's group -- to "continue our guerrilla warfare and activities" in Mindanao and other southern islands. The letter was read to reporters by one of Mr Salamat's top lieutenants.

Seven Moslem rebels have been killed since intra-Moslem combat flared in central Mindanao on Monday, three days after Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari met on nearby Jolo Island. Mrs. Aquino, who favors autonomy for the Moslem minority in this largely Roman Catholic nation, met the pro-secession Mr. Misuari in a bid to end the Moslem uprising that has claimed at least 60,000 lives.

MNLF READOPTS STAND ON SELF-DETERMINATION

HK111449 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Cotabato City -- The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has reverted to its original position of gaining a free and indepedent Mindanao under the theory of self-determination, a Muslim rebel official said.

MNLF-Uttarah Kutawato Revolutionary Committee (UKRC) Chairman Mulimin Sema said the MNLF's stand, as readopted during the Bangsa Moro Congress in Maimbung, Sulu, last week, stressed the continuation of a struggle that the Bangsa Moro people in Mindanao had started since time immemorial.

Sema said it had never been a question of secession or anything of that likeness for the MNLF insofar as Mindanao is concerned.

The Bangsa Moro people, Sema said, had always been independent. "We had a form of government, the barangays, first established in Maimbung, Sulu, and the Sultanate even before the Spaniards came," Sema said.

The Bangsa Moro people have had relations with foreigners, particularly the Chinese, Indians and their Asian neighbors who did trade and commerce with them, he added.

MISUARI 'PRESSURED' TO FORGE ACCORD WITH AQUINO

HK111459 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 86 p 21

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief Nur Misuari was pressured into entering a ceasefire agreement with President Corazon C. Aquino last week, a senior military officer disclosed to BUSINESS DAY.

The military officer, who requested anonymity claimed that at least five countries, including Libya, exerted pressure on the MNLF and its military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army.

The other governments are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Pakistan, the officer who is a veteran of the 14-year secessionist war in Mindanao claimed adding that most of these countries withdrew their support for the local Moro secessionist movement.

"The truce is the only way which can make Misuari acceptable to his fellow Muslims and provide him a graceful exit in abandoning his secessionist-inspired armed struggle," the officer said.

The officer's disclosure confirmed a BUSINESS DAY report last week when during the Bangsa Moro congress held in Maimbong, Jolo, the Libyan envoy who had come to attend the proceedings on behalf of Libyan strongman, Muammar Qadhdhafi, told Misuari point-blank that his government would not approve of any resolution passed by the congress calling for an "independent Mindanao state."

The officer's disclosure came five days after President Aquino flew to Jolo, Sulu, and met with Misuari who had returned to the Philippines after at least 10 years of exile in the Middle East.

After the meeting, both parties agreed on a "continued cessation of hostilities" until such time when formal talks for a permanent ceasefire is finalized.

The officer claimed that Misuari is fast losing support from his patrons "due to new political and economic developments which have evolved recently."

One of these developments, he said, is that Libya -- Misuari's financial patron -- is preparing for "war" against the United States, prompting it to slow down and inevitably cut off financial support to the MNLF.

Still another development is the fact the Indonesia and Malaysia are currently both cultivating the goodwill of the newly-installed Aquino government.

An estimated 200,000 Filipino-Muslims are now in Indonesia's northern islands. The Indonesian government wants them repatriated to the Philippines due to the myriad of labor, racial and other socio-economic problems which their presence poses to Indonesia.

These Filipino-Muslims fled to Malaysia during the height of the MNLF rebellion in the 1970's and have not returned since.

Malaysia, on the other hand, is trying to gain the goodwill of the Aquino government simply because of an age-old problem: the Philippines's claim on Sabah.

This issue has long been a sore sport in Malaysia-Philippines relations and the Malaysian government wants to solve this problem once and for all, the military officer said.

The officer said the true gauge of whether Misuari will honor his truce with Mrs. Aquino or not will come after his tour of the entire Mindanao island. During his tour he will test the political temper of his followers and those of other Moro factions in the region and their reactions to the truce. He is scheduled to embark on this tour within this week.

At the same time, the officer assailed what he called the "politicking" of the President's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, in making a big show over the preparations for the talks with Misuari.

The officer claimed that Butz Aquino knew "early and well enough" that Misuari had no other choice and had already made up his mind to enter into a truce with the Aquino government.

"Because the (Butz) does not have any position in the government, he is obviously aiming for a springboard for an electoral post in the future," the office said.

MINISTER URGES MNLF, MILF TO END DISPUTE

HK111207 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Muslim Affairs Minister (Muari) called on leaders of the MNLF and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] to end their feud on representation to the Bangsa Moro organization in the southern Philippines. More from Jojo Ismael:

[Begin Ismael Recording] (Muari) said the reported clash between the MNLF and MILF in Barangay (Dimagalim) at Lanao del Sur could pose as an obstacle to the ongoing search for peace in Mindanao. (Muari), a former MNLF commander, added that Aquino-Misuari meeting in Jolo is a demonstration of the government's sincerity to give justice to the Bangsa Moro in the southern Philippines. Hashim Salamat, leader of the MILF, and Dimas Pundato, leader of the reformist MNLF faction, were said to be in Mindanao, hoping to meet with Nur Misuari and to clarify their differences about Moro revolution. [end recording]

AQUINO VOWS TO USE FORCE IF PEACE TALKS FAILS

HK120205 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] [words indistinct] into a cease-fire agreement to (?see) the dissidents on [words indistinct] level at the behest of certain leaders of the underground communist movement. [words indistinct] level, should ongoing negotiations for peace talks with the communists fail, her government would not hestiate to use the military to crush the communist New People's Army. Mrs Aquino made these disclosures at a predeparture press conference at Kalayaan Hall in Malacanang. She did not give a time frame within which to work for peaceful negotiations with the National Democratic Front, the umbrella organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA. But, she said, should the ongoing peace talks with the communist rebels fail, the government would resort to a military solution for the insurgency problem. At the same press meeting, President Aquino also appealed to the Filipino people for peace and unity while she is away on an official working visit to the United States. The chief executive also said executive Secretary Joker Arroyo will be the caretaker during her absence.

Military Kept Informed of Talks

HK111149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said there is no truth to the report that the military is kept out of the ongoing government negotiations with the rebels. According to the president, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos are kept informed of the matter.

Meanwhile, Regional Unified Command 4 commander Brigadier General Orlando Antonio called on local officials of Cavite to help and support the government's effort to defeat communism. Antonio made the appeal during a peace and order council meeting in Trece Martires, Cavite. He said that Cavite remains a potential target of the subversives because it is surrounded by provinces where the New People's Army are very active. According to the regional commander, military efforts to resolve the insurgency problem will not succeed without the people's cooperation. He also thanked Cavitenos for their all-out support to prevent subversive infiltration into the province.

NDF OFFICER ALLEGES AFP 'SABOTAGE' OF CEASE-FIRE

HK111509 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Davao City -- An officer of the communist insurgents in Eastern Mindanao has alleged that the Armed Forces is now implementing a plan to "sabotage" a national cease-fire between the rebel forces and the Government.

Quoting "confidential sources" within the military, Ka [Comrade] Chito of the National Democratic Front [NDF] said that in anticipation of a possible national cease-fire agreement, orders have been given to deploy military forces of not less than platoon size to occupy key and strategic areas in the countryside such as seats of population, important economic enterprises and strategic terrain.

This way, Chito said, the military could claim that it occupies a broad area of the country and that the New People's Army and the NDF forces are limited to small pockets of resistance.

A high military official in Davao del Norte, who refused to be identified, denied the existence of such a plan.

Describing this as a dangerous trend, Chito explained in a talk with journalists that military forces and detachment scattered inside guerrilla areas could be launching points to violate the cease-fire agreement.

Continued military patrols in the cease-fire area in Davao del Norte, Chito said, are already an implementation of this order.

He observed that the Mountain Rangers of the Philippine Army operating in Davao del Norte are new forces recently imported from Surigao del Sur.

The rebels claim that "practically all of Davao del Norte is a red area." Ka Lily, a member of the NDF preparatory committee, said that in most places in the province, the NPA gets wide support and sympathy from the population.

The NPA area covers the entire province, Lily said except for pockets under the control of some military detachments where people cannot openly show their support for the movement.

The military is aware, Lily said, of how strongly the residents of Davao del Norte have been supporting the revolutionary movement.

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY CPP-NPA CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS

HK111201 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The government will study the CPP-NPA cease-fire proposals. President Corazon Aquino made the announcement in an interview with people's television.

[Begin Aquino recording] In case no agreement is reached in the cease-fire negotiations, [words indistinct] [passage indistinct] [following passage in English] I was made to understand that the communist leaders would like to start a [words indistinct]. So this is something else that I would like to tell the people, that at the moment, the talks are going on. We are waiting for both sides to finally agree as far as a cease-fire agreement is concerned. [end recording]

NACIONALISTA PARTY UNDERGOING POWER STRUGGLE

HK090519 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By Carlos Hidalgo]

[Text] As the scheduled general elections draw near, associates of two prominent political leaders -- former MP Arturo Tolentino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile -- have locked horns in their bid for supremacy in the post-Marcos Nacionalista Party [NP].

The leadership struggle intensified yesterday as officers of an NP faction filed a petition with the Commission on Elections [Comelec] for an injunction to prevent Rafael Palmares, the party's known president and Renato Cayetano, secretary general, from further exercising the authority of their posts in the organization.

The petitioners, claiming to be the "genuine officers" of the NP, said they wanted to rebuild the traditional political party which had undergone a period of decline during the Marcos regime with numerous political stalwarts bolting from its fold.

They said they would soon invite "genuine Nacionalistas, "including Tolentino and former Speaker Jose Laurel Jr., to a "grand homecoming." [quotation marks as published]

The meeting, they said, will pave the way for the holding of a national convention where the leaders of the organization will be elected.

Petitioner Gerino Tolentino, younger brother of the Marcos loyalist leader, said Palmares and Cayetano misrepresented themselves as having authority to reorganize the NP.

He said Cayetano, known to be a close associate of Enrile, is actually a member of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan while Palmares is the NP vice president for the Visayas.

Tolentino said NP officers were supposed to be chosen by the National Directorate, the party's supreme council of leaders.

The petitioners also charged that Palmares and Cayetano have been "illegally admitting new members to the party and have required old members of the NP to affiliate anew."

The petitioners were Tolentino, Manila chairman; Vic Rabaya, assistant secretary general on planning and organization and concurrent provincial chairman for Quezon; Alfonso Roy Jr., provincial chairman of Tarlac; and Casimiro Madarang Jr., provincial chairman of Cebu.

Cayetano dismissed the petitioners' charges as "nothing but a nuisance suit."

"The allegations are baseless and the motive is suspect," Cayetano said. "But we welcome it nevertheless as it would unmask the personalities behind the suit and lay to rest all questions about the NP."

Rabaya said the NP was left without a leader with the death of party president Jose J. Roy early this year.

Romeo Jalosjos then resigned as secretary general and named Cayetano, said to be a non-NP, to his post.

With the assumption into office of Cayetano, Palmares was named party president.

"Jalosjos cannot just give to anyone his post as if it were his personal property," Rabaya remarked.

In filing their petitions, the NP officers said the Comelec was the proper body to intervene in the conflict. They said the poll body has a file of official roster of NP officers.

But Comelec Chairman Roman Felipe expressed doubts whether his office would interfere in a political party's internal affairs.

While noting that the NP leadership controversy surfaced as early as the breaking up of the KBL with the ouster of former president Marcos, Felipe said the issue offered a clear instance that supported his proposal to have political parties registered as corporations with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He said he would ask Palamares and Cayetano to immediately respond to the charges of the petitioners before acting on the issue.

Supports Enrile, Discusses Elections

HK111505 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The Nacionalista Party (NP) flayed the Aquino government yesterday for toying with the idea of holding the national and local elections separately if the new Constitution is ratified by the people in the coming plebiscite.

It also supported the stand of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile against insurgency and communism. Since it is not a one-man job, the NP urged the Aquino Cabinet to declare publicly a collective stand and formulate a national policy on the matter.

Former member of parliament Renato Cayetano, NP acting secretary general, said he was informed that Malacanang has decided to hold the national elections immediately after the plebiscite and move the local polls to November next year.

He said the administration's move will only result in further political and economic instability and unduly prolong the tenure of unpopular and incompetent officers-in-charge in various provinces, cities, and municipalities.

The Commission on Elections (Comelec) had proposed two separate elections for national and local officials to simplify complicated problems that may arise if these are synchronized.

Chairman Ramon H. Felipe Jr. said it would be tedious and confusing if the two elections are held at the same time because of the number of positions to be contested.

He said the ballot would be unusually long because there will be 24 senators, 165 congressmen, 74 provincial governors and the vice governors, 60 city mayors and their vice mayors, 1,523 municipal mayors and their vice mayors, and some 10,000 sanggunian members, to be elected.

Earlier Cayetano inducted into the NP some 1,100 ward leaders in Manila, led by former Manila councilor Antonio S. Evangelista who was host of the mass induction. There were only 800 originally scheduled for induction, but more people joined in later.

KBL CALLS FOR ELECTIONS AFTER PLEBISCITE

HK110651 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] yesterday urged that national and local elections be called soon after the plebiscite on the Constitution is held. According to the KBL, such a move would do away with the present political and economic uncertainty and stabilize the situation in the countryside.

Among the KBL members who proposed this were former Governor Isidro Rodriguez, Ali Dimaporo, Vic Magsaysay, former Mayor Honorato Perez, Everisto Singson, and former Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono. They said the installation of a genuinely mandated administration will prevent the country's collapse through political anarchy and national disorder.

NEW AIRPORT SECURITY MEASURE REVEALED

HK111151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Starting next week, the Manila International Airport [MIA] authority and Philippine Air Force Security Command [Pafsecom] will limit issuance of ID cards from 15,000 to 3,000. The measure is expected to strengthen security at the airport. The airport authority and the Pafsecom will also begin enforcing a "no ID, no entry" policy. Earlier identification cards issued by former airport managers Luis Tabuena and Romeo Santos will be invalidated. Pafsecom and the MIA will also issue stickers for vehicles entering the MIA compound.

MILITARY NAMES OFFICERS RETIRING IN SEP, OCT

HK051551 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A major revamp looms in the Armed Forces with the impending retirement of a number of generals whose tours of duty are expected to end by September and October of this year.

At present, there are 57 generals, 11 of whom are retirable.

Those whose terms of office will end by October include AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison, Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Canieso, Army chief Maj. Gen. Ramon Farolan, Air Force chief and Rear Admiral Serapio Martillano, navy chief.

Martillano is expected to turn over the navy command to Commodore Tagumpay Jardiniano in ceremonies Saturday at the navy headquarters.

Sources said other generals who are retirable by October this year include Brig. Gen. Levi Malto, Logistics Command chief; Brig. Gen Rodrigo Gutang, Regional Unified Command [RUC] 12 chief; Brig Gen. Manuel Ribao, RUC 2 chief; Brig. Gen Antonio Lukban deputy chief of staff for logistics; Brig. Gen. Jose Almonte J-7; Brig. Gen. Federico Macabasco, chief, Army light armor brigade; and Brig. Gen. Romeo David, RUC 3 chief.

Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-gatue Jr. yesterday assumed command as deputy chief of PC [Philippine Constabulary] for civil military operations and concurrently group commander of the PC/INP [Integrated National Police] Civil Relations and Information Group in simple rites at Camp Crame.

Tan-gatue succeeded Col. Raul Imperial, PC chief of staff, who held the two positions.

'MILLIONS' TO BE RECOVERED FROM WESTINGHOUSE

HK110119 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Philippines will recover hundreds of millions of dollars from Westinghouse out of the $2.1 billion the Marcos government spent for the construction of the nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said that Rene Saguisag, the president's special legal counsel and chairman of the Bataan nuclear power plant committee, met with the foreign lawyers assisting his committee to update his report on the nuclear plant case and reported the same to the cabinet meeting at Malacanang. Secretary Benigno also said that the committee noted there was a lot of waste in the construction of the plant.

CANADA TO GRANT AID FOR NEGROS, IMMUNIZATION

HK110131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Philippines and Canada yesterday [10 Sep] signed two agreements that would grant 16 million Canadian dollars in aid to the Negros rehabilitation and development fund and the Philippine immunization program. The agreements were signed by President Aquino and Canadian Ambassador to the Philippines Russel Davidson at Malacanang. Details from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino and Russel Davidson, Canadian ambassador to the Philippines, signed two aid agreements yesterday involving a total of 16 million Canadian dollars. The first grant, amounting to 11 million Canadian dollars, is for the Negros rehabilitation and development fund, a nongovernmental program through the Canadian International Development Agency. Funds will be used to assist the poor of Negros, particularly the sugar planters and their families, by providing them with access to land, technology, agricultural inputs, education, and other key productive resources. Four types of projects in Negros Occidental have been given priority, namely: agricultural diversification, agri-business, agro-forestry and microenterprise projects.

Under the second agreement, the Canadian Government will provide a 5 million Canadian dollar grant for the Philippine immunization program. The Canadian International Development Agency will supply five types of Canadian vaccines for measles, poliomyelitis, DPT [diptheria-pertussis-typhoid], BCG [antituberculosis toxin], and tetanus toxoid in support of the Philippine Government's expanded immunization program, the objective of which will be to help the Philippine achieve its goal of universal child immunization by the year 1990.

Commenting on the Canadian aid, the president said, "I continue to be very confident that in spite of all our problems, with your help and with God's help, we Filipinos will not only be able to survive but will probably help make this country of ours the great country it should be."

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NAKASONE MAKES POLICY SPEECH AT DIET SESSION

OW121101 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0603 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's policy speech at the 107th extraordinary Diet session — live]

[Text] On the opening of the 107th Diet Session, I would like to state some of my views and seek the understanding and cooperation of my fellow citizens.

In the previous 106th Diet Session held immediately after the recent national elections, I was nominated to the office of prime minister for the third time. I am resolved to devote myself to the conduct of administration heart and soul and with a fresh mind.

Since I assumed the office of prime minister, I have pursued bold reforms for the building of a state with resilient culture and welfare and for transition to an international state, calling for an overhaul of postwar politics.

In the recent elections, I emphasized to our people that we need to carry out these reforms at all costs in order to firmly pave the way to the 21st century. The reforms include administrative, fiscal, tax, and educational reforms and reforms for a transition to new economic and social systems appropriate to an aging society. They also include the building of Japan into an international state that powerfully promotes peace and disarmament in the world, is open to the world, and positively contributes to world prosperity. [applause]

Furthermore, as a means to carry out these policies, I have stressed the need to establish politics that can easily be understood by the people, and politics with foresight on new trends and aspirations of the people and ability to respond with timely initiatives. We must build a new Japan full of energy and vigor through a generational change in all sectors and strata of the country.

My appeals have had overwhelming support, for which I am deeply moved. [applause]

At the same time, I feel myself sobered by the heavy responsibility bestowed on me. Considering this mandate of the people, the will of heaven, I am resolved to answer the expectations of our people by steadily implementing my campaign pledges with all modesty and sincerity. [applause]

With this in mind, I requested the convocation of this extraordinary session to positively tackle the reform of the Japan National Railways [JNR], which is an urgent task; the administrative and fiscal reforms including a review of the health insurance system for the aged; and the promotion of economic measures, including programs to stimulate domestic demand, in order to fulfill my campaign pledges.

On the House of Representatives seat reapportionment issue, the 104th Diet Session acted on it by revising the public office election law, thus correcting the long-standing problem. I would like to express my profound respect for the efforts made by the legislature in this respect. However, the revision of the law was a provisional measure to meet the immediate requirement for correcting what was considered an unconstitutional apportionment.

The resolution of the House of Representatives plenary session calls for a prompt and more thoroughgoing resolution based on the 1985 national census as soon as the confirmed figures of population distribution are made available. It is earnestly expected that the resolution will be promptly implemented. The government will do its utmost for this end.

Also, in order to secure our people's unchanging faith in the administration's political management, I will continue to strive for clean politics and administrative discipline. [jeers, applause]

Based on these basic views, I would like to state my policies concerning a variety of issues facing us.

The government, defining administrative reform as one of the administration's most important tasks, has been promoting the implemention of recommendations by the ad hoc administrative research council and the ad hoc administrative reform promotion council. The government has given the greatest possible respect to the recommendations.

Because of the understanding and cooperation of our people, the administrative reform programs have made steady headway and are now in their most crucial phase. In particular, reform of the JNR, which is now in a state of crisis, is the greatest and most urgent immediate task. [applause]

In order to rebuild the railways so they can truly answer the expectations of the people, the government will do everything in its power to carry out the reform, the basic feature of which is the JNR's partition and privatization on 1 April next year. [applause]

We submitted to the 104th Diet Session nine bills, including the Japan State-run Railways Reform Bill. Of these bills, the Special Measures bill for fiscal 1986 was passed, enabling us to take the first step toward the reform. We will reintroduce the rest of the eight bills to this session and work for their speedy passage.

Meanwhile, in implementing JNR reform programs, we will take all possible measures to ensure employment and reemployment of JNR employees in order to avoid subjecting them and their families to any apprehension. At the same time, we will see to it that JNR's long-term debts are dealt with properly.

On the final recommendations received in June this year of the ad hoc administrative reform promotion council concerning the future direction of administrative and fiscal reforms, we, under the basic line of giving them maximum respect, recently adopted the decision on the seventh work force reduction. We will take further measures to implement the council's recommendations successively.

The council's final recommendations contained reference to the creation of an advisory council for further promoting administrative reform. We will study specific details related to the proposed council and come up with a program.

Furthermore, we will endeavor to augment the real strength and independence of local public organizations. At the same time, the government will see to it that the administrative reform of local public organizations is carried out independently and in a comprehensive manner as required by the outline for local administrative reform; it will take steps to positively accelerate the process.

The government will continue to vigorously work for fiscal reform. The government has set rigid standards for fiscal 1987 budget requests. In future budget compilations, systems related to various policies will be thoroughly rectified, priorities will be strictly determined, and efforts will be made to further reduce spending. The road of fiscal reform is a hard one.

In various advanced countries, people have been working hard to reduce and rationalize spending and follow healthy financial practices in order to cope with excessive fiscal deficits and increasing international payments, while not increasing the people's burden or inviting inflation and price increases. I cannot but frankly note that under even harder fiscal circumstances than other countries, Japan is also pressed to take serious measures not to leave heavy burdens on future generations.

On the tax system, the Tax System Research Council has now been working energetically to establish a desireable tax system free of ambiguities and based on such fundamental ideals as fairness, justice, simplicity, choice, and vitality.

In April, a midterm report was worked out concerning reduction and rationalization of income taxes, such as lessening the burden on salaried workers in the middle-income bracket and special measures for housewives, and rectification of taxes of juridical personnel. An overall examination of the tax system is now under way, and we expect to receive this autumn unified, comprehensive guidelines outlining measures to create sources of revenue. Drastic tax system reform is an urgent national task. It is one of the most important public commitments. With the understanding and cooperation of the people, the government is firmly determined to work for establishment of a rational new tax sytem in preparation for the 21st century. [applause]

On educational reform, the ad hoc council on education submitted its second report in April. The report showed how education should basically be in preparation for the 21st century. At the same time, it showed a fundamental position for reorganization of the eductional system centered on a shift to the position of regarding learning as one's lifework. It thus made concrete recommendations covering a broad area. I am convinced that realization of educational reform is a great political task.

Since the government received the first report last year, it has taken concrete steps to reform college entrance exams. These concrete steps include removing evils -- such as attaching excessive importance to schools for careers and heavy competition in entrance exams through overemphasis of the deviation value [hensachi], and improving the joint first examination. As for the current second report, the government will respect it and work to gradually implement what has been recommended in it from a comprehensive viewpoint. On the bullying issue in particular, the government will take substantial steps to have schools, families, and local communities join hands in resolving it. At the same time, it will pay much attention to discipline and moral education, which teaches basic manners in human life, and work for their further promotion.

This is an era of worldwide changes, and all countries accordingly have great interesting educational reform. With this in mind, our country proposed at the Tokyo Summit that a meeting of educational experts be held, participated in by countries affiliated with the OECD and the summit member nations. Fortunately, with the consent of the various countries, the meeting will be held in Kyoto in January next year, and I am happy to report here that preparations are now under way for its convocation.

The Tokyo Summit, which was held in May this year, confirmed that participants would increase cooperation and coordination to resolve various problems currently facing the world. I believe that this was really significant in consolidating the bright future of the world, not only for the participants in the summit but also for developing nations. I would like to again extend my thanks to the people for their cooperation in opening the meeting.

I keenly feel that through the Tokyo Summit the position of our country in the international community has considerably increased not only in the economic but also in the political field. From a worldwide viewpoint, Japan must now actively and voluntarily push ahead with its internationalization and to positively contribute to the international community by extending cooperation to developing nations, making efforts for world peace and disarmament, consolidating the free trade system, and joining international cooperation in frontier science and technology.

East-West relations are directly related to the peace and security of the world. In particular, on relations between the United States and the USSR, foreign ministerial talks are expected soon to pave the way for the second U.S.-USSR summit. However, I am convinced that dialogue and negotiations based on reason are indispensable to the establishment of stable East-West relations. On the basis of my convictions, I will make further cooperative efforts to ensure that fruitful dialogue and negotiations will be carried out between the United States and the USSR. In particular, hoping that practical results in U.S.-USSR negotiations on arms control and disarmament will be achieved by the end of this year at the latest and what preparations will begin to substantially reduce nuclear weapons, we will support the diplomatic efforts of the United States on this issue as well as call on the USSR to participate in the negotiations with a serious and constructive approach.

Taking into account the fact that a serious situation still exists in the international arena, our country will steadily carry out the policy to ensure mutual security. As part of this policy, we will promote the Japan-U.S. security system in a smooth and effective way, and at the same time we will make efforts to maintain a high-quality defense force within the limits of self-defense and in coordination with other policy matters. Naturally, there will be no changes whatsoever in our policy of being dedicated to purely defensive capabilities under the peace-oriented constitution, of imposing no military threat on other nations, and of adhering to the nonnuclear principles and civilian control.

As mentioned earlier, it is one of our nation's international obligations to cooperate in the promotion of prosperity and stability of developing countries. Many developing countries are faced with various difficulties, such as accumulated debts. For the purpose of economic and social development, as well as improvement of the people's livelihood of the countries concerned, our country will strive to steadily expand official development aid under the targets set in the third intermediate program while carefully providing genunely fair and effective cooperation.

Next, I will state my views on our relations with other countries. In our relations with the United States, we will make efforts to further promote the close relations between the two countries through such measures as maintenance and development of unshakable friendly and cooperative relations based on the Japan-U.S. security system; the promotion of smooth trade and economic relations; and cooperation in maintaning and strengthening the international free trade system. In parallel with its efforts on negotiations on arms control and disarmament, the United States is engaged in research on an advanced, nonnuclear defense system. Under the basic idea of ultimate elimination of nuclear arms, the United States is currently undertaking the SDI research program.

In my opinion, this program conforms to the position of our nation as a nation dedicated to peace. [applause]

Furthermore, we feel that our country's participation in the SDI research program will contribute to the smooth operation of the Japan-U.S. security system and that it may possibly have the effect of upgrading our nation's technology in related fields. In this connection, we have recently decided to consult with the U.S. Government on concrete measures to ensure our nation's smooth participation in this program. [applause]

Moreover, we have, in recent years, promoted our relations with Asian and Pacific nations both to a greater extent and in greater depth. However, in studying past history, in learning lessons from history, and in considering that the starting point of our Asian diplomacy is to promote friendship and cooperation, our nation will strive to develop cooperative relations based on true mutual understanding with these countries, including the ASEAN countries.

It is regrettable indeed that an incident occurred recently that could have adversely affected the nation's relations with neighboring Asian countries. The fundamental point of our nation's diplomacy is to maintain and strengthen friendly relations with these countries. With this in mind, greater efforts will be made to promote good-neighborly, friendly, and cooperative relations with the ROK. Continued efforts will also be made to promote prolonged, stable, and mutually cooperative relations with China. Furthermore, efforts will be made to achieve closer ties with Europe and strengthen the tripartite cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Europe, which share the same sense of values.

In our relations with the USSR, the nation's unshakable fundamental policy is to settle the northern territories issue, conclude a peace treaty, and establish stable, extensive and mutually reliable relations. The first regular foreign ministerial consultations between Japan and the USSR in the past 8 years were held in Tokyo last January, and negotiations were reopened on the peace treaty, including the territorial issue. Then, the consultations continued in Moscow last May, and consultations have become an established practice. Moreover, an accord has been reached on strengthening political dialogue, including the exchange of visits by myself and General Secretary Gorbachev. I regard all these developments as truly meaningful. Negotiations are now under way with the USSR on General Secretary Gorbachev's visit at an early date. When the general secretary visits Japan, we will make persistent efforts to establish friendly relations based on genuine understanding between Japan and the USSR in accordance with the fundamental principles mentioned earlier.

Considering the U.S. fiscal deficits, the imbalance in current accounts among countries, the continuing serious unemployment situation in Western Europe, heightened protectionist trends against the backdrop of these factors, and other things, the world economy continues to face a number of problems. In addition, the international monetary situation and oil price trends have an uncertain future.

To cope with this situation, it is necessary -- as was confirmed at the recent Tokyo Summit -- to further strengthen policy cooperation among countries for the purpose of attaining sustained economic growth without inflation and stabilizing exchange rates.

Japan, which accounts for 10 percent of the world economy, needs to further accelerate these policy cooperation trends and actively endeavor toward forming harmonious economic relations with other countries.

In recent years, Japan's current account surplus has been moving upward and has reached an unprecedented level. However, the continuation of such a substantial imbalance with other countries is a serious problem from the viewpoints of both our national economic management and harmonious development of the world economy. To remedy this in the days ahead, it has become an urgent task to put Japan's economic activity in harmony with that of the international community.

Because of this, the government last May worked out the general principle for promotion of economic structural readjustments and adopted such policies as domestic demand expansion; conversion of the industrial structure into an internationally harmonious one; improvement of market accessibility; promotion of imports; stabilization of international monetary values at an appropriate level; and promotion of international cooperation.

To promote this general principle more forcefully, last month I established a government-LDP headquarters for promotion of economic structural adjustment headed by me. I intend to continue striving actively to materialize an internationally harmonious economic structure.

Next week, a GATT ministerial meeting is scheduled with a view to starting a new round of talks. To check protectionism and build a multilateral free trade system in preparation for the 21st century, Japan intends to do everything in its power to help make the talks a success.

While the framework of the world economy is undergoing changes as exemplified by the revision of the strong dollar, as far as our national economy is concerned, prices remain very stabilized and, although business is basically firm, growth has slowed down and a feeling of stagnation is spreading in enterprises' evaluation of the business situation, particularly in the manufacturing industry.

To cope with this economic situation facing us today -- and the future does not warrant optimism -- the government will strive for appropriate and flexible operation of its economic and monetary policies while paying careful attention to trends in the yen exchange rate and its impact on the domestic economy. Notably, to insure sustained expansion of economic activity centering on domestic demand is an urgent task in forming harmonious economic relations with other countries and further improving national life.

To this end, the government plans to join hands with local public organizations and government-affiliated agencies under the basic policy of holding fast to the line of administrative and fiscal reforms in working out comprehensive economic measures at the earliest possible date, measures which include supplementary public works investment and measures for small and medium businesses. Specifically, the government plans to continue striving to promote public works projects, carry out additional disaster relief work, and supplement the necessary public work expenses through the utilization of contract authorization and fiscal investment and loans as well as supplementary requisitions for independent local projects.

To promote housing investment, the government also plans to expand the loan system of the Housing Loan Corporation.

With a view to making better use of private sector vitality for urban redevelopment and maintenance of public establishments, the government plans to further accelerate deregulation and increase incentives. To strive for effective utilization of the vitality of the private sector, the government plans to listen to the views of all circles.

Along with the decline in crude oil prices, the strong yen has brought great benefits to our national economy and life through commodity price stabilization and other effects. To promote individual consumption, it is important to pass on to consumers the marginal profits accrued from the yen appreciation and other phenomena. The government intends to continue taking supervisory, monitoring, and other appropriate measures.

Small and medium businesses are faced with the harsh climate of the yen appreciation in the midst of internationalization of the industrial structure. To help them actively cope with these changes, the government has heretofore taken carefully tailored measures, including special low-interest loans incidental to the yen's appreciation and credit assistance. In view of the further appreciation of the yen, the government intends to strive to expand these measures and work out comprehensive support measures for small and medium businesses located in areas where the business situation has notably deteriorated in order to help activate the local economies.

The government also intends to expand the employment adjustment subsidy system in order to help stabilize employment.

To strive for fulfillment of the above-stated policies, the government will submit the 1986 supplementary budget and related bills to the current Diet session. The government will also strive further to work out agricultural, forestry, and fisheries measures centering on improved productivity and carry out measures to reduce ships of North Pacific fishermen.

In our country, the population of the aged people is sharply increasing. In a society of real longevity, which will come about at the beginning of the 21st century, we should maintain the vitality of our economic society and allow people to spend their long lives with a sense of security and meaningfulness. In this context, it is an important task for the state administration to turn the present economic and social system into one fit for an era in which man's life span will be eighty years.

To this end, the government intends to implement policies in a comprehensive and positive way on the basis of the Outline of Measures for the Aging Society approved in June. Concurrently, aged people's pursuit of knowledge and other activities, such as their participation in social programs, will be promoted so that all can display individual ability and creativity throughout their lives. At the same time, efforts will be made to allow working people to enjoy sufficient leisure time by shortening working hours. In addition, measures will be taken to establish a social security system that is fair and effective in both benefits and obligations, to realize healthy and decent lifetime employment, maintain peaceful and comfortable residential housing, enliven mutual-aid functions in local communites, and promote exchanges between generations.

With an eye to establishing the aging people's health and medical service system, which is suitable for the longevity society, an amendment bill aimed at rectifying the present health system for the aged from a broad viewpoint, will be presented again to the current Diet for its prompt passage. Concerning cancer, we have implemented various policies to conquer cancer in a comprehensive way and on a priority basis incompliance with the Overall 10-Year Anticancer Program. We have attained some results in this field, such as discovery of (?homo) gastric and liver cancer genes. In the future, we will do our best to shed light on cancer's real nature. We will also make all-out efforts to conquer fatal diseases.

On this occasion, the Cambodian people, the DK National Army, and the CGDK would like to once again express their profound thanks to the Chinese Government and people who in all circumstances have always stood by the side of the Cambodian people in their struggle for national liberation. We are convinced that with the support of China, the ASEAN countries, and the world community, the Cambodian people's just struggle will certainly win.

SRV DIVISION COMMAND IN KOMPONG THOM ATTACKED

BK150123 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Sep 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Thom Battlefield: On 9 September, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers launched a two-pronged commando raid against the command headquarters of the Vietnamese enemy's 7701st Division in Kompong Thom Town. The first prong attacked the headquarters of the Division while the second prong attacked its general staff command. After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 6 Vietnamese enemies, including a division chief of staff; wounded 13 others; and destroyed 5 AK's, 3 B-40's, 2 RPD's, a jeep, a C-46 field radio, 4 large barracks, and some war materiel.

Siem Reap Battlefield: On 9 September, our National Army fired three 107-mm rockets into the Siem Reap Town's market, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroying some war materiel. The shelling caused great panic among the Vietnamese enemies in Siem Reap Town. [passage omitted]

In addition to the increase in the numbers of aged people, moves for internationalization and rapid progress in technological innovation and information media are expected to produce great changes in situations surrounding people and national land with the approach of the 21st century. While coping with these changes of the times in a precise manner, we should make Japan a pleasant and vigorous place to live, leaving it the same way for the next generation. This is our responsibilty.

To this end, we should first develop native towns which residents can be proud of and love because of their unique characteristics. We should develop our natonal land into one that can withstand earthquakes and calamities. Public safety should be well-established in this land. It should be full of flowers and greenery. It should be peaceful and full of historic fragrance. Moreover, we should work to develop our national land in a symmetrical way. We should raise the quality of our national land so it can serve as a forum for cultural, scientific, and economic exchanges, open to the world.

At the same time, we should work to develop information, communications, and highway traffic systems. Through urban redevelopment programs, we should redress large city areas such as Tokyo and Osaka. We should take these measures by bringing the vitality of the private sector into full play.

In this effort, it is particularly important to correctly handle the land issue, including stabilizaton of land prices in large urban areas.

To deal with these tasks, the government plans to formulate the Fourth Overall National Development Plan to provide a guideline for the consolidation of our national land in preparation for the 21st century.

The 21st century is just around the corner. The number of children who will come of age in the 21st century has already reached over 8 million. It is the utmost task and earnest desire of our generation to work to build a vigorous and better Japan — in which these children will grow up and enjoy a hearty life as Japanese — and turn it over to these future grownups. [applause]

The greatest change in our nation's postwar history is the change in our role in the international community. For Japan to survive as an influential member of the international community in the true sense of the word, it is necessary for Japan to make a serious review of its past stand as a somwhat one-sided beneficiary of the peace and prosperity of the world; to take up its corresponding share of responsibilities; and to make positive contributions to the internatonal community. We should build Japan into a nation sharing responsibility for peace and prosperity in the world by changing it from a Japan existing in the world into a Japan existing with the world and further into a Japan contributing to the world. Herein lies the genuine realization of an international nation, Japan. [applause]

For this purpose, we ourselves should first have a correct understanding of Japan and then pass on this correct understanding to the world. Moreover, Japan's development in recent years has aroused the attention of the world, and various countries are eagerly awaiting a cultural message from Japan. To meet their expectations, the government is now working to establish a research center on Japanese culture based on the international viewpoint.

With the U.S.-USSR summit talks as a start, signs of new efforts for ensuring peace have emerged in international politics.

In the world economy, efforts have been made to find a new system aimed at further development through policy coordination among various countries. In science and technology, there has been a change with efforts to turn out larger and greater quantities of products now shifting to efforts to turn out products in greater varieties, to provide more information, and to promote harmony with mankind. Both the world and Japan are at a historical turning point, and mankind is ready to begin a new era of civilization. [applause]

Japan should not take the untrodden course of meeting the needs of an information-oriented and aging society as well as turning Japan into an international state. I am convinced that we must revitalize our concepts and prospects and work out a new blueprint under grand concepts for Japanese society to greet the 21st century. We must do our utmost to turn this blueprint into reality.

For this purpose, it is necessary for Japan as a whole to promote rejuvenation filled with both energy and wisdom in economy, society, and politics. [applause] This is also why politicians have taken the lead in promoting the generational shift through the recent national elections.

The government will steadily implement the policies to meet this historical challenge. Let us do our best so that future historians will talk about present-day Japan not merely as the age of peace and prosperity but also as the age of national wisdom and energy devoted to creating a better Japan to greet the 21st century. [applause]

In this connection, I once again ask for the understanding and cooperation of my fellow citizens.

USSR'S MARCHUK ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME 13 SEP

OW130532 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO -- Guriy Marchuk, Soviet vice premier and chairman of the National Science and Technology Commission, left for home Saturday on the completion of his official visit to Japan. Marchuk had been in Tokyo since last Sunday.

S & T COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR TO BEGIN 16 Sep

OW131143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold the first scientific and technological cooperation commission meeting in seven years at the Foreign Ministry Tueday. The three-day session will be the follow-up to a week-long visit to Japan by Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk which ended Saturday. It is aimed at expanding Soviet-Japanese relations from atomic energy and agriculture to science and technology.

Marchuk said cultural and scientific relations between the two countries would lead to expansion to cover bilateral political ties. Japan is prepared to offer scientific and technological cooperation to the Soviet Union to a certain extent in the light of an anticipated visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The commission designed to promote bilateral scientific and technological cooperation has been suspended as part of Japan's sanctions against the Soviet Union over the situation in Poland.

As a result of the past two rounds of talks, Japan has played host to a series of scientific seminars on such subjects as plasma, high-speed atomic reactors and extermination of insects. In an agreement with Marchuk, Japan will hold similar functions on biotechnology and the peaceful use of space.

Japan hopes the scientific relationship with Moscow will help in its call for the return of four Soviet-held islands of Hokkaido.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER FETED BY LEADERS

Emperor Hosts Luncheon

OW120816 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito hosted an imperial luncheon for Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha Friday at which Crown Prince Akihito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone were also present. Maung Maung Kha has been in Japan since Tuesday as a government guest. He held talks with Nakasone Thursday. The Burmese premier will visit Kyoto and Osaka, western Japan, during his 10-day visit.

Nakasone Hosts Banquet

OW121115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone hailed continued friendship between Japan and socialist Burma at a banquet held in honor of visiting Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha Friday. Nakasone, who hosted the banquet at the prime minister's official residence, said materialistic societies are entering a dark period due to increased scientific technologies born out of the Western-European society. Japan and Burma are now in a better position than ever to make known to a troubled world the spiritual value of the Orient, Nakasone said.

The Burmese prime minister, in a reply speech, said that many countries are now faced with economic problems that must be readjusted among the world's trading partners. He expressed the hope that the economic readjustment Japan is now promoting to improve relations with other countries will produce positive results for developing nations.

BOMBING AT SEOUL'S KIMPO AIRPORT REPORTED

SK141517 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, an explosion occurred at Kimpo airport, Seoul, on 14 September. It has been reported that this explosion occurred in the building of the general guidance service center for foreign tourists in the airport and 5 persons were killed and some 20 wounded.

A foreign news agency has reported that this blast took place a week before the opening of the Asian Games. A broadcast from Japan has reported that, because of this explosion, the organizing committee side, which is greeting foreign sports teams participating in the Asian Games, is suffering a great deal of trouble.

VNS Comments

SK150756 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Five persons died and 20-odd were injured when explosives detonated at the international terminal building at Kimpo Airport.

At around 1510 on 14 September, an explosive device exploded in a trash can outside the international terminal building at Kimpo Airport. As a result of the blast, 5 persons were killed and 20-odd injured.

When the explosion occurred, more than 10 large windows in the international terminal building were shattered and automatic beverage dispensing stands were also severely damaged.

According to remarks by witnesses, there was a smell of gunpowder after the explosion and screams resounded inside and outside the waiting area, thus causing confusion. Persons from the [Asian Games] organizing committee who came to greet the foreign champions were trembling and horrified by the explosion, and added to the confusion by screaming.

KIMPO AIRPORT BOMBING KILLS 5; NORTH BLAMED

Police Director's Statement

SK141310 Seoul MUNHWA Television Service in Korean 1210 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Announcement by Kang min-chang, director of the ROK National Police Headquarters -- live]

[Text] At around 1512, an explosive, whose type has not been determined, exploded between entrance gates 5 and 6 outside the international flight service building, killing 5, including Yu Chu-hwan, 41, an electrician of the airport management corporation; seriously injuring 13; and slightly injuring 6. The injured were hospitalized at the kimpo central medical clinic and the Hangang Songsim hospital, and are receiving medical treatment there.

Shortly after the incident, the police authorities established an investigation headquarters at the Seoul Metropolitan Police Station. They are continuing a thorough investigation to ferret out the culprits. Since the explosion took place outside the airport building, routine work, including entries and departures, was not hindered at all.

Because the method of the blast is similar to those of the Rangoon assassination bombing in October 1983 and the bombing at the American Cultural Center in Taegu on September 1983, we view the explosion as having been perpetrated by the puppet North or committed by impure elements instigated by the puppet North, and we are mobilizing all investigative forces.

Having intensified their guard up to the present, 6 days before the opening of the Asian Games, the police authorities consider the occurrence of this undesirable incident as very regrettable, and express deep condolences to the victims and their families. It is obvious that the explosion incident was perpetrated with the impure and bestial scheme to block the successful holding of the Asian Games.

Because of the increased special guards, the explosive was not planted inside the airport, but in a garbage can outside the building.

Because of this incident, the police authorities will even further strengthen their guard posture, thus smashing all impure plots in advance, preventing social disturbances, protecting the lives and property of the people, and perfectly ensuring the personal safety of the atheletes and officials participating in the Asian Games and other foreigners. All types of cooperation by the people are especially required.

Special Team To Settle Problems

SK141338 Seoul YONHAP in English 1326 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has established a special team to settle problems caused by the Sunday blast at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport that killed five people and injured 19 others. The team, headed by Yun Il-kyon, president of the Korea International Airports Authority, is now working on measures to restore the damaged area of the airport and to compensate for the dead and the wounded.

Meanwhile, the Kimpo International Airport on the western edge of the capital resumed normal operations soon after the blast. With security measures stepped up in and around the airport, all flights are operating as scheduled.

Compared to Rangoon Bombing

SK150225 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The police investigating the bomb blast at Kimpo airport have found that the explosives used in the bomb blast were TNT. In trying to locate the source of the explosives the police are concentrating their investigative effort on whether puppet North Korea was involved in the bomb blast incident. Based on data provided by a team of bomb experts who searched the bombing site for clues, the police believe the explosive used in the crime was TNT due to the dark smoke produced by the blast and the fact that vending machines were convered with dark soot.

Particularly in light of the fact that the concrete wall near the bombing site had a whole shaped like a hole created by a mortar blast, with a width of 20 cm at the top and 15 cm at the bottom, the police believe that the explosives used were a kind of high-powered time-bomb designed less for killing than for blowing things up. The police believe that the criminals hurriedly planted the bomb inside a trash can outside the airport lobby because security inside the airport building was too tight and because they believed the bomb blast outside the airport would serve their goal of creating social unrest.

The police are concentrating their investigation, based on the belief that the bomb blast was a crime committed either by puppet North Korea or by impure domestic element instigated by puppet North Korea to impede the Asian Games scheduled to be held 6 days later. This is because puppet North Korea has continued operations designed to hinder the Asian Games and because various aspects of yesterday's bomb blast are similar to the assassination bombing in Burma in 1983.

Realizing that the trash can in which the explosives had been planted is usually cleaned every hour and that the contents of the trash can are searched without fail, the police believe the criminals must have infiltrated the airport to plant the explosives by disguising themselves as laborers. Thus, the police are looking for witnesses among the laborers.

At the bombing site the police found two 1.5 volt dry cells and electric chord and wire believed to have been used by the criminals. The police tested the materials they found to determine the power of the explosives and the type of explosives used and decided to thoroughly examine the shrapnel and the nature of the wounds sustained by the dead and wounded.

Police on Emergency Alert

SK150147 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The police have issued an emergency alert order to police forces throughout the country. As a result, the police are in an emergency duty posture. Immediately following the incident, the police issued the "Pongae" No 1 and No 2 emergency decrees in Seoul and in some parts of Kyonggi Province and are checking pedestrians by deploying more than 1,600 policemen at checkpoints, bus terminals, and important roads. The police have also strengthened security at the Kimpo Airport gate and are searching areas around the airport and checking anyone acting unusual.

In particular, the police have strengthened security by increasing the number of security guards at the athletes' village for the Asian Games; hotels where foreigners, including athletes and sports workers, are staying; and important facilities, including the sports grounds. The police have limited entry and exit to these facilities by ordinary people and are checking baggage carried by those who enter and leave. The police are also checking vehicles to determine whether they are carrying anything dangerous by mobilizing control teams. Meanwhile, the police are checking vulnerable facilities for safety and are preventing the approach to these facilities by suspicious persons by strengthening patrols. Presided over by Bureau Chief Yi Yong-chang, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau held an emergency meeting last evening, rechecked security measures taken thus far, and took the emergency duty step to safely host the Asian Games.

Parties Denounce Bombing

SK150201 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Issuing a statement today in connection with the explosion of a bomb at Kimpo airport, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po stated that the barbarous act committed at Kimpo airport -- an act seemingly committed by the treacherous and barbarous North Korean puppet group or by an impure force in the country under the instigation of this group -- has enraged and astonished the peace-loving people of the world, as well as our own people, because this incident was touched off following the Rangoon incident and the incident at the Taegu American Cultural Center.

The DJP spokesman Sim noted that the North Korean puppets and impure forces in the country, which have been instigated by them, should naturally be chastised by all the peace-loving people of the world for committing a heinous and barbarous act in an attempt to hinder the Asian Games, a peaceful sporting festival of the 3 billion Asian people. Spokesman Sim urged all the people to unite and cooperate with one another with new resolve to protect the country's security by themselves, using their wisdom, and to successfully host the Asian Games.

Commenting, Hong Sa-tok, spokesman of the New Korea Democratic Party, stated that he was astonished at the occurrence of such an incident at Kimpo International Airport, which was heavily guarded against maneuvers to hinder the Asian Games. He urged the government to take satisfactory measures to disclose the background of the barbarous act at the earliest possible date.

In a statement, Choe Yong-han, spokesman of the Korea National Party, remarked that the explosion of a bomb at Kimpo airport was similar to the barbarous act committed in Rangoon and that he was astonished and enranged by this incident. Spokesman Choe Yong-han urged government authorities to quickly disclose the truth of the recent incident, to thoroughly denounce, on behalf of the 3 billion Asian people, the wicked and barbarous act of the North Korean puppets or by impure elements, and to take preventive measures to safely and successfully host the Asian Games.

Security Tightened

SK150220 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Following the bombing incident at Kimpo airport, the National Police Headquarters today instructed concerned officers to block any obstructive maneuvers of the puppet North or impure leftist-leaning elements by tightening security for the safety of athletes participating in the '86 Asiad and for the protection of facilities concerned, such as the sports grounds.

The National Police Headquarters urged in this instruction that areas inside and outside major facilities, and various types of buildings should be searched as a whole, and that at the same time, areas inside of concerned facilities and buildings, manholes around them, sewers, trash cans, vending machines, kiosks, ashtrays, flower pots and gardens, public toilets, and other places deemed to be weak in terms of security should be checked and searched more than twice daily.

The National Police Headquarters also instructed concerned officials to increase the number of guards and security officers in places deemed to be weak in terms of security, to allocate certain areas to security officials with a sense of responsibility, and to be thorough when transferring responsibility during shift changes. It was further stated that passages to concerned facilities and buildings should be manned by security officials around the clock and patrols around these areas should be tightened, while at the same time, suspicious passers-by should be thoroughly checked.

The National Police Headquarters also instructed that people going in and out of the athletes' village should be rechecked, even if they carry identification cards or similar registration cards, if they are acting suspiciously.

In addition, the police headquarters ordered the thorough examination of foods delivered to the athletes' village to determine whether they are sealed or not, and for security personnel to stand by when foods are distributed to the athletes in order to prevent accidents from happening.

Asian Countries Reassured

SK150311 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the bombing incident at Kimpo airport, the Foreign Ministry sent urgent cables to all overseas missions to explain the bombing incident and instructed missions in Asian countries which have not yet sent their athletes to Seoul for the Asiad to assure them that the bombing incident will have no impact at all on the Asiad and to make sure that they understand this.

In this cable, the Foreign Ministry instructed the missions overseas to specifically assure the governments of the countries where they are stationed that the athletes already in Korea are safe and protected by the Korean Government, which is making every effort possible for their safety.

Government, DJP Meetings Held

SK150257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party held separate meetings Sunday evening to discuss steps to take in the wake of the bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport Sunday afternoon. Five persons were killed and 19 injured in the bomb blast on Sunday afternoon.

A government spokesman said that the government will do its utmost to thoroughly investigate the bomb blast and will deal with the situation in part by strengthening security to prevent the incident from affecting the Asian Games.

Following an emergency meeting of related government ministers, the spokesman said the terrorist bomb blast is believed to have been carried out by North Korean agents or by those instigated by North Korea, which is apparently determined to sabotage the Seoul Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

The emergency meeting, chaired by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, also dealt with ways to boost security at various facilities, including the Asiad village. Among those attending the meeting were the ministers of foreign affairs, home affairs, national defense, sports, transportation, and culture and information.

Before the meeting began, No went to the airport and asked the relevent officials to swiftly restore the damage caused by the blast. He was accompanied by Justice Minster Kim Song-ki, Sports Minister Yi Se-ki and Transportation Minister Cha Kyu-hon.

In a meeting of senior party leaders, the ruling Democratic Justice Party concluded that the bomb incident was conducted in a move to obstruct the successsful staging of the Asian Games. The DJP leaders also decided to strongly counter such "barbarious acts of violence." The meeting was chaired by DJP Chairman No Tae-u.

In a statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that Sunday's blast at Kimpo caused indignation and astonishment not only to the Korean people but to all peace-loving people. The spokesman said that North Korea, which committed the barbarous act of terror in an effort to sabotage the Asian Games, deserves to be condemned by all the peace-loving people of the world. The DJP statement said that the government should redouble its security efforts to prevent similar incident from occurring in the future.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) issued similar statements. The NKDP said that the government should thoroughly investigate the blast and take steps to ensure that the incident not affect the Asian Games.

Ministers Issue Statement

SK151340 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Joint statement issued on 15 September by the ROK home affairs minister, justice minister, and defense minister; read by Justice Minister Kim Song-ki -- recorded]

[Text] Dear people: The government thinks it very regrettable that the bombing incident, which took place at Kimpo International Airport on 14 September, only 6 days before the opening of the 10th Asian Games, brought about the loss of precious human lives and troubled the people.

First of all, the government will redouble its efforts to thoroughly clarify the truth of the incident, to clarify its background, and to prevent such an incident from recurring.

The bombing incident is thought to be an antinational atrocity perpetrated by a spy of the puppet North or by an impure left-leaning element instigated by it to block the Asian Games by resorting to all means and method. This incident, whose occurrence we have worried about and which is a realistic manifestation of the puppet North's bombast that it will hinder the Asian Games, is further increasing national indignation and apprehension.

As is well known, the government, with heavy, pressing state tasks on its shoulders, has made all-out efforts for social stability with the cooperation of the people. In the future, the government will also take strong and resolute measures against the maneuvers of impure forces at home and abroad to impede the successful holding of the Asian Games and affect social stability.

From now on, the government will mobilize all police forces to strongly counter the impure forces' rash act of disturbing public order and causing social chaos by perpetrating antistate maneuvers and direct or indirect subversive activities under any pretext. To this end, it will strengthen control over and punishment for using all kinds of explosives, molotov cocktails, and illegal weapons, whose use is aimed at social disturbance, until these devices are rooted out by strictly applying the laws concerned to them.

In particular, the government plainly makes clear that, by paying grave attention to the fact that molotov cocktails arbitrarily used by radical left-leaning elements within and outside campuses have recently been used for rural guerrilla-style subversive maneuvers and antisocial terrorist activities, it will regard acts of manufacturing, possessing, delivering, and throwing them as acts benefiting the enemy and will strictly punish such acts from now on.

As you well know, molotov cokctails, which radical students involved in on-campus demonstrations have used without exception as fighting tools in street demonstrations, the seizure of public buildings, the destruction of furniture and equipment, and arson, have already been utilized as weapons for murder, injury, arson, and subversion, and are in reality used as a weapon to attack tanks by the army in case of an emergency. In this way, molotov cocktails belong to the category of weapons which can kill or injure human beings and animals. For this reason, the government is convinced that the peoploe will also extend cooperation in rooting out the use of molotov cocktails.

In defiance of the puppet North's atrocities, which enrage men and heaven, and whatever maneuvers the impure elements use to obstruct the Asian Games, the government will successfully hold, without a hitch, the games to be held 5 days from now.

Since it is difficult to realize substantial preparations for and the successful holding of the games, which can be called a festival of 300 million Asians, only with the efforts of the sports-related organizations and the government, our people's voluntary participation and cooperation are regarded as most important. It is believed that all people should pool their strength in smashing the maneuvers of impure elements seeking social disturbances.

In particular, the government urges the political parties, social organizations, and other walks of life to exemplarily participate in maintaining social stability and public order and render cooperation to this end during the Asian Games; and the government also calls on our students, who should engage in studying, to restrain themselves from using explosives such as molotov cocktails and from committing turmoil by recognizing the historic importance of the Asian Games once again and by displaying genuine patriotism so that the games will be successfully concluded.

In conclusion, the government again appeals to the people to be alert against antistate terrorist activities of impure forces at home and abroad and, at the same time, to render active cooperation by giving play to national potentials and by displaying their pride so that the Asian Games, which are directly linked to the successful holding of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, can be excellently hosted.

CGDK PRESENCE AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING PROTESTED

BK120420 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK) -- Kong Korm, first deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has vehemently protested against the presence of the representatives of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" at the 10th international conference of [the] permament committee for diffusion and inventions. In a message to [the] president of the conference, Kong Korm said: "As everybody knows that that 'coalition government' is in fact a monstrous clique which has systematically destroyed Kampuchea's economic and social infrastructures, massacred millions of Kampuchean people and deceived the public opinion by styling itself the representative of the Kampuchean people who have overthrown it since early 1979."

SPK COMMENTS ON BEIJING SUPPORT FOR CGDK LEADERS

BK121244 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 12 -- After their failure in the attempt to get the Kampuchean seat at the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan were summoned to Beijing from Sept. 7-10 for appeasement by their masters.

Truly, their bosses have made greatest efforts in this. All the top party, state and government leaders in Beijing, including the number one figure Deng Xiaoping, have tried their best to breathe life into their henchmen, slander against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Nobody is surprised at their deed because they only repeated their worn-out contentions on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, the so-called "Eight point proposal," etc.

But Beijing's stubborness in beefing up the genocidal Pol Pot clique is in sharp contrast to the three Indochinese countries' clear and well-meaning stance on finding a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as confirmed once again at the recent 13th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers. It is also a challenge to the world public opinion which has strongly demanded the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

By refusing to abandon the genocidal Pol Pot clique and instead pouring more money and weapons for them in their attempt to sabotage the Kampuchean people's rebirth, the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing have once again proved themselves. [sentence as received]

All their efforts in the past seven years have proved to be futile, and their efforts this time, though greater, will certainly come a cropper. Over the past seven years, their lackeys have proved themselves to be useless. The more defeats they met with the more acute their desperation was.

So, how could Mr Deng's call for "greater unity" and "cooperation" as well as all his promises restore the sinking morale and the unity of the three factions which were once each other's enemy. The clear answer in the past seven years has of course not brought round Mr Deng.

By continuing to maintain the Pol Pot clique Beijing aims not only at using them as a tool to massacre the Kampuchean people but also at undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has put forth a correct proposal, that is to set up an international court to sentence the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Everyone knows that who have stood behind the Pol Pot gang and that the Pol Pot regime is a fatal mischief for the Kampucheans. [sentence as received] [Words indistinct], with their expansionist and hegemonistic interests, are running counter to the trend of dialogue prevailing in the relations among nations.

Anything [that] runs counter to the common trend will sooner or later goes bankrupt.

The Kampuchean people's just cause has enjoyed strong sympathy and wide support from the world public opinion. The decision made by the Harare summit attended by 101 countries and movements to leave vacant the Kampouchean seat is the victory of the Kampuchean people in particular and the three Indochinese peoples in general, and of the special relationship of militant solidarity of the three fraternal nations on this peninsula. The success of the recent visit to a number of socialist countries in East Europe by the National Asembly delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chairman Chea Sim has been another evidence for the fraternal countries' strong support for the Kampuchean people.

VODK COMMENTARY HAILS LEADERS' VISIT TO PRC

BK140154 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Democratic Kampuchean Delegation Has Concluded Its Visit to the PRC Successfully"]

[Text] The high-ranking Democratic Kampuchea delegation led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, successfully concluded its visit to the PRC on 10 September.

During this visit, our delegation held talks and conversed with His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier; His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; His Excellency Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary; and His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. During this talks and conversations, our DK delegation informed the friendly Chinese leaders of the all-round development of our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly the situation on the battlefield which has become more favorable to our struggle, and of the firmer and more splendid unity and cooperation of the CGDK's three patriotic forces both in the military and diplomatic fields. Our delegation also conveyed the profound thanks and sincere sentiments of friendship of the Cambodian people and the three patriotic armed forces to the Chinese Government and people, our brothers and comrades-in-arms who have firmly and unswervingly supported and given all kinds of aid to the Cambodian people and the CGDK.

The Chinese leaders expressed their elation over the all-round development of our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and the firm and intimate unity and cooperation of our CGDK's three patriotic forces.

They expressed their conviction that the just struggle waged by our Cambodian people under the CGDK's leadership would certainly score final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors. They reiterated their firm support for our Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Zhao Ziyang said: The Chinese Government and people regard support for the Cambodian people's just struggle as an internationalist duty that must be fulfilled and the Cambodian people's struggle and victories as their own. We will support the Cambodian people's struggle through to the end.

Zhao Ziyang went on: The CGDK's 8-point proposal constitutes a basis not only for settling the Cambodian problem through political means but also for achieving national unity in the future.

Li Xiannian said: China resolutely supports the Cambodian people's just struggle until final victory. After Cambodia is liberated, we will support the Cambodian people in building an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. China definitely will not interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. China will never seek a sphere of influence in Cambodia. China's sphere of influence stays only in the 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions within its boundaries.

Hu Yaobang said: Since the first day that Cambodia began its struggle, the Chinese Government and people have declared clearly that they will resolutely stand by the Cambodian people's side because this is a matter of principle involving the diplomatic policy of a country. This is why we have no other choice but to give unswerving support to the Cambodian people's just struggle.

Concerning the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, Hu Yaobang said: This proposal is very magnanimous toward Vietnam. Vietnam is the criminal because it has waged a war of aggression against Cambodia. But, the CGDK's 8-point proposal neither demands punishment of war criminals nor seeks war compensation from Vietnam but stresses its desire to restore good relations with Vietnam after it withdraws its aggressor troops from Cambodia. Through all this, the whole world should realize that the CGDK has been very magnanimous toward Vietnam.

Deng Xiaoping said: China's support for the CGDK's three patriotic forces is firm, unconditional, and permanent.

During talks as well as when our delegation visited any area, the Chinese leaders and people warmly and intimately welcomed our delegation. They expressed their profound sympathy and friendship with our Cambodian people.

Therefore, this visit to China by our DK delegation has achieved brilliant success. This visit has further strengthened and expanded the bond of traditional friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and peoples and enabled them to understand each other more profoundly.

The Cambodian people, the DK National Army, and all patriotic forces of the CGDK express their warm welcome to and satisfaction with the brilliant outcome of this visit. All of us are encouraged by the Chinese leaders' valuable words of firm and unswerving support for the Cambodian people's just struggle and the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY

BK131035 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 13 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo-member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on September 12 Soviet Ambassador V. Sobchenko at the end of his six-year term of office. During their cordial talk, they expressed satisfaction at the growing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Phoumi Vongvichit highly appreciated the Soviet ambassador's contribution to the promotion of the friendly ties between Laos and the Soviet Union during his term of office here.

Sobchenko Bids Farewell

BK150301 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers received Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and pleniopotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, who called on him to bid farewell after completing his posting of almost 6 years in our country.

In the meeting, which proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere, Nouhak Phoumsavan praised and hailed the achievements of profound significance scored by ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko in carrying out his diplomatic work during the past 6 years, achievements which have positively contributed to further developing and strengthening the time-honored relations of great friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Vladimir Sobchenko expressed hearty thanks to the party, state, and people of Laos for the help and cooperation attentively provided to him in performing all his tasks and activities throughout his term of service.

Another report says that Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, also received a courtesy call from Vladimir Sobchenko, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, who took leave of him on the morning of 13 September. On this occasion, Vice Chairman of the council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut profoundly praised, hailed, and thanked Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko for his success in his diplomatic work in Laos. He also once again reiterated the Lao-Soviet solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation which have developed with each passing day.

SEMINAR ON ASIAN PACIFIC PEACE HELD

BK131039 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 13 (KPL) -- The U.S. Administration is trying to bring the Asian-Pacific states under its influence, economically and politically, said Thongsavat Yamani, vice-chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspapers, Radio and Television. Speaking at a seminar on Asian-Pacific peace and security opened here yesterday, T. Yamani, who is also acting president of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, exposed the U.S. scheme of restricting the socio-political development of "third World countries" and of pressing its allies to increase their defence expenditure in an attempt to weaken the regional states' economic and political status.

In connection with the U.S. neo-global strategy, T. Yamani said Washington is escalating its arms race to force the socialist community to augment its military build-up, a wicked trap to undermine the peace policy of the socialist community.

EDUCATION SERVICES STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

BK121532 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cadres of education services both at the central and local levels throughout the country are reported to have actively engaged in study sessions to study the Draft Political Report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the Fourth Party Congress. Professor Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, gave an interview to our station reporter on the issue as follows:

[Begin Bountiam Phitsamai recording] In many localities, education cadres of the education services of various districts and provinces, school directors, and school teachers have engaged in study sessions organized by the party and administrative committees in those respective localities. As for in the ministry itself, two study sessions have been organized so far for 1,639 cadres. The first study session was organized especially for leading and key cadres, department directors and deputy directors, chiefs of sections, and directors of the institutes, schools, and factories under the management of the Ministry of Education. The second study session was organized generally for cadres, school teachers and professors, and education functionaries from many offices within the ministry, institutes, schools, and factories.

In these political life campaigns, our education cadres have devoted themselves to profoundly study the Draft Political Report in order to appreciate more deeply the line, policies, and plans of the party. They have positively contributed views to this draft report with a sense of enthusiasm. Relying on their appreciation of the contents of the party Central Committee documents, they have set out to organize political life campaigns among themselves by scrutinizing the work of their respective departments and offices. They have reviewed their past political performance and have commented on and criticized one another with the aim of pointing out strong points for further implementation and weak points for rectification.

After engaging in these study sessions, our education cadres, school teachers, state employees, and education functionaries have come to appreciate more profoundly various issues. For example, they have clearly appreciated and understood the achievements and victories of the Lao revolution under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. At the same time, they have also drawn lessons from the sessions and have managed to identify the remaining weak points and shortcomings of their own and of their departments and services which must be urgently rectified. They have also gained more knowledge and new understanding concerning the reality of our social and economic situation, especially production forces, production relationship, and social structure. They have come to understand the basic economic and social tasks of the bypassing period and the orientation of the economic and social development from now to the year 2000 and that of the Second 5-Year State Plan from 1986 to 1990. They have grasped the direction of the new economic management mechanism. They have also appreciated the direction of party building and cadre training in the new period of the revolution, which are the decisive factors for scoring victories in the socialist transformation and construction in the years to come. They have pledged to train and build themselves along the party so as to serve the revolution, the country, and the people of all tribes to the full. [end recording]

LPA DIVISION B STUDIES POLITICAL REPORT

BK130356 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Implementing the Army General Political Department's instructions given to commanding cadres and officers and men to study and contribute views to the LPRP Central Committee's draft political report, Division B held a training course from 30 June to 15 July for its commanding cadres and officers and men to study the draft political report. Attending were more than 800 officers and men.

Through the study course, the officers and men have clearly understood the all-round achievements recorded in the past 10 years and the party's national defense and public security line for the new period. They also drew lessons gained in the past and were aware of their remaining weaknesses which will be corrected. The officers and men are currently striving to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

Army Unit Studies Report

BK130404 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The commander of Battalion F of Oudomsai Province organized a study course between 20 and 25 July for more than 30 party members and cadres attached to the battalion to study and contribute views to the party Central Committee's draft political report. In addition to studying and contributing views to the draft report, the participants studied a report summing up work in the 1st half of 1986 and the orientation and plan for the 2d half of the same year.

On 20 August the provincial military command also held a course for more than 150 cadres and combatants to study the party Central Committee's draft political report.

CHAWALIT ON ARMY MODERNIZATION, 'THREATS'

BK141430 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 14 Sep 86 p 10

[Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's address to a dinner gathering of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand at Dusit Thani Hotel on 11 September; "rendered into Thai" by NAEO NA]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen. I am speaking without paper in my hands tonight, because I am speaking as a friend to all of you present here. The topic of tonight's address is the development and modernization of the Army. I realize that most of you here do not care much to listen to such a topic. I will therefore spend only about 30 minutes on the topic and then give you a chance to ask questions.

First of all. I must say that my English is very poor. I went to the United States 33 years ago to study electronics. Back then we had to queue up for school lunch. There was a woman behind the counter; she asked everyone what they would like to eat. When it was my turn, I asked for tuna salad and steak. She said, "sorry sir" because she could not understand what I told her. I repeated to her "steak please." Everybody stared at me. I then shouted to her "hot dog please." (laughter) She said: "Okay, next person please." (laughter) I had to eat hot dogs for 6 months. That's a true story.

Okay, I do not think I will have to eat hot dog again tonight.

Let me embark on the subject of modernization of the armed forces. Each unit of the armed forces must think about this. Modernization of the armed forces involves many factors.

First we must define the "threats" to our country. Each country has its specific problems. As for Thailand, threats to the country mean threats against national independence and security. They can present themselves in various forms. For some, threats to the country may include anything endangering the political, economic and social stability of the country.

We must be careful regarding this. Based on the above criteria, we must hold the United States as our enemy at present because its dumping of 50,000 tons of sugar is causing trouble for us. The Americans have the right to do so, while we must do whatever we must to protect our interests, too. Please be assured that all Thai people consider the United States our best friend.

If we talk about military threats, we do not have any external threats at present. We realize that Vietnam is trying its best to remain in Cambodia. ASEAN meanwhile believes that a negotiated peace should be achieved. But if we comply with Vietnam's demand for the removal of the Khmer Rouge from Cambodia, we may have to listen to its call for a removal of Son Sann's Khmer Serei faction later on, and finally Vietnam may want an expulsion of all the Cambodian people from their own home. It is therefore difficult for us to comply with Vietnam's wishes. Still, we do not think of Vietnam as our enemy.

The greatest concern for Thailand at present comes from the south. There has been a report that Australia will shift to a new strategy and withdraw itself from the Southeast Asian continent in order to concentrate on protecting its own island. We are very worried about it. We are also worried about the split between New Zealand and ANZUS, as well as the rift between Indonesia and Australia, both our friends.

These events would leave a vacuum to our south. You may realize that we have a vacuum on our east side. We are on the frontline next to the socialist states of Indochina. Although we do not think that they are our enemy, we still do not know what is in Pham Van Dong's mind.

Most people see such threats surrounding Thailand, but for me I still do not want to draw any conclusions. We are trying to be freinds with all countries. Please understand our line of thinking. Now let me talk about another factor. We think that we have no external threats at present. We have a good understanding of our friends in Vietnam, and we hope that one day they will withdraw from Cambodia and settle the problem through peaceful means. As for the Cambodian resistance forces who are fighting for independence, they are also trying their best. In 1978-1979, the non-communist groups had only 5,000 men. Now they are 18,000 strong and fighting hard. Eight years ago their activities were limited to the border area near Thailand. Now they are fighting deeper inside Cambodia -- as far as Phnom Penh and other big cities. We used to have many problems at our border. Now the border situation has improved.

Well, I do not mean to say that our Vietnamese friends behave themselves better now. What I mean is that they have not expanded the opportunities. What I would like to tell all of our distinguished guests here is that the Cambodian people will fight to the last man. I have great confidence in them. That is why I do not think other people can solve the problem for the Cambodians. This is our firm conviction at present.

Distinguished guests, you may think that the Thai people, government, and armed forces have made great accomplishments over the past several years. I am concerned, however, because conditions still exist which are threatening, which encourage our people to join the communists in the jungle. The communists are always trying their best to exploit our weakpoints and achieve their goals through their front strategy.

In fact, the theory of front advocated by our good friend Mao Zedong is hard to understand, even for the Chinese themselves. They struggle to win power through the armed struggle and the front tactic. At present, conditions are very conducive for their front tactic, and they have been exploiting them to the fullest and have acheived successes. We must therefore adjust our struggle strategy. This is easy to understand. We must know how to reorganize our strategic organization for struggle. We must expand our strength and make it greater than theirs.

This is difficult. I am not very pleased with the success we have made. We must think of new approaches and theory for our struggle. We are also concerned about our friends in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. In the Philippines, the (communist) problem is serious at present. As friends, we must try our best to help them if we are requested. The same with Malaysia. I think the problem (communist threat) still exists in the ASEAN countries.

Concerning the development of the Army, I think it is necessary in order to counter possible threats from outside. Our national defense budget is high compared to the gross domestic product. In 1978-1979 -- I like to refer to this particular year because there was a great deal of change in this part of the world then -- our GDP increased only 2 percent while our defense budget rose by 8.5 or 8.6 percent. Our defense budget now stands at 3.5 percent of the GDP.

Concerning the development of the Army, there are four or five problems we must pay attenntion to: manpower, training, weaponry, and structure. In order to achieve systematic development, we must carry out measures to improve the four simultaneously. This is difficult as it all involves the army structure. We need money. Presently we spend 20 percent of our budget on salaries. We therefore must cut down our expenses in this area. This is what we have already said about reducing the size of our army while making it more competent. We could save about one billion baht by trimming the size of the Army, and we could spend that money in other areas. That is all I have to say today.

CHAWALIT VIEWS BOMB THREATS, PREM MEETING

BK130130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday promised stern action against perpetrators of bomb threats.

Police and military intelligence officers are investigating two bomb threats made early this week against the Government House and the Agriculture Ministry.

Gen Chawalit asserted without naming names that a group of "irresponsible people whose personal interests have been hurt" was behind the bomb threats.

The Army chief said he was upset but did not think these bomb threats would affect the country's political stability.

However, he said such threats could cause panic and might hurt the economic situation.

The general then appealed for an end to all forms of violence for the sake of the nation.

Gen Chawalit called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Si Sao Thevet residence yesterday morning.

Prem was concerned about the Army chief's safety. Gen Chawalit was involved in two Army helicopeter accidents on Tuesday and Wednesday but escaped unhurt.

The Army chief said Gen Prem wanted the Army to improve the maintenance of its helicopters.

Gen Chawalit said he also sought Gen Prem's opinions on the Army's modernisation plan.

He praised Gen Prem for his "extensive experience in military affairs and wide-ranging interests in the technical problems the Army faces."

On the upcoming reshuffle of Army officers from the rank of colonel downward, Gen Chawalit said he allowed commanders of the army regions, divisions, regiments and smaller units to pick their own men and submit their names for him to review.

Gen Chawalit expects the list to be announced by mid-October.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. 'PHOBIA' TOWARD IMPORTS

BK151022 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Thailand's great ally, the United States, shows more of its fangs with each passing day. In the first 6 months of 1986, U.S. rice exports deprived Thailand of 4 billion baht in rice export income, and this had grave effects on Thai farmers. Thailand tried to appeal to the U.S. Government for help, but the latter claimed that there appeared to be little impact, if any, on Thai rice exports.

After having dealt Thai rice exports a heavy blow, the United States has launched a new game, this time against Thai corn, by cutting prices below production costs and then nonchalantly taking away major buyers of Thai corn. The domestic price of Thai corn immediately dropped to only 1.30 baht per kilo, really victimizing corn growers. But this was not enough, the United States then dumped 150,000 tons of sugar by selling to China at only half of the world price. Thailand has appealed to no avail to the United States to slow down sales for the sake of a friend. The United States reportedly will dump another 200,000-250,000 tons of sugar. On this subject, the U.S. ambassador merely said Thai sugar was too expensive.

Such U.S. acts of vengeance against major Thai exports have not been limited to rice, corn, and sugar; a long list of Thai industrial products are waiting to go on the slaughter line, beginning with textile products. The United States had hoped to knock Thai textiles out of its market through the Jenkins Bill, but President Reagan had to veto it as a result of pressure from many foreign governments. However, the United States has not given up, and it will not be long before new measures are formulated to deal with Thai textiles.

Ceramic tiles will be next on line to be slaughtered. Some 400 trade protectionist bills against imports reportedly await U.S. congressional action. Former Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman has said that passage of these bills will cripple the Thai economy and completely stunt its growth. Thanat said the U.S. Congress has been afflicted by a phobia, striking indiscriminately against friends or foes.

Both the Thai public and private sectors and the Thai people are very disappointed with the United States because we have always regarded it as our friend both in good times and bad. Thailand has appealed as a friend to the United States to limit measures that strongly affect the Thai economy, only to hear that the U.S. was sorry and the measures were not intentional; after which it continued to launch more campaigns against Thai products.

The U.S. phobia has victimized various agricultural countries, and having failed to talk sense into the United States, these countries agreed to bring the matter up in GATT. The United States has challenged these countries by again reducing its rice prices just 5 days before the GATT meeting. It has also resorted to a new tactic, announcing that it will not participate in the GATT meeting if the meeting does not put the subjects it wants to discuss on the agenda. It wants to discuss a number of subjects, but one which adversely affects developing countries is the U.S. call for international laws to protects U.S. patents on goods ranging from toilet paper to space vehicles. This means that developing countries will have to pay royalties for every U.S. product they copy. The result of this is that it will make developing countries unable to stand on their own feet.

Yes, the United States has indicated to Thailand that it will relax its measures against Thai agricultural export markets and Thai industrial exports to the U.S. if Thailand agrees to protect U.S. patents. This is a fair exchange of benefits, says the U.S. But it is nothing more than blackmail by a bully.

U.S. fangs have been increasingly evident with every passing day. As for why more and more people have come to hate the United States, the answer is because a phobia has hit it — making it bite everyone, friend or foe.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON U.S. DRUGMAKERS PATENTS

BK120936 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Public Health Minister Thoetphong Chaiyanan told reporters at the National Assembly building yesterday about the request made by U.S. drug manufacturers to patent their products imported by Thailand to prevent the copying of their products. The minister said that there are no patent rights for medicines in Thailand; and after having consulted officials concerned, the Public Health Ministry deemed it improper to take any action in this regard; besides, some of the drugs on the list requested by the U.S. manufacturers could be produced locally.

Asked about the regulation which requires drug stores to hire full time pharmacists, the minister replied that this regulation will be relaxed until the end of September. He added that drug stores are already prepared to comply with the law.

PHAM VAN DONG COMMENTS ON USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

OW141638 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 14 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau Member of the Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has granted an interview to the national daily NHAN DAN on the new Soviet peace initiatives. Following are questions and answers:

Question: Since August 1985, the Soviet Union has many times extended its unilateral nuclear moratorium. What do you have to comment on the significance of such a decision.

Answer: To firmly preserve world peace and to save mankind from the catastrophe of an extermination nuclear war are always the noblest and highest concern of the Soviet party, government and people.

Over the past more than eight months of 1986, the International Year of Peace, the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forth new initiatives of utmost importance. The especially important statement made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Commitee [CPSU] on January 15 on an overall program to totally eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2,000 as well as a series of recent Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing and gradually abolishing other kinds of mass destruction weapons and consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the Asian and Pacific region, have opened to mankind great hopes in the future of a nuclear-free world and the prospect in which mankind is eternally rid of the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Nuclear test ban is one of the foremost conditions to prevent the manufacture of new nuclear weapons, the perfection of the nuclear arsenals and a new arms race, thus step by step reducing the dancer of a nuclear war.

Since August this year, the Soviet Union has four times officially announced extension of unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The great significance of this decision has been explained clearly in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of August 18 and in his recent interview with the editor-in-chief of the Czechoslovak paper "RUDE PRAVO". The Soviet Union's decision to continue prolonging its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till January 1st, 1987 is not only an act of good will but also a demonstration of courage and a high responsibility toward mankind.

The courageous act of the Soviet Union has received wide support from progressive people across the world, particularly of the leaders of the "Delhi six" and the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held recently in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe. In response to this highly responsible act of the Soviet Union, the United States is continuing with its its nuclear tests, seriously challenging progressive opinion in the world.

Having fallen victim to imperialist wave of aggression over the past three decades and more, the Vietnamese people, more than any other peoples, understand the value of peace and are determined to struggle for peace for all nations. I take this opportunity to once again affirm the unswerving resolute support of the party, government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the important peace initiatives of the Soviet Unions, including its decision to continue its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. We call on the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet example by halting all nuclear explosions, stopping the arms race on earth and refraining from taking it to outer space so as to preserve the peaceful life on our planet, the common home of all of us.

Question: In his interview with the editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO of Czechoslovakia on September 8, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, spoke about the coming summit meeting between the USSR and the United States. What is your opinion on this issue?

Answer: The Soviet Union has made it clear that the coming Soviet-American summit must achieve a concrete result which would mark a clear step forward in the settlement, even of one or two issues concering international security, with the aim of improving the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and reducing tension in the world. We welcome the principled stand and goodwill attitude of the Soviet Union with regard to this summit meeting which has once again been strongly reaffirmed in Comrade Mikhail Gorbahev's interview with RUDE PRAVO. On the contrary, the United States has said one way and acted in another. It said it wanted to have an early summit, but it has continued with its nuclear explosions and continued to take the arms race into outer space, sticking to the outmoded policy of gaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union. We call on the United States, a nuclear power in the world, to have a serious attitude so that the USSR-USA summit meeting may materialize and achieve positive results.

NHAN DAN HAILS USSR SECURITY TALKS PROPOSAL

OW130845 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 13 -- The proposal made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to discuss the establishment of a common system of international security at the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly demonstrates their consistent policy and also their sincere hope that peceful coexistence become the common norm accepted and respected by all, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper goes on:

"The establishment of a common system of international security is not a simple process, for security must prevail in all fields of international relations. All sober-minded persons know that the most important thing to ensure a secure world is disarmament, elimination of the danger of war and eventually abolition of all weapons. There lies actually the great significance of the overall program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century put forth by Soviet Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his Jan 15, 1986 statement as well as in many other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union including its decision to prolong its moratorium on nuclear tests and its call upon the U.S. to do the same".

The Vietnamese people demand that the United States Government change its way of thinking and opt for a realistic and responsible policy toward the future of this planet, NHAN DAN says.

"They support the Soviet Union's stance on the convening of a new Soviet-U.S. summit which should mark a clear stop forward in the settlement of even one or two major issues of international security," the paper says in conclusion.

NHAN DAN CITES PRC POLICY OF 'HOSTILITY'

OW140739 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 14 -- "The recent gathering of the reactionary Khmer factions in Beijing pointed to the Chinese authorities' stubborn policy of confrontation and hostility against the Kampuchean people and the people of the three Indochinese countries as a whole" says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: "After the failure of the 'eight-point proposal' farce staged in Beijing half a year ago, the Chinese authorities recently summoned the leaders of the reactionary Khmer factions to give them new instructions. During this meeting they did the following things:

"First, on the basis of their 'commitment to extend resolute, unconditional and long-term support' to the genocidal Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionaries, the Chinese rulers provided them with more dollars and weapons, urging them to commit more crimes against the Kamphuchean people. This is a serious act, showing that the Chinese authorities are still pursuing a military solution to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people so as to materialize their scheme of big-nation hegemonism and expansionism. They have not reconciled themselves to the lessons of the past eight years and are frantically breathing life into the Polpotists with the illusion of enabling them to reverse the irreversible situation in Kampuchea. They have also turned a blind eye to the goodwill peace proposal of the three Indochinese countries, trying to use the language of arms to impose their will on a whole nation and use the genocidal Polpotists as a means for confrontation. They still want confrontation, not dialogue.

"Secondly, they continue to advertise the so-called 'eightpoint' proposal which has been rejected by world-wide public opinion. The core of that proposal is the abolition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the restoration of the Polpotists, something they have failed to achieve by military means over the past eight years and will fail to in the coming period despite their additional supply of money and weapons for the Khmer reactionaries. Such things are absolutely contradictory to morality and the realities in Kampuchea. They also prove that the Beijing authorities still stubbornly commit themselves to supporting the Polpotists, sticking to the policy of using them as a means to oppose the three Indochinese countries and sabotage stability and security in Southeast Asia.

"Thirdly, the Chinese authorities again loudly blared their demand that 'Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea'. This replay contains nothing new. It only sheds more light on their absurd attitude. It proves that they have never wished to see a proper solution to the Kampuchean issue. While persistently demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops, they have increased their supplies to the Polpotists so as to help them intensify their criminal acts. By refusing to stop nurturing and controlling the genocidal culprits, they still nurture the illusion of restoring the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

"The stance of the three Indochinese countries, as expounded in recent conferences of their foreign ministers, is clear and correct and is winning support from more and more nations and governments. The stance draws a clear line between the national and international aspects of the Kampuchean issue and puts forth solutions to both aspects. Public opinion in the region and elsewhere in the world is well aware that the elimination of the genocidal Polpotists is an unquestionable necessity. At present, if all the parties concerned agree that the two fundamental questions are the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the Polpotists, it is possible right now to start negotiations on plans to settle those two questions so as to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean issue in the interests of lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"By stubbornly demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops while refusing to give up their efforts to nurture and use the Polpotists, the Chinese authorities are intentionally putting up a big obstacle to the search for a political solution on Kampuchea.

"Such a policy is the cause of the present tense situation in Indochina and the region, and the main obstacle to peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. In response to the goodwill and constructive stance of the three Indochinese countries, the Chinese authorities have chosen a very negative stand and attitude which run counter not only to realities and the aspiration of world-wide public opinion but also to the interests of the peoples in the region, including the Chinese people.

"The revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people is progessing firmly. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is as firm as a steel bastion. The friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the three Indochinese countries with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community are unshakable.

"However stubbornly they may sustain the genocidal Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionaries and whatever divisive and slanderous tricks they may use against the three Indochinese peoples, the Chinese authorities cannot avoid failure".

TRUONG CHINH MEETS NGUYEN HUU THO ON RETURN

OW131528 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 13 — The Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, returned here today after attending the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Harare (Zimbabwe).

It was welcomed at the presidential palace by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other senior officials.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin was also present.

DO MUOI MEETS HON GAI UNION OF COAL ENTERPRISES

BK150520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] In early September, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a working session with the Hon Gai Union of Coal Enterprises and Quang Ninh Province on the question of stepping up coal production in the final months of the year.

Generally speaking, over the past 8 months the coal sector has made efforts in the production and supply of coal. It is now resolutely struggling to fulfill the 1986 plan for coal exploitation, for dirt and stone overburden removal, and for coal shaft digging. It is especially noted that in the third quarter of 1986, despite numerous difficulties caused by natural calamities, the sector has made remarkable efforts in production. It is now striving to overcome various obstacles to ensure the extraction, selection, water cleaning, and transportation of coal for prompt delivery to various key economic sectors.

Comrade Do Muoi aired his opinions on the need to provide guidance for production and management work and on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy. This is aimed at ensuring fulfillment of the coal production plan for the 4th quarter of 1986, in particular, and for all of 1986 in general, while making good preparations for the coal production plans for 1987 and ensuing years. Emphasis must be placed on consolidating production organization and renovating leadership methods in accordance with the spirit of the Political Bureau's draft resolution No. 306 which calls for ensuring enterprises' autonomy in production and business, boldly vesting enterprise directors with more power and duties, and clarifying the management role of directors and the mastery of workers.

First, effective steps must be taken to overcome the state of imbalance between dirt and rock overburden removal and coal exploitation, satisfactorily carry out the repair of vehicles and machinery and ensure road and rail transportation in order to meet the requirements of production and the need for better coal quality, consolidate the coal delivery link, and put this link under planning. Close cooperation must be achieved with the communications and internal affairs sectors in the struggle against coal theft as well as against negative phenomena surrounding the distribution of coal. This is to ensure the delivery of coal to the localities which need it, especially those key units such as electricity, cement, fertilizer, and textile establishments.

The vice chairman especially urged the leading cadres of the Ministry of Mines and Coal and of the Hon Gai Union of Coal Enterprises to maintain constant cooperation with the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee in mapping out plans and specific measures to care for the lives of the cadres, workers, and civil servants in the coal mining area.

ENVOY TO THAILAND PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO PREM

OW121654 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 12 — The prince of the Kingdom of Thailand and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon received in Bangkok on Sept. 10 Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co, who is going to leave Thailand for home for a new assignment. On Sept. 11, Ambassador Tran Quang Co took leave of Thai First Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun. Earlier, he had paid a farewell visit to the Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila.

On these occasions, the Thai leaders expressed their wish for further development of the friendship and cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam in the interests of the two peoples and of peace in Southeast Asia.

VNA DESCRIBES RELIEF EFFORTS IN TYPHOON-HIT AREAS

OW141803 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 14 -- Urgent measures have been taken to overcome the consequences of the recent tropical storm "Wayne" which ravaged several coastal provinces of northern Vietnam on Sept. 6 causing substantial losses in lives and property.

In Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province, east of Hanoi, 112 persons were reported dead, 1,380 other injured, all dwelling houses pulled down or demolished, more than 60,000 people left homeless, 460 classrooms demolished, 1,200 ha of rice at its earing stage inundated. Great havoc was also done to the orchards and forests.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province, "Wayne" cut a wide swath of destruction in 17 districts and townships including the provincial town of Nam Dinh. Up to Sept. 10, 191 persons were reported dead, 839 injured and 19 missing. This is the strongest hurricane to hit Ha Nam Ninh in the past 57 years. First aid teams have been set up and hundreds of tons of rice and tens of thousands of bamboo trees have been sent by the provincial authorities and tens of thousands of workdays spent on repairing the damaged schools and houses, restoring agricultural production and searching for the missing. Environmental hygiene is being intensively carried out to prevent the possible outbreak of epidemics. Many ministries and public offices have also provided the victims with emergency relief in food and other necessities.

The Ministry of Light Industry has sent ready-made clothes to Thai Binh. The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to supply Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces with vegetation seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, stock feeds and veterinary medicines. The general department of technical equipment under the Ministry of Agriculture has sent a group of cadres and skilled workers to the stricken provinces to help repair hundreds of tractors and other farm machines wrecked by the hurricane.

A delegation of the central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh has gone to Tien Hai District, bringing along condensed milk and sugar for the injured under treatment at the local hospital. Hai Hung Province, southeast of Hanoi, has sent million dong worth of commodities to the victims.

AFP CITES 'OBSERVERS' ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

BK150216 Hong Kong AFP in English 0154 GMT 15 Sep 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 15 (AFP) — A year after the launch of ambitious economic reforms, Vietnam's economy is still suffering from serious difficulties which the country's leadership is apparently unable to overcome, observers here say. Mistakes in carrying out the reforms, designed to lieberalise the country's stagnating economy and stimulate growth, have provoked an acute economic crisis, they say.

The most spectacular problem is inflation. It refuses to ease and has caused the price of certain goods to increase tenfold in the past year, erasing the benefits of a devaluation and currency reform last September. The annual rate, estimated by some Vietnamese officials to be running at an unprecedented 700 percent, has eroded the meagre buying power of wage earners. Most wages have not been upwardly adjusted to take account of inflation in the past year and are still around 400 dong a month (27 dollars at the official exchange rate).

During the same period, the price of a bowl of soup in the streets of Hanoi has risen from four dong to 40 dong (from about 27 cents to 2.70 dollars), a kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of beef from 70 dong to 300 dong (4.67 dollars to 20 dollars) and a kilogramme of rice on the free market from five dong to 30 dong (33 cents to two dollars). Free-market prices for most manufacturered goods, often unavailable in state shops, have generally followed black-market prices for dollars and gold, which have soared in the past few months. A dollar, which was worth 35 dong on the black market after last September's monetary reform, today buys 350 dong.

"Purchasing power is one-tenth of what it was a year ago," a recent letter published in the army QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said. "Today, two wages is not even enough to buy sufficient rice for a couple with three children — not to mention other things, like food, clothes and school stationery." The letter continued: "In future, even the most honest people will have to sort things out for themselves and negative phenomena have increased in response to unpredictable circumstances."

To overcome soaring inflation, which has taken off again in the past few weeks, the only measure proposed by the authorities until now, it seems, is the development of consumer-goods production and state trade. A resolution giving even more autonomy to enterprises and allowing the development of small private industry was adopted earlier this year after a lively debate. "But it will take months and years before its effects are felt," a Western analyst in Hanoi said.

Meanwhile, companies still lack competent managers to assume new responsibilities brought about by the reforms. According to reliable source, some are slow to change their management style and hide in a maze of old regulations which still exist. "More than three hundred regulations concerning the economy were published in 1985. I don't even have the time to read them, so how can I apply them?" a disenchanted economic official from a southern province recently told a foreign visitor.

The effects of confusion in enterprises and state trade caused by new accounting procedures are still being felt. The procedures place an additional burden on enterprises, which, according to official figures, still operate at 50 percent of their capacity because of raw-material and energy shortages. In Hanoi, state shops are still unable to fix prices for a number of products, including bicycles, electric fans and watches. It is still impossible to buy a vacuum flask, a blanket or a fan in a state shop in the capital. Shortages have, however, led a growing number of consumers to use the free market. In southern Vietnam, where more dynamism and less bureaucratic sluggishness prevails, the situation is decidedly better, although prices, even in the state shops, are much higher.

The reforms abolished the rationing of essential goods — rice, meat, sugar and petrol for instance — although it was re-established at the beginning of the year to overcome the inflationary effects on the standard of living, and remains in force in most of the country.

Faced with these problem, and with the Vietnamese Communist Party Congress not far off, the press here has virtually ceased writing about the economy. Government officials are barely visible and most foreign observers are wondering what action will be taken. "At the moment, the government is flying by sight," an official from the south recently told a foreign delegaton. "There's no longer any overall economic strategy since the reforms got stuck with difficulties."

BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES REVIEWED

BK131155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT Sep 86

[Text] As of 11 September, nearly all provinces, cities, and special zones countrywide have basically completed their basic party organization congresses. Some provinces and cities, which are slow, have continued to hold the congresses extensively. Some 50 district and town party organizations have thus far convened their congresses. From 3 to 9 districts and towns in each of Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, and Lang Son Provinces have conducted or are conducting their congresses.

All the basic party organization congresses of districts and towns in all provinces, cities, and special zones have been prepared urgently and scrupulously. The congresses have devoted a proper amount of time to discuss the two draft documents of the Sixth Party Congress and the draft reports of the provincial, city, special zone, district, and town party organization congresses. They have made specific and realistic comments on the issues of concern to all our party members and troops, especially the objectives and measures to develop the socioeconomic situation, step up production, stabilize, and gradually improve the people's livelihood, oppose negativism and sluggishness in socioeconomic activities, and purify and consolidate the party organization.

In these congresses, the district, town and basic party organizations paid special attention to the task of referring to and applying the fundamental viewpoints and spirit of the two draft documents of the Sixth Party Congress in order to determine the operational guidelines of the party organizations and the urgent measures to resolve the problems in production and life in time ahead. Many basic party organizations such as the ones of the Hanoi eastern ward, Hai Dong villages of Ha Nam Ninh Province, Tan Long foundary of Haiphong, Quynh Luu District of Nghe Tinh Province, Hoa Vang District of Quang Nam-Danang Province, Kien Binh District of Hoang Lien Son Province, Go Dau District of Tay Ninh Province, have created some new changes in their thinking and action.

They have adopted resolutions to establish and develop the new economic structure, improve the management system, boldly remove difficulties and obstacles in distribution and circulation, redivide labor and trade, struggle againt negativism, and achieve democracy and social justice.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN ON CHILEAN REFUGEES, PNG AID CUTS

BK121046 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has foreshadowed the possibility of Australia accepting more refugees from Chile. Speaking in Port Moresby, where he has been having talks with senior members of the Papua New Guinea Government, Mr Hayden described the regime of Chile's ruler, General Pinochet, as violently repressive. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS said Mr Hayden predicted accelerating violence in Chile where a state of seige had been imposed in the wake of this week's attempted assassination of General Pinochet. It said Mr Hayden described the general as a tin pot tyrant besotted with power. The office of the immigration minister, Mr Hurford, has confirmed that Australia will respond to the Chile refugee situation on a need basis through the special humanitarian program. Mr Hayden said that in 1984 several hundred Chilean miners were allowed to come to Australia under the program after being involved in a bitter strike protesting at General Pinochet's policies.

Meanwhile, Mr Hayden has given a broad outline of the formula under which Australia will reduce its aid to Papua New Guinea in coming years. The foreign minister refused to give special figures on the aid allocation, but said the aid package would have a substantial minimum base below which it would not fall and a maximum contribution of about $330 million [Australian dollars]. Mr Hayden said the aid allocation would be reduced by 3 percent a year over the next 4 years and it could be anywhere between a minimum base and the maximum figure depending on the health of the Australian economy.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Port Moresby, Peter Cotton, said under the aid memorandum signed last September, Australia was to give Papua New Guinea about $340 million in the next financial year. Cotton said that according to Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Vagi, under the new Australian proposal, aid to his country could drop by about 15 percent.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PM WANTS CYCLONE AID SPEEDUP

BK130949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Solomon Islands, Sir Peter Kenilorea, says he wants to speed up Australian aid in the wake of cyclone Namu, which hit his country in May. The cyclone left thousands homeless with many buildings and bridges destroyed and roads washed away. At a news conference in Sydney, Sir Peter said current aid deliveries were not causing any problem, but recovery from the cyclone would be faster if deliveries were accelerated. Sir Peter said schools were still very much in disarray. He expects to have talks in Canberra next week with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and the defense minister, Mr Beazley.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS PRETORIA SPY RECRUITMENT

BK130738 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Canberra says the Australian Government is deeply concerned by reports of an attempt to recruit as a South African spy a member of the Australian Embassy in Pretoria.

The Australian Embassy in South Africa has lodged an official protest and the matter is being considered by the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden. It was alleged that a 23-year old South African receptionist employed by the embassy, Miss Venessa Twine, was approached by two men last month. The men allegedly offered to make it worth her while to supply information gained in the visa section where Miss Twine had worked for (?3) months. The woman was told that she could be the first South African woman to become a James Bond.

TREASURER ON DOWNGRADING OF CREDIT RATING

BK110234 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The treasurer, Mr Keating, has said he does not believe the downgrading in Australia's credit rating for borrwoing money overseas will have any effect on domestic interest rates, but he conceded that Australia's loss of the prestigious AAA credit rating could lead to an increase in interest rate in the government's treasury bonds. Mr Keating was commenting on the announcement in New York that the international credit research group Moody's Investors Services has dropped Australia to the second highest rate, AA-1. Moody's said continued weakness in world commodity prices threatened to place heavy pressure on Australia's future foreign currency earnings.

A Radio Australia reporter in New York, Andrew Krueger, says the value of the Australian dollar slipped by half a cent to 60.8 cents against the American dollar after the announcement. Krueger says the lower credit rating will affect borrowings by major institutions such as the Commonwealth Bank, Qantas, and the Australian Industries Development Corporation.

Earlier today, the treasurer issued a three-page statement defending the federal government's economic policies and saying he did not believe that credit downgrading was justified either on the basis of Australia's overall economic strength or measures by Canberra to adjust the economy to international uncertainties.

CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT DECLINES IN AUGUST

BK110622 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The federal government today received an unexpected boost with the announcement of a drop in the current account deficit for August. The improvement in the balance of payments position is reflected in the level of the current account deficit — more than $1,235 million [Australian dollars]. From Canberra, Graham Well:

[Begin Well recording] Yesterday, federal ministers warned of the likelihood of a high figure. The trade minister, Mr Dawkins, said an improvement in the monthly pattern was unlikely before the latter half of the financial year. But the August current account deficit is down more than $300 million from July, and the merchandise trade deficit for August was $416 million. In seasonally adjusted terms, a fall of nearly $200 million, reflecting increased exports and unchanged imports. Although exports rose by 20 percent in seasonally adjusted terms during August, rural exports fell 6 percent.

The most significant feature of that fall being a drop in wheat exports. Metals, machinery, and transport equipment export recorded good rises. [end recording]

ALP 'LEFT' WANTS HALFPENNY 1ST ON SENATE TICKET

BK140906 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] A general meeting of the Victorian socialist left faction of the Australian Labor Party [ALP] has endorsed a prominent unionist, Mr John Halfpenny, for the No 1 spot on the party's senate ticket. The ticket is the order in which the party's preferred candidates appear on voting cards during general elections for the senate.

The decision to put Mr Halfpenny at the top of the ticket will be debated next week by the party''s public office selection committee which seems certain to endorse it. This would see the relegation of the federal industry and technology minister, Senator Button, from the top spot to the virtually unwinnable third position behind Senator Gareth Evans.

Radio Australia's Melbourne office says this would trigger intervention by the federal branch of the party in the affairs of the Victorian ALP. Last week, the national secretary of the party, Mr (Bob McMillan), said there may be a postal ballot of the federal executive to overturn any decision to put Mr Halfpenny at the top of the ticket. Mr Halfpenny has declined to comment on the prospect of federal intervention.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES RUPIAH DEVALUATION

BK121625 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1512 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Indonesian Finance Minister Radius Prawiro's announcement on the government's new monetary policy — recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Republic Indonesia! I would like to ask for your time and draw your attention to the new monetary policy adopted by the government today. The main objective of the government's new monetary policy is aimed at ensuring the continuity of national development, which has already been endorsed by the People's Consultative Council.

As has repeatedly been stressed by our president on various occcasions during the last 3 years, especially during his latest National Day speech on 15 August, our economy is now facing serious tests and challenges, which are caused by plummeting oil prices in a very short period of time. Besides, the prices of our agricultural and mining products on the world market continue to fall. We expected the drop in oil prices, but we did not expect them to fall that drastically in such a short time.

When we prepared our 1986-87 state budget, we expected oil prices to fall from $28 to $25 per barrel. Even if they dropped further, we only expected them to drop to $20 per barrel. In January 1986, oil prices were still over $25 per barrel. However, during the last 6 months, world oil prices have experienced a very drastic fall to less than $10 per barrel. At present, our oil is priced at about $12 per barrel.

The drastic fall of oil prices in such a short time is directly caused by an oil glut resulting from excessive production by a number of oil-producing countries unable to control their production. Despite preliminary signs that oil prices will return to normal and agreement on an oil production cut among OPEC member countries in September and October, the world oil market is still uncertain. The market has been so weakened that it is difficult to predict its future direction.

Even though we can boost our domestic revenue thanks to the new taxation system, state revenue from oil still constitutes a major source of income. Even though we can boost our nonoil and nongas commodity exports through our new economic policies, oil still constitutes our largest foreign exchange earner. For this reason, the drop of oil prices results in the reduction of state revenue.

There are hopes that oil prices in the 1990's will return to normal, but we cannot rely on these hopes because there have been many unpredictable events thus far. Even if the oil prices increase in the 1990's, we will still face two urgent problems: Namely, how should we cope with the serious impact of the current oil price fall and how should we safeguard our economy through a weakend world oil market from now to the 1990's.

We mentioned earlier that the drop in oil prices will directly affect our balance of payments and state budget. Without an early precautionary step to cope with this situation, the drop in oil prices would greatly affect the people's income, job opportunities, and economic activities.

We have not seemed to have felt the impact of the oil price fall for three main reasons: First, Indonesian economic resilience, which has been strengthened during the last 20 years; second, the government's uninterrupted efforts to protect the public from the impact; third, the increase in the state's income from nonoil and nongas commodity goods, the mobilization of the public savings, the support of our foreign reserves, the rescheduling of major projects, and other measures.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the government has come to the conclusion that the main step to be taken now is to maintain our balance of payments with a view to ensuring the continuity of national development. Therefore, the government has decided to devalue our rupiah by 45 percent against the U.S. dollar. The devaluation will take effect from tonight at 2400 West Indonesian Time [1700 GMT]. If the middle rate for $1 today is 1,134 rupiah, it will be 1,644 rupiah after the devaluation. With this devaluation, we will be able to maintain our balance of payments because we will be able to safeguard our foreign reserves to ensure the continuity of our national development and the country's economy.

While our nonoil and nongas commodity exports will be more competitive in the international market, our imports of finished products will decrease because their prices will be higher. As such, the domestic economy is expected to grow because we will make maximum use of existing production capacity, either to meet domestic needs or for exports.

This is an important step in providing efficient protection to domestic products and in boosting nonoil and nongas commodity exports. All these things will create more job opportunities and stimulate economic activities in general. In this way, we can ensure the continuity of national development in the years to come.

To make this devaluation of the rupiah attain its targets and objectives, the government will continue to stimulate the business world and economic activities of the public. Therefore, the government has no plans to raise electricity or telecommunications charges or train and city bus fares. The government is fully aware that an increase in commodity prices may follow this devaluation. However, considering the sufficient supply of basic necessities and services, the government believes that such a price increase will remain within a normal range.

In this connection, the government will continue to maintain the 1986-87 state budget with great caution and exercise austerity measures by checking on government expenditures and spending money on truly urgent matters. The government will also continue to seek other revenues from nonoil and nongas commodity exports. In this connection, the government will continue to implement the [words indistinct] policy with a view to supporting economic activities without endangering monetary stability.

All this shows the urgency of the new economic measures we have to take in our efforts to boost our nonoil and nongas exports. Thus, we have reiterated our determination to shift our foreign currency income to the nonoil and nongas sector. I would like to end this announcement by reminding all of you of the call made by the president during his National Day speech on 15 August that all of us, government agencies, businessmen, intellectuals, and others take part in the great efforts to overcome the challenges. If necessary, we must be ready to make temporary sacrifices for the benefit of our future. Farewell, and I would like to thank you very much for your great attention.

Briefs Editors

BK131331 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Finance Minister Radius Prawiro says the government decided to devalue the rupiah because of the drastic fall in oil prices on the international market. Speaking to the editors of several dailies about the background of the devaluation at the Information Department in Jakarta this afternoon, Radius Prawiro said that in January 1986 the government maintained that it would never devalue the rupiah because the price of Indonesian oil at that time was still relatively high -- $25.13 per barrel. In August, the price plunged to $9.83 per barrel and rose to $12.20 in early September.

The government had expected the price of oil to fall, but nobody could have predicted such a drastic plummet. The finance minister said the price fall had caused Indonesia's oil and gas exports to shrink from $12,437,000,000 in the 1985-86 fiscal year to $6,621,000,000 in the 1986-87 fiscal year. Meanwhile, Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh made it clear that the government will do its best to maintain an adequate supply of commodity goods and will not pursue policies leading to shortages in the markets.

Also attending today's meeting with editors were several cabinet ministers including Industries Minister Hartarto and Information Minister Harmoko.

SUHARTO CHAIRS CABINET MEETING ON DEVALUATION

BK131034 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] President Suharto this morning in Jakarta led a special cabinet meeting at the National Secretariat Building in connection with the government's decision, announced last night, to devaluate the rupiah. As announced, the devaluation is 45 percent against the U.S. dollar. Starting from the announcement of the devaluation, the exchange rate is 1,644 rupiahs for 1 U.S. dollar. In the cabinet meeting, President Suharto said the decision on the monetary sector was made to defend the strength of the national economy from possible threats that could arise in facing critical prices on the global oil market.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro said the action taken and announced by the government last night is aimed at not tipping the scales on the balance of payments, which had been affected by sharply declining oil prices, so that the country's foreign exchange will not have to be used to cover a major deficit. Thus, it will be possible to avoid using a large amount of foreign exchange to cover the current accounts deficit. The current account is a figure derived from the value of exports less imports and less the [word indistinct] which could reach $6 bilion if the devaluation had not been carried out.

According to Minister Radius Prawiro, the decision was a positive one, especially considering the balance of payments, which can be stabilized. Nongas exports can be strengthened to face competition in the international market. Domestic production will be protected against the competition of imports. It is said that the 1986-87 national budget will be influenced by this, and people have been asked not to be confused when making calculations.

The government is aware that, by making the 12 September decision, prices may rise, but looking back on the experience of the 1983 devaluation, price increases will not be high. According to Minister Radius Prawiro, the most important matter accompanying the decision to devalue is to banish people's fears and suspicions concerning the credibility of the rupiah.

MOKHTAR ON PLANNED TALKS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT

BK121455 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has expressed his hope that France will be able to resolve the issue of New Caledonia's independence so as to enable the New Caledonian people to attain their aspirations for independence.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon, Mokhtar said that Indonesia has always supported the New Caledonian people's aspirations for independence. The country currently remains under French administration. Mokhtar added that the issue of New Caledonian independence will not be raised during French President Mitterrand's upcoming visit to Indonesia 16-19 September. French nuclear policy in the South Pacific will not be discussed, either. Indonesia and France will hold talks only on bilateral relations, especially on matters related to economic cooperation because that is essential to support national development.

A French Government spokesman, [name indistinct], disclosed some time ago that a referendum on the issue of independence will be held in New Caledonia in 1987.

MALAYSIA

NO 'PERMANENT SHELTER' FOR SRV REFUGEES

BK150631 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0554 GMT 15 Sep 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia, Sept 15 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Third countries were Monday urged to fulfill their moral obligation relating to the settlement of Vietnamese refugees receiving temporary shelter in Malaysia.

Defence Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, who made the call, said Malaysia could not afford to provide permanent shelter for them. "With cooperation from international bodies like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), we have been meeting our moral obligation. The time has come for us to say openly that this country cannot be expected to bear the burden forever," he said. Abdullah said this after visiting the refugee camp in Pulau Bidong near this capital of northeastern Terengganu State. Abdullah said the refugees had continued to land in this country and lately they had become a heavy burden owing to the decreasing number accepted by third countries of only about 600 a month. As a result, he said, there were still 8,039 refugees in the country and 5,557 of them were in Pulau Bidong.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that only three countries — the United States, Australia and Canada -- were now prepared to accept them, he added. He said the slowdown in refugee intake by third countries had prolonged Malaysia's burden of caring for them. He added that some refugees had been living in Pulau Bidong for seven years and so far there was no indication from any third country to take them. Most of those left behind had no particular skill or knowledge of English. Abdullah also sympathised with the people of Terengganu, especially the fishermen, who looked upon the refugees in Pulau Bidong as a threat to their livelihood.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES DECLINE

BK130325 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 5 Sep 86 p 20

[Text] Ipoh -- On Thursday, Commander of the 2d Infantry Division Major General Datuk Jaafar Mohamed said that the Security and Development Program (KESBAN) in the border region especially with the opening of new land schemes, has been successful in lessening the infiltration of communist terrorists and their activities in the country. He said that following the establishment of the program most of the enemy, which is based in the neighboring country, has found it difficult to infiltrate into the country. He told this to newsmen today after attending a commencement ceremony for a special training course for officers of the Army Reserve Unit (PSTD) at a training center for the territorial army near here.

According to him, the enemy is inactive due to several successes scored during a series of operations carried out by the security forces in cooperation with the Thai security forces. The Thai authorities successfully destroyed several communist terrorist strongholds in their region and crippled the logistics infrastructure. Datuk Jaafar said there has been less combat activity by the security forces due to the difficulty in finding the enemy. He said, "However, this does not mean that the national intelligence network has failed to do so but it is due to the absence of the enemy from the country." The security forces during their operations found long-abandoned signs of communist activity in the jungle.

Datuk Jaafar said the number of security forces positioned along the border is sufficient to prevent any infiltration into the country. He said studies are constantly being carried out to deploy the army according to the situation.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 15 SEP

BK150309 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0254 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 15 (OANA-BERNA) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport here for a one-day visit Monday. He was met on arrival by his Malaysian counterpart, Rais Yatim, and officials of Wisma Putra (Foreign Ministry) and the Indonesian Embassy. Prof Mokhtar is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad at his office Monday afternoon.

VOMD BROADCASTS PARTY ELECTION STATEMENT

BK121016 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 11 Sep 86

[10 August 1986 Statement by the Central Committee of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya: "Set the New Direction of the Struggle."]

[Text] An undemocratic election suddenly took place on 2 and 3 August 1986. The Mahathir clique-led Barisan Nasional government had perpetrated various treacherous tricks unprecedented in the history of elections in our country to ensure its victory. In this regard, the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM] condemns in the strongest terms the treacherous tricks perpetrated by the Barisan Nasional government as well as the undemocratic election system.

The public definitely wonders why Barisan Nasional, which won only 55.86 percent of the votes, could secure 148 seats of the 177 contested parliamentary seats, why the DAP [Democratic Action Party] winning 20.3 percent of the votes got 24 seats, why the PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] obtaining 15.26 percent of the votes won only 1 seat, and why independent candidates got only 4 seats. This was possible because the election system in our country is undemocratic. The distribution of seats was not proportional to the percentage of votes obtained by each party, and thus, did not fairly reflect the results of the election which were favorable to the regime but unfavorable to the partiotic and democratic forces.

Of 6,748,000 registered voters, as many as 4,717,000 cast their votes. Some 2.59 million of 55.86 percent voted for Barisan nasional, while about 2.12 million or 44.14 percent voted for patriotic and democratic opposition parties and independent candidates. Some 2.03 million or 30.1 percent of the registered voters did not cast their ballots. These figures point out beyond any doubt that only one-third of the voters voted for Barisan Nasional and another one-third voted for opposition parties and independent candidates.

The MNRPM extends its warmest congratulations to the DAP, PAS, PSRM [People's Socialist Party of Malaysia], SDP [Socialist Democratic Party], Nasma [Nationalist Party of Malaysia], and indpendent candidates who succeeded in winning the some 2.12 million votes. This fact has undeniable proven that one-third of the voters voted for them. The DAP has doubled the number of its parliamentary seats, the PAS won an additional 2 percent of votes, and the PSRM secured votes impressively.

The PAS gained 33 percent to 46 percent of the votes in Kelantan, Terengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. Apart from the undemocratic election system, the Barisan Nasional government perpeterated various treacherous tricks against opposition parties and independent candidates, particularly against the PAS which it considers its number-one enemy. The tricks included, among other things, the sudden announcement of the election. Earlier, Barisan Nasional had launched massive campaigns under the cover of government activities. It concentrated its attacks on the PAS and unleashed various slanders and allegations against the opposition. But, the opposition was unable to counter all these slanders and allegations because the mass media is controlled by the government. Moreover, the opposition had no opportunity to use any forms of the mass media. The new delineation of constituencies greatly worked against the opposition.

Barisan Nasional wasted money to buy votes and cripple the opposition and intimidated voters by mobilizing the police and Armed Forces throughout the country. To substantiate the intimidation, it caused an uproar that a riot might break out if the opposition won. Barisan Nasional committed vote-cheating by post, deliberately damaged ballot paper, deleted names of voters from the voting list, and perpetrated other treacherous acts.

Despite the undemocratic election system and treacherous tricks, the opposition parties could have achieved greater results had they been able to establish a broadly-based united front to immediately counter the Barisan Nasional propaganda. Even though Barisan Nasional is gloating over the victory it has achieved through various treacherous tricks under the undemocratic elections system, it will continue to face a bleak future.

Our country cannot achieve economic growth due to world economic recession. The prices of primary commodities continue to drop. Protectionist tariffs imposed by industrialized countries are hampering our country's exports. The country's debts are soaring, and inflation is becoming worse. The number of unemployed is swelling. The gap between the rich and the poor is steadily widening. Racial polarization is sharpening. Corruption and the abuse of power are prevalent.

Contradictions between the Barisan Nasional and the people are sharpening, as well as between the Barisan Nasional component parties, particulartly within the UMNO [United Malays National Organization]. The Mahathir regime will become more indifferent. All this will give new impetus to the people's struggle.

The MNRPM believes that a united front was not only very important before and during the election but also after the election. Accordingly, the partriotic and democratic opposition parties and people's organizations have an important task to establish immediately a broadly based united front to systematically counter the Barisan Nasional government. Such a united front must coordinate with one another, support the struggle of opposition representatives in Parliament and the state legislative assemblies, and systematically spread propaganda and educate the masses. The front must also lead the masses in launching an economic and political struggle and develop the patriotic and democratic movement.

To achieve these objectives, the MNRPM believes that a common program must be set through democratic consultations. This program must broadly represent the immediate ecomomic and political interests of the masses of all races and strata. Only by these means can we broadly unite, waken the consciousness of the masses, and force the Barisan Nasional Government to stop oppressing the people arbitratily and end the domestic war inherited from the colonialists. Thus, only then can we establish a patriotic and democratic coalition government to defend the people's interests.

SINGAPORE

LEE TESTIFIES BEFORE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

BK131731 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday went into the witness box to open himself to questioning under oath, and to "satisfy the whole of Singapore" — as well as Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam — that his charges of Executive interference were baseless.

"I am here to answer three specific allegations and any matter connected with them. He will have all the answers he needs."

But the MP for Anson disregarded this invitation and chose instead to focus on questions about Mr Lee's personal views and philosophy towards the Opposition.

The three allegations made by the Anson MP in Parliament and in the course of five days of hearing by the Committee of Privileges were:

— First, that Government made use of the three Public Service Commission [PSC] members and Attorney-General Tan Book Teik — making up four in the six-member Legal Service Commission — to arrange for judges to be removed from the Subordinate Courts.

— Then, there was the charge that Chief Justice Wee Chong Jin and Mr Tan were beholden to Mr Lee.

He had said that he never discussed the transfer of any member of the subordinate judiciary with the Chief Justice, Attorney-General, chairman of the PSC or any other member of the Legal Service Commission.

Later in the witness box, Mr Lee talked about how, in his view, Mr Jeyaretnam was directly or indirectly responsible for an ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL editorial which had done serious damage not only to the Government and the Judiciary, but also to Singapore.

When it appeared that Mr Jeyaretnam was unlikely to get to the three core issues, the committee decided on a five-minute adjournment at 5:05 pm.

On their return, Dr Yeoh announced that this stage of the proceedings had come to an end and that the hearing would be adjourned to a date to be fixed.

— The most recent was that Mr Tan was being groomed for high office by the Government. And the Chief Justice, being aware of Mr Tan's strong political backing, had to defer to him over who to transfer from the subordinate judiciary.

Having defined the allegations, and having asked the committee not to allow Mr Jeyaretnam to go on a "free-roaming" exercise, Mr Lee waited for the questions.

Mr Jeyaretnam started by asking whether the Prime Minister hated him, and then went on to ask why Mr Lee used strong words to describe him in Parliament.

Mr Lee, saying he was mindful of not wanting to deny the MP for Anson his time for cross-examination, gave this a lengthy reply.

He told the hearing the types of opposition politicians he could tolerate, and those he could not. He put Mr. Jeyaretnam in the latter category, and he explained why.

Committee members, who reminded Mr Jeyaretnam that his time was limited and that he should get down to the core of the matter, were told by the MP for Anson that he was trying to establish the background necessary to prove his case that there was indeed political motivation. He asked to be allowed more time.

But the chairman, Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng, was firm, stressing that the hearing would be concluded at the day's end. Four days had already been spent.

Mr Lee repeated the point that he was only offering himself to answer the three specific allegations of Government wrong-doing.

"I have not been asked (to be a witness) to begin with. I made myself freely available. It has taken five days out of my work. I am not here for a general discussion," he said.

Before he entered the witness box, Mr Lee said the issue before the committee was the basis for the charges against Mr Jeyaretnam.

The MP for Anson said they were politically motivated. The Government's view was that the charges were based on hard evidence and that they were tried fairly right up to appeal stage.

The Prime Minister reminded the committee that he made a statement to the Commission of Inquiry into Mr Jeyaretnam's allegations in June.

AQUINO COMMENTS ON ISSUES PRIOR TO U.S. TRIP

HK121113 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo will be in charge when President Corazon C. Aquino leaves next week for her official working visit to the United States.

The President clarified this in a conference with newsmen at Malacanang yesterday.

Explaining her decision, the President pointed out that "it is the tradition in the past that all (Philippine) presidents who go abroad leave the executive secretary in charge."

The President's statement put into proper perspective an administrative order she issued last August 12 on who shall execise the functions of the president during her state visit.

Under Administrative Order No. 4, the President said the Vice-President shall preside over Cabinet meetings, represent the President in social functions, preside over official ceremonies, and receive as well as return the official calls of foreign dignitaries on behalf and in representation of the President.

The same order instructed the executive secretary to sign all papers which are ordinarily signed by him under the President's authority. The executive secretary is also asked to transmit all official communications to the President while she is abroad.

Yesterday, the President said: "Any urgent matter that needs my attention will be sent through either him (Arroyo), Vice-President (Salvador H.) Laurel or my private secretary (her daughter, Ballsy Cruz) who are all in the best position to get to me immediately."

Mrs Aquino also clarified that her authorizing the National Security Council [NSC] to convene after getting her approval while she is abroad "has nothing to do with an earlier proposal by Laurel for the council to act as caretaker in her absence. [quotation marks as published]

For the first time during her administration the President convened the NSC Wednesday. Its membership was expanded, as proposed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

In the same meeting, the President said she feels confident that she has the full support of the people and her Cabinet as she leaves for a nine-day US trip.

She said while in the US she would like to be free from worrying about differences among members of her Cabinet who will stay behind. It was a comfort to her to be assured by Laurel that the Cabinet will remain united under her leadership, she said.

Earlier, she had also been assured by Enrile of his full support while he stays behind to keep an eye of the country's security.

The President was again asked on the report that the White House is a bit unhappy about how she is handling the local communist insurgency problems.

The President said if U.S. President Ronald Reagan bothers to ask her about the matter, she would tell him "politely that this is a domestic problem and we Filipinos know how best to solve our problems."

The more important thing, "is that personal friendship between Reagan and myself is establish [as published]," she said.

Mrs. Aquino said she hopes to convince the country's creditor banks based in the U.S. to give her government more liberal terms in servicing the country's $26-billion foreign debt.

"With 50 percent of our export earnings going to interest payments, it is impossible for the country to grow so I hope they (the credit banks) can see that there is no way we could repay them if they insist on terms that would make it impossible for us to do so," she said.

Current conditions are such that the government cannot even manage to launch a significant land reform program as envisioned by her administration, the President said.

There are indications however that the broad outlines of such a program may be announced by the President when she visits Negros Occidental upon her return from her U.S. trip in October.

The president said due to limited resources, "we cannot do as much as we would like to especially since we cannot just take over land without giving due compensation to the owners."

The least that they could do is to allow tenants in certain lands either owned by the government or foreclosed by government banks to implement projects which are funded mostly by outside financial assistance, she added.

The president yesterday also commented on the move in the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] to include in the new constitution a provision seeking to declare the Philippines a nuclear free zone and to remove foreign military facilities in the country.

She stressed that she will not interfere with the Con-Com and reiterated her position to respect the agreement earlier forged by the past administration and the U.S. government which leaves the U.S. bases free to stay here until 1991 "and keep my options open on the matter afterwards."

The president also commented on the forthcoming ceasefire talks between her government and the communist insurgents represented by the National Democratic Front (umbrella organization of which the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed support group the New People's Army fall under).

Mrs. Aquino said she is looking into a proposal for a regional ceasefire but that the guidelines for implementing this would have to be approved by her before it becomes effective.

Warned of Possible Assassination Plot

HK140846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 14 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has been warned that Filipino military officers loyal to her deposed predecessor could try to assassinate her when she visits the United States next week, newspapers reported here Sunday. Bonifacio Gillego, a U.S.-based official of a Philippine Government commission tasked with recovering ex-president Ferdinand Marcos's allegedly ill-gotten wealth, said he had received reports that some officers formerly assigned to diplomatic posts in the United States were planning to kill her.

Mr. Gillego said at least 10 Marcos loyalist officers with "managerial skills in clandestine operations" were capable of assassinating her, newspapers reported. "They are capable of doing anything," Mr. Gillego was quoted by the MALAYA newspaper as saying.

He said the officers were former members of Armed Forces' intelligence units and the Presidential Security Command sent by Mr. Marcos to the United States to monitor the activities of anti-Marcos groups there, using their diplomatic posts as cover, MALAYA reported. Mr. Gillego added that the officers were now on unofficial leave, having failed to return to the Philippines despite a recall order issued by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos after a military-led revolt in February put Mrs. Aquino in power and sent Mr. Marcos into exile in Hawaii. He said he had alerted Mrs Aquino to the assassination danger, the SUNDAY TIMES reported. The presidential palace could not confirm the report. Mr. Gillego could not be reached for confirmation.

Assures Nation of Security

HK150718 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today brushed off the fears of some that the newly-won democracy may be endangered while she is away in the United States. She made the statement in brief remarks shortly before boarding her plane at the Manila International Airport. The President said there is no need for concern because the fate of the nation is in the hands of the people. The President's aircraft will be leaving any minute now. The President also stated that the reason for her mission is to strengthen relations with the United States and to urge the United States to open its markets to Philippine goods.

Departs for U.S. 15 Sep

HK151115 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino again called on the entire nation to unite to stabilize the country. She made the appeal before leaving for the United States. Mrs Aquino emphasized that she is visiting the United States not only as president but also as living proof of the power and courage of the Filipino nation.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] [Words indistinct] and that really allowed me to accept the invitation, and that is to stand before them as the president of our people and the living proof of their power and courage. I shall remind them of all that the Filipinos can accomplish when they put their mind and hearts to it.

I shall be there to convince them that they can depend on us to carry out our obligations, that we, out of honor have called upon ourselves. [passage indistinct] Those who are afraid that my absence would endanger that democracy [words indistinct] for democracy is not propped up by me alone but by the power of the people.

[Following in Tagalog] On my departure, I call on all to continue praying. I thank you for the assistance you have accorded me. Until our next meeting, please do not forget to unite as one. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Philippine Airlines plane that carried the president left Manila International Airport at 0715 today. Among the officials in the president's entourage are Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Jr, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod, and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. Mrs Aquino will arrive in San Francisco first before meeting with President Reagan in Washington D.C. Her U.S. visit will last 9 days.

ENRILE, MARCOS SPEAK ON COUP PROSPECTS

HK140138 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] In Manila, Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday brushed aside rumors that there would be power grabbing in the country as soon as President Corazon Aquino leaves for her U.S. visit. Minister Enrile said that the same old rumor is coming out again. The Philippines' top defense official told a group of lawyers that there is no danger in the country during President Aquino's absence, especially to her presidency. However, Mr Enrile warned that if any group mounts an attempt to take over the government by force, the government will see to it that they will be behind bars.

Meanwhile, deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos declared that an attempted coup during President Aquino's visit to the United States was improbable. Mr Marcos declared this during the celebration of his 69th birthday, his first in exile, in Honolulu. The deposed Philippine president likewise expressed his desire to be in the Philippines for his next birthday, and said that he wants to go back, but not to start a civil war.

MARCOS' DAUGHTERS TO LEAD ANTI-AQUINO RALLIES

HK150627 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Reports say that the daughters of former president Marcos, Imee and Irene, will lead the anti-Aquino demonstrations in San Francisco and Washington. This was reported by Doctor Leonilo Malabog, head of the Friends of Marcos group and the San Francisco Mission Bank, who said the two were given permits to hold demonstrations when the president arrives in San Francisco today. Another report says that Imee Marcos-Manotoc has been allowed to hold a rally at Lafayette Square, some kilometers from the White House.

METRO MANILA 'CONTINGENCY PLAN' DRAWN UP

HK121305 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Metro Manila acting Gov. Joey Lina yesterday met with officers of the Capital Region Command (CAPCOM) to discuss a "contingency plan" during President Aquino's visit to the United States.

After a two-hour closed door meeting at the Metro Manila Commission's war room, Lina said drawing up the plan was "normal". He refused to elaborate.

Lina also tagged as "confidential" information on the alleged mobilization of Marcos loyalists.

The agenda of the meeting included an assessment of the peace and order situation in Metro Manila by CAPCOM chief Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, as well as security arrangements during the President's trip.

Asked if the supporters of the deposed president are beginning to pose a threat to the stability of the metropolis Lina said "there are no indications," quelling speculations of a possible overthrow of the Aquino government.

As he kept mum on the delicate issues of the meeting, Lina readily disclosed information on plans to improve peace and order in the metropolis including the strengthening of the police force through improved pay scales. Policemen, on the average, have takehome pay of P800 a month, Lina added.

AQUINO, BALWEG SIGN PEACE ACCORD 13 SEP

HK140052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] President Aquino's quest for peace continued to gain headway yesterday when she signed a peace pact with renegade priest Conrado Balweg for an indefinite cease-fire in the war-torn Cordillera Region in the northern Philippines. The Philippine President again broke all protocol when she flew to Mountain Province to meet face to face with Balweg, who waged a relentless war against the government in the late seventies to protest the dislocation of the Cordillera people.

The President's historic meeting with Balweg culminated in the signing of a joint memorandum of agreement between the New Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army headed by Balweg. A presidential spokesman told reporters during a press conference that the President gave Balweg a Bible and rosary.

The historical meeting again demonstrated the sincerity of President Aquino to end immediately the bloodshed in the country. Under the joint memorandum of agreement, the government and Balweg's group agreed and committed themselves to a cessation of hostilities. However, both sides will constitute their respective panels for negotiations on the issue involved to be carried out immediately.

More on Accord

OW131313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 13 KYODO — The Philippine Government and leaders of a guerrilla group fighting for greater autonomy for tribal minorities in the northern Philippines have signed a cease-fire pact and agreed to appoint envoys to peace talks, a presidential spokesman said Saturday. The agreement was reached Saturday morning during a meeting between President Corazon Aquino and Conrado Balweg, chairman of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), in a hotel in Benguet Province. Most of the CPLA's leaders, including the 42-year-old Balweg, are former members of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) in the region. "The reason for this visit is to show that my government is different from the previous one. That is why I brought my ministers along to attend to your problems," Aquino was quoted by press secretary Teodoro Benigno as telling the CPLA's 10-man delegation. This is the second time in Aquino's seven-month presidency that she has broken protocol by meeting with a rebel leader. Two weeks ago, she met with Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari in the southern Philippines, where another cease-fire accord was hammered out.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who accompanied Aquino, "expressed concern that complete cessation of hostilities would not be possible" in parts of the Cordillera where the NPA guerrillas operate, the spokesman said. The NPA has said that it will not abide with any agreement that may be reached by the Aquino Government with the CPLA.

NPA DENIES ATTACKING CAMP AGUINALDO, OTHER CAMPS

HK130734 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] A New People's Army press release says there is no truth to the alleged plan to attack military camps in the city. The NPA General Staff also mentions that the hysterical protest of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is totally against the launched peace talks between the government and the communist rebels. According to the NPA, they are not responsible for a gunbattle that occurred recently near the gate of Camp Aquinaldo, where members of the NPA liquidation squad are staying.

Shoot To Kill Order Issued

HK130056 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The military yesterday [12 Sep] issued a shoot to kill order against a long-wanted hitman of the New People's Army who shot dead a soldier and wounded an army captain last Wednesday in front of gate 1 of Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City. Colonel Pedro Juanchon, Jr., Camp Aguinaldo commander, issued the order after it was established that Jose Aurelio Reyes, an NPA hitman, is also wanted for the killing of 11 other persons, mostly policemen, in Metro Manila during the past years. Reyes was arrested Wednesday by military police operatives near Camp Aguinaldo. He escaped after shooting to death Corporal Vicente Landicho and seriously wounding Captain Cecilio Palada inside a minicruiser jeep. Juanchon warned the public that Reyes is dangerous and armed with a handgun. [passage omitted]

ENRILE SAYS STEPS TAKEN TO FIGHT INSURGENCY

HK120943 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said the military is fully aware of the insurgency problem, including the one in the Metro Manila area, and positive steps have been taken to ensure the security of the people.

Enrile made the remarks in reaction to the shooting of an Army corporal and a captain at the gate of Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City Wednesday, by suspected assassins from the New People's Army.

Capt. Cecilio Palada and Cpl. Reynaldo Landicho of the military police brigade were both shot in the head as they were bringing the suspect and his companion into the camp for questioning.

Enrile said the incident should not be the cause for alarm but it should be the starting point in recognizing that an insurgency problem exists even in the city.

"What we are saying is that we have a problem, the sooner we recognize the problem the better for us all," Enrile told newsmen yesterday.

He said the problem should be squarely confronted and "we should not pretend there is no problem and hope that it will blow away and leave us."

The defense chief also indicated that the Camp Aguinaldo incident could be the beginning of a protracted plot of the insurgents to sow violence in the city.

He however added that the military will not allow this to happen.

On the shooting incident, Enrile said military investigators are still looking into the case and that he has not received any report on the matter lately.

Meanwhile, Col. Pete Juachon, Camp Aguinaldo commander, told newsmen yesterday that he has sent several teams out to look for the suspect, a certain Ely, tagged as the gunman who shot the two government troopers.

Juachon said they have firmed up links as well as certain leads regarding Ely's reported ties with a sparrow unit of the NPA.

He, however, declined to give out details on these links saying that they do not want to preempt the investigation at this early stage.

LAUREL, GONZALEZ COMMENT ON PEACE TALKS

HK130050 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday [12 Sep] said a deadline must be set for the rebels to lay down their arms if they want a bloodless settlement of disputes. Laurel said a cut-off date must be set, and if no agreement is reached and they still want to topple the government, then they are considered enemies of the state.

Laurel added that the Aquino government is doing its best for peace to regain [as heard] in the country, and he added that the peace efforts of the president must bring about positive results.

Still on the government's peace moves, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez yesterday appealed for support for President Aquino's peace initiatives with the communists. He warned that the collapse of the ongoing peace negotiations with the rebels would result in fratricidal strife. In a speech before the Kiwanis Luzon district convention at the Manila Hotel, Gonzalez warned of terrible consequences should the present peace talks with the insurgents fail. He also said President Aquino is trying her best to seek a peace that is enduring, just, and honorable, not peace for the dead, but for the living.

NDF PRESSSED TO RESPOND TO CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

HK120945 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino wants "something concrete" from the National Democratic Front (NDF) on the government's proposal of a 30-day ceasefire before she leaves the country for the United States this Monday.

In what appears to be a stronger government stance, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra yesterday said the president wants a "categorical position" from the NDF.

Mitra hinted that if NDF negotiators -- Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel -- fail to accept the ceasefire proposal, government's efforts to negotiate for peace might be aborted.

"If we cannot agree on this (ceasefire) we will not be able to agree on anything," Mitra told a group of reporters.

Mitra's statement has in effect given the NDF negotiators only three days to agree to a ceasefire without any specific conditions. According to the minister, President Aquino wants to issue "a statement" about the peace talks before she leaves for the U.S.

President Aquino wants an assurance that peace negotiators could "hold the hand that squeezes the trigger" when she issues any statements before leaving, Mitra said. "The president wants a cessation of hostilities."

The 30-day ceasefire was proposed by Mitra and Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona, the other member of the government panel, to the NDF negotiators last Saturday during a four-hour meeting "somewhere in metro Manila."

However, last Monday the NDF rejected the government's proposal saying that good intentions alone cannot guarantee that such an agreement will work.

In a press statement issued by the NDF Monday rebel negotiators said the Aquino government's proposal for 30-day ceasefire, without prior definition of its mechanics and safeguards may prove useless or a "mere scrap of paper."

The NDF negotiators explained that the current operational policies and heavy concentration of troops of the Armed Forces are the main deterrent to the government's proposal for a mutual declaration of ceasefire.

Irked by such a rejection, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last Tuesday told the Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc. (PAPI) that if the NDF does not want any ceasefire, "there will be no ceasefire."

'Opposed to Any U.S. Interference'

HK150501 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] says it is opposed to any agreements for a cease-fire if President Aquino will use these as a bargaining tool during her talks with President Reagan. At a press conference, NDF leaders said they are opposed to any U.S. interference in the peace negotiations. The government has been trying to obtain the NDF's agreement to a 30-day cease-fire prior to the departure of the president. However NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo says that the peace talks should not be subject to any deadlines.

RAMOS REITERATES MILITARY SUPPORT FOR PEACE

HK121325 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By A. F. Soriano]

[Text] General Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, reaffirmed yesterday the military's full support of President Aquino's peace initiatives, saying that he has encouraged similar efforts at local and regional levels.

He said even without the formulation of national guidelines on ceasefire negotiations, he has instructed his field commanders to establish contact with the insurgents in hopes of forging local or regional ceasefire agreements.

Reiterating his recent statement of support during a consensus among AFP officers, Ramos said the armed forces "continues to support fully and remain constantly under and to respond faithfully to civilian authority."

Ramos said the President in a statement last April at the University of the Philippines said, "I am offering the insurgents an honorable peace. One that will not ignore their demands, but also one that will not detract in any way from the security of the people, the stability of the government and the honor of the armed forces."

Ramos also cited another statement of Mrs. Aquino in which she made it clear that "there will be no ceasefire with return of the troops to the barracks that will lead the insurgents in a free zone within which to operate with impunity."

However, Ramos said the local peace pacts should not be accompanied by any pre-conditions.

He said that as much as possible, ceasefire and peace negotiations should involve the participation of all the sectors of the community -- the church, the professionals, labor and youth.

GOVERNMENT, MNLF NEGOTIATORS TO CONSULT FACTIONS

HK121223 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Zamboanga City — Government emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino and Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), have drawn up their itinerary for the series of consultations with other MNLF and Muslim leaders in Mindanao.

Details of the consultations were worked out Tuesday in Maimbung, Sulu by Aquino, Misuari and Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) [Philippine Socialist Democratic Party] who liaisons with the two panels.

For security reasons, the dates and places of the meeting were not disclosed by Aquino.

Upon their return to Zamboanga Tuesday, Aquino and Gonzales said that except for some "technical details," the scheduled consultations in other parts of Mindanao are expected to be completed, at the most, within two weeks.

The consultations were decided by Misuari after his dialog with President Corazon C. Aquino in Jolo, Sulu, last Friday to find a lasting solution to the 14-year-old Mindanao rebellion which resulted in the death of close to 50,000 people.

During the dialog President Aquino and Misuari had agreed on the creation of two panels — one representing the government and the other the MNLF -- to work out conditions for the settlement of the Mindanao conflict.

As to the final talks between the two panels, Aquino said there is a possibility the talks may be held in a foreign country for security reasons and to facilitate movement for Misuari who is "quite uncomfortable in Maimbung."

The name of the country was not mentioned but it could be nearby, Aquino said.

It was not said how Misuari will be commuting from his base at Miambung to other parts in Mindanao but Gonzales said the MNLF leader will make it to the places agreed upon on the dates of consultations.

The first-day Bangsa Moro Congress which ended last Friday gave Missuari a free hand in working out with the Aquino government ways to solve the Mindanao problem.

Misuari has told reporters in Maimbung that he considers Mindanao as historically and geographically not part of the Philippine Republic.

On the other hand, president Aquino said he will not allow the separation of Mindanao from the Republic as a condition for peace in Southern Philippines.

MILF Protests Accord

BK141455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Cotabato, Philippines, Sept 14 (AFP) — Some 70,000 members and supporters of a Moslem rebel faction staged a rally in this troubled southern city Sunday to protest the recent peace dialogue between Moslem rebel leader Nur Misuari and President Corazon Aquino. Mr Misuari, who heads the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), forged a formal truce with Mrs Aquino after attending a Moslem congress in the southern island of Sulu in the first week of September.

Members and supporters of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a breakaway group from the MNLF, came by the truckload from nearby Moslem provinces and gathered in a park here to attend what they called the MILF Bangsa Moro peace and consultation rally. It was the second such rally since Mrs Aquino came to power in Febrary.

The protestors, composed mainly of unarmed soldiers, farmers, laborers, and religious leaders, braved steady rains and chanted "allahu, Akbar" while speakers took turns in denouncing [words indistinct] and demanded that all Moslem factions be represented in peace negotiations for the Moslem south. Placards displayed at the rally also solicited support for the MILF under Hashim Salamat, and said any negotiations without Mr Salamat's participation would not be binding on the MILF and the Moslems in general. Speakers also demanded that negotiations between the Moslems and the Philippine Government be held under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference and World Muslim League.

NEW CORDILLERA PARTY IN 'INITIAL' STAGES

HK120931 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] Baguio City — Partido Cordillera [Cordillera Party] a political party envisioned to take the reins of the regional autonomous government in the Cordillera is now in its initial stage of formation.

This was dislcosed by Partido Cordillera preparatory committee member, James Balao, in an interview with the CORDILLERA NEWS AND FEATURES.

Balao said the organization of the new political party was initiated by a group of Igorot lawyers, professionals and government employees in preparation for the coming plebiscite and local elections.

He said that the preparatory committee has organized committees to plan for the formal launching of the party probably by October.

Members of the preparatory committee include Joseph Humiding of Ifugao; Joseph Facullo, provincial board member of the Mt. Province; Tomas Beneafin, former board member of the old Mt. Province; David Baoas, director of the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities, and Joanna Carino of the Cordillera People's Alliance.

A draft platform of Partido Cordillera has been prepared containing its proposed program for the establishment of regional autonomy in the Cordillera.

In its draft platform, Partido Cordillera declares itself as "a political party which stands for the interests of the indigenous people of the Cordillera" having a general program of government aimed at "asserging the right to self-determination."

Its political program proposes "linkages among local, ethnic, sectoral and multisectoral organizations so that the constituency can directly participate in all levels of decision-making."

The installation of a regional police force to maintain peace and order as well as the codification of all positive customs and traditions as part of the law are other significant items in their program.

On culture, Partido Cordillera proposes to work for the recognition of indigenous cultural institutions, to resist the dominant foreign orientation in education, to promote freedom of media and arts, and to work towards the elimination of discrimination of chauvinism against ethnic minorities.

The party's social policy affirms a "preferential option for the poor, the weak and dispossessed in the programs of the autonomous region by establishing a network of social services that benefit the masses".

Its economic program emphasizes on the protection of ancestral land, comprehensive agrarian reform, progressive tax system, employment opportunities and job security and development of science and technology.

At present, Partido Cordillera organizers are inviting all Igorots who subscribe to the general program of the party for regional autonomy to become members.

PRO-MARCOS MAYOR MURDERED BY SUSPECTED REBELS

HK140054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] A former mayor identified with deposed president Ferdinand Marcos was shot dead yesterday in the ambush by suspected communist rebels. Military officials said Daniel Lacson, former mayor of Magalang, a town north of Manila, was the second pro-Marcos municipal leader killed in the northern Philippines in the past 3 weeks. An army spokesman said he was gunned down by at least eight men as he was driving to his farm outside the town. The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said meanwhile an army captain shot by a suspected communist rebel outside an army camp in Manila died last night in a hospital.